

# Monthly Labor Review

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FEBRUARY 1951 VOL. 72 NO.

2

**A Reappraisal of the Perlman Theory**

**The Labor Year in Review**

**World War II Wage Policy**

**Food Purchasing Power in 19 Countries**

**City Worker's Budget—1950**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

*Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary*

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*Inquiries should be addressed to*

*The Editor, Monthly Labor Review*

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.*

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Chief, Office of Publications*

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### Fifty Years' Progress of American Labor

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The Worker and His Job.....	HARRY OBER, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Changes in Modes of Living.....	WITT BOWDEN, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
The Worker's Quest for Security.....	ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER, Commissioner for Social Security.
The Worker and His Organization.....	GEORGE W. BROOKS, Research Director, AFL Paper Mill Workers.
Labor, Legislation, and the Role of Government.	NATHAN P. FEINSINGER, School of Law, University of Wisconsin, and EDWIN E. WITTE, Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin.
The Worker and His Civic Functions.....	DANIEL BELL, Associate Editor, Fortune Magazine.
Significant Books on Labor of the Past 50 Years.	Edited by MERLYN S. PITZELE, Labor Editor, Business Week.

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# The Labor Month in Review

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FAILURE OF voluntary limitations on price and wage increases brought about on January 26 the invoking of mandatory general controls under the Defense Production Act of 1950. Initial steps were taken to formulate detailed regulations. Employment continued at high levels, the changes being largely seasonal. Preparatory to meeting expected labor shortages for expanded defense production the President issued a memorandum on manpower mobilization policy and the Defense Department formulated proposals for universal military training and service. A late January recurrence of the December unauthorized "sick" walk-outs of railroad switchmen threatened a grave transportation crisis. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a conference in Mexico City formed the Inter-American Regional Workers Organization of the ICFTU.

## Continued Rise of Prices and Wages

The consumers' price index, rising at an accelerated rate led by a 2.8 percent increase in food prices, was 1.6 percent higher on December 15 than on November 15. Food prices continued upward after December 15, rising according to preliminary information more than 2 percent by the end of January. The wholesale price index rose to new peaks each week as increases were reported for all major groups. On January 30 the index was 4.5 percent above December 1 and 15 percent above the May 24-June 24 average.

Wages also continued upward. Factory gross hourly earnings rose from \$1.514 in November to \$1.542 in December. Recent advances in hourly earnings, partly a result of wage-rate changes, were also influenced by the longer workweek with added overtime pay and shifts of workers to industries and occupations paying comparatively high wages. Noteworthy wage increases in January occurred in coal mining. Voluntarily negotiated agreements provided for an increase of \$1.60 per day, effective February 1, well in advance of the

contract termination dates. Negotiations for wage changes continued in many industries.

Rising prices and high levels of business activity were reflected in latest estimates of national income. Thus, estimated profits before taxes for the last quarter of 1950 ran 74 percent above the last quarter of 1949; with inventory valuation adjustment, the rise was 43 percent.

## Price-Wage Regulations

The Economic Stabilization Agency on January 26 issued its General Ceiling Price Regulation, effective immediately. The order established ceiling prices of most commodities and many services at the highest levels reached between December 19 and January 25. Also on January 26, an immediately effective wage stabilization order forbade the paying or receiving of wages, salaries, and other compensation at a rate in excess of the rate on January 25 without prior authorization of the Wage Stabilization Board.

The price and wage orders were accompanied by statements indicating there would be modifications. Early changes in the wage freeze exempted State and local public employees; permitted certain wage increases already negotiated, such as those in coal mining; and allowed wage adjustments based on merit or length of service in accord with previously established plans or practices. Early relaxations in the price order permitted specified increases in coal prices.

The views of organized labor regarding stabilization policy were presented in detail by the United Labor Policy Committee to the Wage Stabilization Board on January 11. The committee held that real price stabilization requires a removal of major exemptions from control in the Defense Production Act and an effective control of rents. Furthermore, according to the committee, "wage stabilization must be a supplement to, not a substitute for, collective bargaining."

George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL), was appointed on February 10 as special assistant to Assistant Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston.

A special program for developing a stabilization policy for the building trades was drawn up by the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department and industry representatives. A nine-man industry stabilization board representing labor,

industry, and the public was planned for the handling, subject to national policy, of the industry's wage problems and disputes. The board was designed also to work out measures to prevent strikes and to supply skilled workers needed for defense construction.

### Continued High Levels of Employment

The number of workers employed in nonagricultural establishments in December was nearly 600,000 above the November level, largely a seasonal change, and 2.7 million above December 1949. The monthly report on the labor force indicates a January decline, largely seasonal, of about 1.3 million in the total number of people with jobs. Many temporary preholiday workers were not looking for jobs in January, but unemployment rose from 2,229,000 in December to about 2.5 million in January.

A new survey of labor-market conditions by the U. S. Employment Service indicated a continued tight labor supply in most areas and widespread shortages in some occupations. No significant delays, however, were apparent in defense production from lack of manpower.

### Manpower Policies

The President's memorandum of January 17 on national manpower mobilization policy called for deferment, subject to the needs of the armed forces, of workers using critical skills in essential activities. Federal agencies were directed to pursue various voluntary measures, but controls may be invoked if needed to curb indiscriminate labor turnover, for example, or to put ceilings on the number of workers employers may hire, or to insure the hiring of handicapped workers, women, and members of minority groups.

The Defense Department proposed that all young men, physically and mentally fit, be made subject to service, at 18. Basic training for 4 to 6 months would be followed by a flexible period of service, both training and service not to exceed 27 months. Then would follow 6 years of membership in a reserve force. The plan would modify and ultimately replace the Selective Service Act, which expires June 30. The AFL Executive Council gave qualified endorsement to universal training but called for explicit safeguards.

The Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization on February 8 appointed Arthur S. Flemming as his assistant on manpower, who will serve also as chairman of an interagency manpower committee.

### Recurrence of Railroad Walkouts

After their rejection of the provisional agreement of December 21, the four unions of railroad operating employees tried without success to resume negotiations for better terms. Impatience at the long delay in obtaining wage increases and a 40-hour week and fear of the effects of the wage freeze led late in January to scattered unauthorized "sick" walk-outs similar to those in December, mainly among switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The walk-outs, despite union disavowal and court actions, soon developed into a serious transportation crisis. A gradual return to work followed urgings by union leaders and an appeal on February 5 by the Director of Defense Mobilization. The Secretary of the Army, in charge of the railroads under the August 1950 seizure order, on February 8 directed those remaining on strike to return to work or lose their jobs; he also ordered interim partial pay increases. Meantime, intervention by the National Mediation Board resulted in a resumption of negotiations on February 3.

### ICFTU's Western Hemisphere

The United States delegation to an inter-American conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, held in Mexico City, January 8 to 12, included representatives of the AFL, the CIO, and independent unions. A new group formed at the conference, the Inter-American Regional Workers' Organization of the ICFTU, represents workers in unions of the United States, Canada, and Latin America. The Mexican Federation of Labor withdrew from the conference after its request for the admission of an Argentine delegation was rejected, but indicated later that it would cooperate with the new organization. Havana, Cuba, was selected as headquarters; a full-time secretary was chosen; and an executive board was set up with nine members, including three officers of unions in the United States.

# Perlman's Theory of the Labor Movement

Five Labor Economists Re-evaluate  
The "Job Consciousness" Theory  
of the American Labor Movement

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*The intellectual can save the labor movement from succumbing to a deadening drabness, if he learns to do the following: First, how to bring out from its somber shell the kernel of the philosophy native to labor. Secondly, how to endow that philosophy with an attractiveness which only specialists in thinking in general concepts and in inventing "blessed" words for these concepts are capable of. And thirdly, he must learn how to bring this "home-grown" philosophy of labor into close correlation with broader public purpose. But to be able to perform this service today [1928], the intellectual must always remember that he is dealing no longer with a mass which, enslaved but yesterday, might hail him as its Moses, but with a self-confident social movement which already practices and insists upon mental self-determination. The advanced model in philosophies which the intellectual has a right to expect that labor will accept, must be of a pattern that follows the main lines of the simpler model of labor's own contrivance.*

A Theory of the Labor Movement, by Selig Perlman,  
New York, Augustus M. Kelley, 1949 (p. 318).

THE RECENT republication of this well-known text by Professor Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin served as the occasion for its reappraisal at a joint session of the American Economic Association and the Industrial Relations Research Association at Chicago on December 28, 1950.<sup>1</sup> It was in this volume, published originally in 1928, that Professor Perlman first developed his analysis of American trade unions as a job-conscious rather than class-conscious movement. The implications of this theory have been argued by students in the field of American labor history since that time—with economic depression, recovery, war, and post-war emergencies serving as factual settings against which to test the theory.

The participants at the Chicago discussion were, in addition to Professor Perlman:<sup>2</sup>

J. B. S. Hardman, editor of *Labor and Nation*,

author of *American Labor Dynamics*, and formerly on the staff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of international labor affairs, and a former student of Professor Perlman; David Kaplan, chief economist of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and a former Perlman student who formerly was on the staff of the International Association of Machinists; Everett M. Kassalow, assistant to the chairman of the National Security Resources Board, formerly associate director of research for the CIO and research director of the CIO Rubber Workers Union; and Professor Philip Taft, chairman of the economics department at Brown University, author of *Movements for Economic Reform*, a student of Professor Perlman, and coauthor with him of *The History of Labor in the United States, 1896-1932*.<sup>3</sup>

### Perlman Theory in "Center"

In reviewing his text, Professor Perlman found it—as part of the "Wisconsin School" of John R. Commons—"somewhere in the center," with "Marxism-Leninism and Fabianism . . . to its 'left', Hobsonism-Keynesianism, a somewhat closer neighbor, and Elton Mayoism and neo-classical economic theory to its 'right.'" He said:

"The assailants of America's job conscious unionism, from Daniel DeLeon's day to our own, have consistently viewed it as a phenomenon in labor movement pathology. To this writer, job consciousness is primarily an emphasis on what is *nuclear*, what is the central core of labor's interest, which under the spur of *changing conditions*, is likely to compel a widening of the area of labor interest. At the same time, American labor history teaches us that the job interest must remain the nuclear one if the movement is not to weaken or disintegrate."

How does this fit in with the observation frequently made that labor's interest and activities now have a scope much broader than the job alone? Professor Perlman points to the fact that "as early as 1906, Gompers saw himself compelled to mix his 'economism' with forays into politics in order to attempt to influence Congress to curtail the court injunction so restrictive of the unions' economism."

"The art of building fortifications and their defense offers a good analogy of how change in basic circumstances compels change in strategy, even if the objective remains unaltered. Prior to the aeroplane, it was enough to fortify a limited area, adequately garrison it, and confidently await the assault. Today, to be impregnable, a fortress must control an area of a radius of many hundreds of miles, even aside from the consideration of the wider strategy of protecting the whole country. The mere 'nuclear' interest, the holding of the fortress, has thus compelled the erection of outlying strong points, to keep away enemy bombers.

"As regards the labor program as such, however, no startling change has emerged. The CIO unions, mass production and others, while utterly contemptuous of the crafts' phantom partitions, have largely reproduced the old procedures of job administration, including seniority, job

sharing, etc. Even Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, of leftist renown, has failed to proclaim the jobs in that occupation free to all comers. The culmination of this 'sameness' with the AFL came within the past 2 years when the CIO abandoned its initial effort to provide a home for all unions regardless of ideology and turned to expelling Communist-controlled unions *en bloc*."

For Professor Perlman the new political climate in which the labor movement has found itself, since the Government broadened its interest in political affairs, has possible dangers:

"On the still more cheerless side for labor is the fact that what political action has given to labor under a Government free since 1937 of its former constitutional limitations, political action has already begun to take back from labor. It is, therefore, not improbable that after the latest [1950] frustrating experience with lobbying and election campaigns, some, if not a majority, of the labor leaders, now that the gates of big industry had been opened to them, may come to hanker for the simpler days of 'economism.' Yet the very new powers vested in Government render it unlikely that its indicator should ever again be permitted to rest on 'neutral.' Opponents of the Fair Deal may find these powers just as useful as had their recently defeated foes and thus compel labor to stay on for a political defensive."

The outlook for the future, Professor Perlman holds, includes little change in either the personality of the leadership or in the objectives of American labor:

"Today, many believe that Walter P. Reuther, of the United Automobile Workers, is in that illustrious line of American labor's great experimenters. He is identified with a new broadening out of labor's horizon to include the consumer interest, having expressly spelled this out during the long General Motors strike [1945-46]. . . . For the present, the experimenter role in that great industry seems to have fallen less to Reuther than to the General Motors management, bent on bringing back the Welfare Capitalism of the twenties, with the sophisticated change of a national union in the place of a company union. In the meantime, something suspiciously akin to the old-fashioned job consciousness has revealed itself in the hot protest of the UAW against the

Federal Reserve Board's move to combat inflation by tightening the credit terms in the sales of automobiles.

"In the grasp of the Wisconsin School, the American labor program, indicative of its basic philosophy, has shown remarkable steadfastness through times of rapid external change. The objective, as said above, is unaltered from Gompers' day; the methods, even outside the immediate vicinity of the job, showing no more change than could be accounted for by the changing environment. This steadiness of labor's self-integration into the evolving American society is of significance, not only to the labor movement itself and to its theorists, but, even more importantly, for its defense of democracy against totalitarianism. As labor in this country utterly rejects any idea of 'class hegemony,' it is thus a bulwark for the preservation of the principle of 'unity in diversity,' upon which Western civilization rests."

#### Hardman's Modifications

Mr. Hardman found "growing uncertainty as to the total validity" of the Commons-Perlman Theory. After indicating that even Professor Commons had stated that "the labor movement always is a protest against capitalism"—and thus could not have quite agreed with the Perlman thesis—Mr. Hardman enumerated the respects in which he feels the Perlman Theory has been found wanting:

First, although the American labor movement has not been class-conscious in the Marxian sense, it did not show great devotion to capitalism as a system during the depression.

Second, although the trade-unions have limited their objectives to "mastery over job opportunities," and have not evidenced interest in control over plant management, neither have they opposed such forms of noncorporate control as TVA.

Third, although the wage earner may have been faced by "a scarcity of opportunity" when the Perlman thesis was first enunciated, manpower shortages seem to be a more likely prospect at least in the immediate future.

Fourth, although the AFL may have survived economic depression, "mainly because it knew how to resist the lure of politics," it is more likely that Gompers was more interested merely in resisting the lure of "wrong" politics.

Lastly, Mr. Hardman feels that, while "the Wisconsin theory is: beware of intellectuals," it is entirely appropriate for the intellectual to perform effectively his objective of raising the sights of the American worker.

It is with Perlman the theorist, rather than Perlman the historian, that Hardman finds fault:

"Professor Perlman added valuably to the study and the understanding of the historic course and development of labor in the United States which was initiated by Professor Commons. By identifying the psychological aspects of job-consciousness in labor behavior, Mr. Perlman contributed significantly toward a realistic reading of the history of the two-pronged struggle labor had been waging throughout the century and a half of its slow yet ever on-moving rise to recognized standing in the national power-structure: the war against poverty, and the battles for status. Moreover, the identification of the factor of job-consciousness in the workers' outlook deflated the then current terminology of class-consciousness.

"The latter, in terms of American experience throughout the period was altogether unreal: there could be no genuine class-consciousness where men did not stay put in permanent, stratified classes, or at least were not convinced that they would for long; certainly they were sure their children would not be proletarians forever. With this position on the issue of class-consciousness no disagreement would be tenable. That, however, would in no way justify the assumption that American workers, and their organizations, lacked in considerable social awareness, and that they would not on occasion 'reach for the stars'—a statutory crime in the Wisconsin code of exemplary labor conduct. However, no effective and revealing reading of American history, whether it be in the field of labor, capitalism, technology, democracy, culture, or anything else, is possible without proper cognizance of and consideration for the drive and the dynamism of the American people."

#### AFL-CIO Similarities

Mr. Kaplan found substantiation of the continuing validity of the Perlman thesis in the similarities in structure and methods used by AFL and CIO unions:

"If changes have occurred in the orientation of the American labor movement certainly these should be evident in the unions that are most

recently organized or split away from the AFL. Yet, when we study the aims, actions, and accomplishments of the CIO unions they vary not at all in purpose or in results from their counterparts in the AFL. They concentrate on collective bargaining just as assiduously, and negotiate labor agreements covering terms of employment like wages, seniority, working conditions, union shop, and benefits just like AFL unions. Furthermore they have contracts and learned the importance of living up to them and are becoming more and more aware of jurisdictional problems and the need to set up machinery to adjudicate jurisdictional disputes. In short, they are practicing job-conscious unionism with as much zeal as the older AFL unions. They have found, as have the AFL unions, that such practice brings the highest returns to the membership and as Selig Perlman says, best fits the American environment.

"If other illustrations are necessary to disclose the inner likeness of the unions in the two labor camps, the now completed program of the CIO to expel the Communist-dominated unions offers a forceful one. All the more so when it is realized that the successful Communist-dominated unions, despite the political and economic philosophy and party affiliation of their top leadership, in practice followed most militantly a job-conscious unionism no different than those of the CIO union leaders which voted to expel them. In truth, these leaders were shrewd enough to realize that only through following a militant job-conscious union program could they maintain their leadership. Those that still follow these leaders despite their union's expulsion from the CIO do so not because they share the leadership's political or economic philosophy but rather because of the solid trade-union progress made while those leaders were in office, a progress measured in higher wages, improved working conditions, and in job protection."

In line with Professor Perlman's advice to intellectuals, Mr. Kaplan said he would like to see the Perlman disciples: "undertake the task of elaborating on one facet of such a home grown philosophy of a job conscious unionism. A facet which my experience has taught me has great significance and also great appeal. When one looks beyond the particulars of labor negotiations or a drive for labor sponsored economic legislation, one finds labor constantly striving to establish a

system of workers' rights, that is to say, human rights connected with the job or related to protecting him against economic hazards to which a worker is exposed. The process of obtaining these rights has sometimes been called Industrial Democracy. A doctrine describing the growth of these human rights and the process by which they are established could start with the development of a concept of economic citizenship which parallels the workers' political citizenship."

### Unions Broaden Their Scope

Mr. Kassalow differentiated sharply between the unions of today and those discussed in the *Theory*:

"The mass unionism of today, born in great part out of the depression of the thirties, the NRA and the Wagner Act, embracing vast new industries, obviously must and does look at society and Government somewhat differently from its brother movement of 1928. In contrast to the relatively sheltered position of unions in the twenties, the very bargaining process of many of the so-called new unions has become a major shaping force in the total national economic environment . . .

"Try to recall the essentially defensive and highly circumscribed picture of the movement and philosophy which Dr. Perlman described in the twenties. Compare this with the position of the trade-union movement today. It is 15 million strong and it extends into virtually every important industry. By dint of these numerical facts alone, it has been led into many new areas of responsibility and new positions. As the largest mass economic interest group, organized labor, for example, has become the power center of progressive social and economic reform in American society.

"Study the record on public and cooperative housing, social security, health insurance, minimum wages, fair employment practices, to name but a handful of modern day basic social issues, and you must conclude that organized labor has been the single most important economic voice and political support of these programs.

"If anyone thinks these policies are a simple reincarnation or extension of the job control unionism of the twenties, I suggest he study organized labor's changed attitude toward social security as a case in point. I notice Mr. Kaplan takes

this item neatly in stride and points out how logical it is for job-conscious, job-control unionism to fight for unemployment compensation benefits and the like. It may be perfectly logical but he fails to note that in the heyday of job-conscious unionism when Dr. Perlman was expounding his theory, organized labor, or at least its top leadership, in practice and in principle generally opposed such forms of government intervention in economic life."

Mr. Kassalow suggested the "need is for students to pick up the work which Dr. Perlman so brilliantly began nearly a quarter of a century ago and to push out the new frontiers." In this connection he indicated that there were a number of avenues for exploration of needed revisions of the Perlman, theory, of which he listed five:

(1) The changes in traditional American capitalism since 1929, and labor's "new and far more skeptical attitude" toward it.

(2) The bonds which tie together the members of the great industrial unions—while clearly not of class character—are more of *industrial* rather than *job* character. "Job-consciousness," therefore, must take on new meaning.

(3) The collective bargaining, which today takes place in large industrial markets, takes on the nature of an economic power struggle affecting—in addition to wages, as in the 1920's—prices, employment, and production as well.

(4) Labor's increased interest in noneconomic and nonpolitical fields, such as its increased participation in community social services.

(5) The increased direct participation of organized labor in many governmental institutions and policies.

In concluding, Mr. Kassalow stated: "It is over 20 years since Dr. Perlman presented us with his illuminating reflections. All of us can certainly acknowledge his great services, and this very session is a tribute to him. But surely there must be more things in the trade-union heaven and earth than were dreamt of even in his philosophy."

### ICFTU and "Labor Organicism"

Mr. Kaiser discussed the application of Professor Perlman's *Theory* to international labor affairs. After reviewing the three dominant factors exerting a decisive influence on the nature of the labor movement—a dynamic capitalism, a group of

influential intellectuals, and the trade unions themselves—Mr. Kaiser stated:

"Although the three factors have undergone some change since the Perlman *Theory* was published, I suggest that no understanding of international labor is possible today without an assessment of capitalism's fighting power, the role of the doctrinaire intellectual, and the outlook of the trade-union movements. And even where special factors peculiar to individual countries have emerged, Mr. Perlman's historical analysis supplies a fruitful approach by example, because of its empirical sensitivity to such endemic influences as agrarian movements, the nature of land opportunity, the degree of democratic institutional developments—political and otherwise—the extent of market development, and a host of others."

The circumstances surrounding the formation of the International Confederation of Trade Unions were pointed to by Mr. Kaiser to support the Perlman thesis:

"... the ICFTU adopted fundamentally the philosophy of trade unionism. I say this because 'socialist' objectives are not mentioned in either the Constitution or the Manifesto which states the aims and purposes of the new federation. For those who have followed the history of international labor and its century-long tie-up with socialism, it is truly noteworthy that a world-wide labor international movement, under the leadership of its mature labor organizations, feeling called upon to identify itself and to state its purpose in a world of ideological conflict, explicitly adopts the principle of free trade unionism as the basic and unifying objective for workers all over the world. This, to use a Perlman phrase, is 'labor organicism' on a world-wide scale."

### Barrier to Extremist Movements

Professor Taft evaluated the Wisconsin School's theory as follows:

"Similar to theories in other fields, the labor theory developed by Professors John R. Commons and Selig Perlman at the University of Wisconsin must be judged by its capacity to explain meaningfully the attitude and conduct of labor.

"When Professor Commons first began his work in the field of labor, the American community was less hospitable to organized labor than it is today. It was generally assumed that

the price mechanism was an adequate device for allocating resources and returns to the factors, and that any interference with the market by organized action would lead to a reduction in the amount of welfare. There was also the view that labor unions were revolutionary groups intent upon the violent overthrow of organized society. Professor Commons challenged these opinions. Experience had taught him that the market was much less perfect than traditional theory had assumed, and he had observed that even in the shop where the employer operated under competition in the product market, favoritism and discrimination had existed. The only protection individuals could obtain was by combining together to assure themselves of fair treatment and adequate compensation.

"Democracy and representative government, in Commons' view, had to be extended from the legislature to industry; such a step—the recognition of organized labor by employers—would strengthen rather than weaken capitalism. Modern industry had to organize, and Commons believed that it was possible for groups to work out viable relationships which would become a source of strength to the economy if they would show tolerance and understanding of each other's problems.

"Professor Perlman broadened and strengthened the views of Commons. Professor Perlman distinguishes between the views of workers and their elected leaders and of those who have no mandate from labor but who speak in its name. The latter are usually those who believe that labor should endorse a certain social and political program, and while they speak in the name of labor they do not always represent large masses of workers. Moreover, frequently these groups, because of their interpretation of social phenomena, placed a low value upon the capacity of the trade union alone to aid the worker in his struggle for a larger share

of the national product and increased protection on the job.

"Professor Perlman rejects this view, and he finds that workers have constructed trade unions to protect their interest on the job. Workers are conscious of the existence of scarcity of opportunity, and they have evolved institutions to hedge and distribute opportunities among members. This is best seen in the codes of rules evolved by the craftsmen unions, but it also reveals itself in the policies of the mass unions with their emphasis upon job protection and seniority. Change in the tactics and structure of unions have not done much to transform their basic attitudes.

"In England, a highly Socialist miners' union refuses to allow the importation of foreign workers even when the country is facing a coal crisis; in the United States the unions protest credit control to lessen inflation because such a measure temporarily lessens job opportunities. The Commons-Perlman theory is sufficiently general to illumine the activity of stable trade unions legally recognized and allowed to develop independently of Government control. It means that labor unions are likely to be compromising, inclined to accept reasonable gains and slow progress. On the basis of this view, we can conclude that democratic society, by fostering and allowing full and free development to trade unions can protect itself against the more extreme and catastrophic movements that plague the modern world.

"Students of the future will have to take cognizance of the theory we have discussed here today and must build upon it, using what we learn each day about the labor movement in our modern society."

<sup>1</sup> The full text of the discussion will appear in the IRRA Convention Proceedings.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Perlman could not attend the sessions due to illness; his paper was read by Mark Perlman, his son.

<sup>3</sup> Professor Russell Bauder of the University of Missouri was also scheduled to be a discussant but was unable to deliver his remarks because of lack of time.

# A Review of American Labor in 1950

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DURING the first half of 1950, employment and business activity were already expanding after the 1949 recession. The progress of European economic recovery and the apparent easing of our international economic burdens gave rise to the hope of greater concentration of energies on the improvement of living standards and the advancement of domestic policies in fields of special interest to labor. Unions continued to make substantial gains in collective bargaining, notably in numerous contractual provisions for nonwage benefits, such as retirement pay, health and welfare insurance, and paid vacations. Interunion collaboration made substantial progress. An outstanding change authorized by Congress early in the second half of the year, a change influenced by pensions in collective agreements, was the liberalizing of retirement benefits and coverage under the Social Security Act.

During the second half of the year, happenings in the labor movement, policies of unions, and national trends of special importance to labor all bore the imprint of the world crisis. The invasion of South Korea on June 25 made necessary a new evaluation of the international situation and a shift of emphasis to production and employment for defense and international military aid. Progress in organizing United Nations resistance and in quelling the aggression gave promise of localizing the crisis with a limited mobilization.

Large-scale Chinese intervention in November quickly intensified the crisis and initiated far-reaching emergency measures of outstanding significance to labor. These centered on manpower and the most effective employment of workers; the limiting of production for ordinary civilian use; and the working out of price, wage, credit, and tax policies to check inflation.

## Economic Recovery Before the Korean Crisis

This journal's year-ago review of labor developments in 1949 began with an account of the recession in business and employment. Indications of recovery were already apparent, but many industries and areas were affected by severe unemployment. Attention was still focused upon measures for preventing the recession from becoming a serious depression. Temporary postwar influences, such as the backlogs of savings and of consumer demands for durable goods, had largely spent their force. Expenditures for international aid were tapering off. Sustained high levels of employment and business activity thus depended increasingly on the basic strength and flexibility of the national economy.

Indications of strength and flexibility preceded the year-end "defense boom." The substantial recovery from the 1949 recession is exemplified by an increase of more than a fifth in the volume of industrial production from the July 1949 low point to June 1950. Nearly 2 million more members of the civilian labor force had jobs in June 1950 than a year earlier, and 729,000 more wage earners were employed in factories alone. The factory lay-off rate fell from 25 per thousand workers in June 1949 to 9 per thousand in June 1950. The average workweek was also longer. Retail sales, which had been comparatively well sustained, nevertheless rose 10.6 percent in dollar value, with commodity prices slightly lower in June than a year earlier.

## Year-End Expansion

Industrial production rose rapidly after June; the seasonally adjusted index for October was 9 percent higher than in June. General business activity remained at high levels but the advance slowed up during the last 2 months of the year.

The number of hired workers employed in non-agricultural establishments was nearly 2 million larger in October than in June, and the increase in manufacturing alone was 1,150,000, largely nonseasonal. Later seasonal declines in some industries, combined with scattered layoffs attending materials shortages and conversion delays, caused a leveling off of employment in November and December. The December labor force report, too early to reflect a significant net increase in

defense employment, nevertheless showed a civilian labor force of 60,308,000 employed workers and only 2,229,000 persons unemployed. The expected large increase in defense production would have to be obtained largely by additions to the labor force from groups not ordinarily looking for jobs; by shifts from nonessential employments to defense work; and by a lengthening of the workweek.

### Rise in Wages and Other Income

The large increase during the year in the number of hired workers with jobs and a considerably longer average workweek added substantially to total wages and salaries independently of changes in rates of pay. The increase from all causes from October 1949 to October 1950 was 15 percent. Proprietors' and rental income also increased about 15 percent. Personal interest income and dividends rose 11 percent. Profits, including amounts not distributed as dividends, were far greater in the third quarter of 1950 than in the same period of 1949; figures for 200 manufacturing corporations show a rise of 55 percent.

The effects of intensified business activity and rising prices and wages on incomes after June are indicated by estimates for September and October as compared with the second quarter. In terms of seasonally adjusted annual rates, wages and salaries rose 8 percent; proprietors' and rental income, 10 percent; and personal interest income and dividends, 12 percent.

### Limitation of Output for Civilian Use

Even the limited defense activities of 1950, combined with sharply expanded credit buying, created shortages of some consumer goods. The actual and projected large-scale appropriations for defense and for increased military aid to other countries would necessarily affect mainly the types of output needed for defense or for making defense products; capital expansion was required, as well as extensive conversion of existing facilities to defense production.

Priorities and allocations and restrictions on civilian use of scarce materials, although only in their initial stages, already had begun to limit the flow of goods for civilian use. Problems of civilian supply extended beyond the metals and metal products and chemicals most directly affecting military

needs. Notably, the comparatively small 1950 output of cotton and the world shortage of wool portended an increasing scarcity of textile products for civilian use.

### Wages and Prices

The international crisis and the accelerated national defense program gave rise to few problems more perplexing than the checking of inflation. Inflationary tendencies had been serious throughout the postwar period up to 1949, when the pressures were eased, with indications of substantial stabilization. Recent rapid price advances are the more serious because they started from the high postwar plateau.

Some prices were forced up by rising labor cost, but wholesale prices generally outran wages. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities rose 47 percent between the two plateaus of prices represented by the 1945 and 1949 averages. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities other than farm products rose 51 percent. In comparison, factory hourly earnings, broadly representative of wage changes, rose only 37 percent. Between the 1949 plateau and November 1950, both the all commodities price index and the nonfarm price index rose 11 percent, and factory hourly earnings rose 8 percent.

During the postwar period, employers have increasingly granted certain nonwage benefits, so that the average of all labor cost per hour of labor has risen somewhat more than the rise in average hourly earnings. Productivity, however, has risen since 1945; and the increased output per hour of work has tended to check the rise in labor cost per unit of output.

Wages as cost of production can hardly be described as the chief cause of postwar price increases. After the war, incomes remained high and were reinforced by a large volume of wartime savings. Deferred consumer buying, especially of durable goods and housing facilities, created a large backlog of demand. These circumstances, combined with the discontinuance of controls and rationing, released a flood of demand far in excess of currently available supplies. Pressure on demand was intensified by the large volume of aid extended to other countries and by the requirements for the renewal and expansion of production facilities.

A period of comparative equilibrium between incomes and the goods and services available for consumption gave promise by the end of 1948 of substantial stabilization. The international crisis of 1950, however, began a new period of limitations on output for civilian use, accompanied by a continuance of high levels of consumer income. Temporary inflationary influences operating late in 1950 included a large increase in consumer and real estate credit and a reduction of savings. These various forces threatened to create an "inflationary gap" which, in the absence of counter-measures, could be closed only by rapidly advancing prices.

### **Labor and the Defense Program**

*Production and Manpower.* The basic national program for meeting the international crisis began to take shape with the passage of the Defense Production Act on September 8. An executive order of September 9 allocated to various agencies the functions authorized by the act. The Office of Defense Mobilization was created as a central coordinating agency by an executive order of December 15, accompanying the proclamation of a national emergency. Steps for implementing the entire program included increases in appropriations and taxes.

The heart of the program is expanded defense production, essential either for preventing general war (if preventable at all) or for military success. The AFL asserted that defense production is "the strong right arm" of our foreign policy and that even with expanded total production the amount of goods consumers can buy will no doubt be reduced. The CIO agreed that production is the "cornerstone" of our defense program and that the essential requirements of our Armed Forces and those of our allies must come first. Defense production in turn makes necessary the collateral programs of manpower utilization, taxation, and the stabilization of prices and wages.

The handling of public policy in relation to manpower was assigned by the President to the Department of Labor. The Office of Defense Manpower, created by the Secretary of Labor on September 29, was directed to make coordinated use of the Department's administrative and statistical facilities, centering in adaptations of the Employment Service. In the manpower program, as in other phases of national policy, it was necessary

to deal with limited emergency needs while at the same time planning for the contingency of full-scale mobilization.

The Secretary of Labor also set up an interdepartmental manpower committee, a management-labor advisory committee, and a women's advisory committee. In December, arrangements were made for the formation of interagency committees and management-labor committees in 13 regional centers, conforming to the general plan for defense agencies, and similar local committees in all labor-market areas with significant defense manpower problems.

*Price and Wage Controls.* It became apparent by the end of the year, with the deepening of the international crisis, that severe restrictions must be imposed upon production for ordinary use, and at the same time increased expenditures and enlarged aggregate production would tend to swell the volume of income available to consumers. The increase in taxes under measures passed by Congress in September and December, unless supplemented later by heavy additional taxation, would hardly suffice to restrain inflationary tendencies, which had already become a serious threat by the end of the year.

The Defense Production Act of September 8 authorized voluntary agreements to restrain price and wage increases and also provided for Federal regulatory measures if voluntary methods proved to be unworkable. Under the act, the President on October 7 appointed an Economic Stabilization Administrator, and later, a Wage Stabilization Board and a Director of Price Stabilization under the general direction of the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

Price controls were subject, under the Defense Production Act, to limitations connected with the parity price system as applied to farm products, particularly important in connection with consumers' prices and the cost of living. Rent controls had been relaxed and in many areas entirely removed. Wage stabilization confronted the many flexible wage provisions in collective agreements. These included cost-of-living escalator clauses, improvement or productivity factors, and other provisions for specified future increases.

On December 19, the Economic Stabilization Administrator published a plan for voluntary price controls based upon specified pricing standards

but aimed in general at December 1 price levels. The first mandatory but temporary wage and price controls were applied to the passenger automobile industry. The intricate problems of working out general price and wage controls, organizing administrative machinery, and meeting such issues as parity farm prices, rents, and flexible wage provisions in collective agreements, awaited a solution in the new year.

### Changes in Wage Bargaining

Following the postwar upsurge of prices and wages, both by late 1948 had reached new plateaus. Changes in manufacturing wage rates in 1949 were notably slight. Factory hourly earnings exclusive of overtime, roughly indicative of changes in wage rates, averaged the same (\$1.357) in November of both 1948 and 1949. Nonwage benefits were emphasized in collective bargaining and wage contracts (for example, in the 1949 steel agreements) until early 1950.

The 1950 upturn in production, employment, and prices caused renewed emphasis on wage rates. Factory hourly earnings exclusive of overtime were 10 cents higher in November 1950 than a year earlier. The wage movement was accelerated after June by rising prices, brisk demand for workers, and talk of wage and price controls. The index of consumers' prices, after 2 years of comparative stability, rose 2.2 percent between February and June and 3.2 percent between June and November.

Many employers granted the requests of unions for reopening of wage negotiations before they were required to do so by the terms of their agreements. Thus, the Chrysler Corp. twice during the year voluntarily renegotiated the wage clauses and certain other provisions of its contract with the United Automobile Workers. The United States Steel Corp., to cite another example, entered into negotiations with the United Steel-

workers in advance of the contract date and granted substantial wage increases.

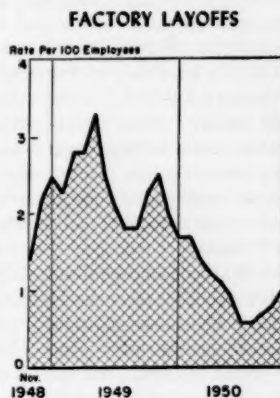
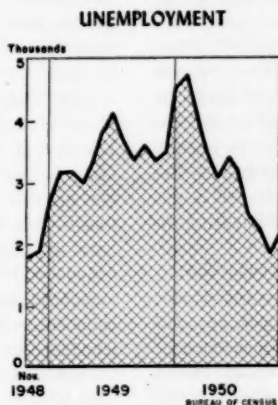
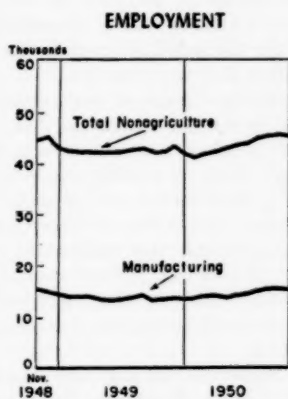
Unions had generally avoided the tying of wages to changes in the cost of living. A noteworthy exception was the 1948 General Motors contract with the United Automobile Workers. Few collective agreements followed that example. The renewal of the General Motors contract for 5 years in May 1950 and the changed outlook for prices, especially after the June Korean crisis, brought a shift in the point of view of many unions. The actual and expected rise in prices and the precedent of linking cost-of-living escalator clauses with automatic improvement increases led to the adoption of a large number of agreements combining the two types of wage provisions. Many other unions negotiated contract clauses which provided for future adjustments in the form of either definite wage increases at specified dates or flexible wage reopening provisions.

Another characteristic of many collective agreements negotiated in 1949, and especially in 1950, was the extended life of agreements. This tendency was in part a result of the adoption of flexible wage adjustment provisions described above. It was also influenced by the recent increase in permanent pension and insurance arrangements, even though these are often embodied in separate agreements. The UAW-General Motors 5-year contract of May 1950 was cited by officials of both the union and the company as evidence of confidence in the strength and stability of the national economy.

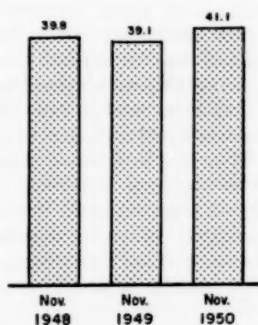
Many key wage agreements included increased differentials for skilled workers—contrary to the earlier widespread adoption of flat increases applying to all types of workers. Some of these provisions no doubt indicated a relative increase in demand for many types of skilled workers in connection with the actual or expected expansion of defense production. The raising of the general wage minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act to 75 cents had reduced the prevailing differentials for skills in some employments.

## LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

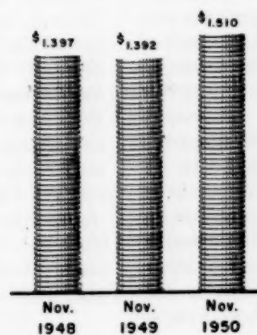
## Some Significant Trends 1948-1950



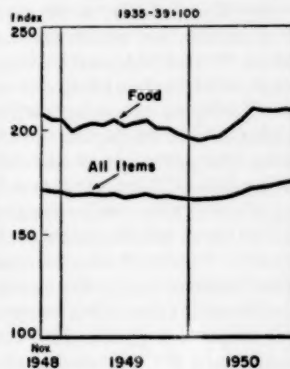
**AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS**  
Manufacturing



**AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS**  
Manufacturing



**CONSUMERS PRICES**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

### Major Labor Disputes and Walkouts

Few serious break-downs of normal collective bargaining occurred in 1950. Some important exceptions were the coal and railroad disputes and the long strikes of employees of the Chrysler Corp., the International Harvester Co., and Deere & Co.

The coal disputes, continuing from 1949, were not settled until early March, after public intervention, the invoking of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, and a threat of public seizure. The United Mine Workers obtained increases in wages and in tonnage payments to the union welfare funds. Notable among the contract modifications obtained by the operators was the elimination of the "able and willing to work" clause.

The 100-day Chrysler Corp. strike by the United Automobile Workers ended in an agreement ratified May 6, concerned mainly with pension and insurance provisions. The UAW-International Harvester Co. dispute led to a 78-day strike, ended by an agreement of November 3, on pensions, wage increases, a quarterly cost-of-living escalator clause, and an annual improvement factor. After a 107-day Deere & Co. work stoppage, also by UAW members, an agreement was reached on December 17 with compromise wage provisions.

Complicated long-standing disputes by the four unions of railroad operating employees involved the 40-hour week for yardmen, rules changes for roadmen, and general wage increases. The rejection of emergency board recommendations and the calling of a strike by conductors and trainmen for August 28 led to public seizure of the railroads on August 27. Scattered unauthorized walkouts by groups of yardmen in mid-December were followed by a mediated provisional agreement on December 21, covering the engineers and the firemen and enginemen, as well as the conductors and the trainmen. The agreement included compromise wage increases, a few rules changes, a cost-of-living escalator clause, and certain conditional provisions such as a deferred 40-hour week for yardmen. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year, however, for the unions directed their negotiators to seek better terms.

Most of the work stoppages in 1950, especially during the latter part of the year, were small and of comparatively short duration.

### Unions and Labor Unity

**Membership and Affiliations.** The aggregate membership of unions was approximately the same in 1950 as in 1949. AFL membership, based on the per capita tax received by the Federation, was reported for August 31 as 7,143,000, a slight decline from the 7,241,000 of 1949. Negotiations were completed for the reaffiliation of the International Association of Machinists.

The CIO, which has claimed a membership of about 6 million, received a report by President Murray at its November 1950 convention that the temporary loss of about 675,000 members, by the expulsion of 11 Communist-controlled unions, had been made up by the return of many members of these unions and the addition of new members. Two of the 11 unions had been expelled by the 1949 CIO convention, and 9 additional unions were expelled after separate hearings by trial committees.

Particularly important among the expelled unions was the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. The 1949 CIO convention chartered a new union in the same field, the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. The IUE reported late in 1950 a membership of about 250,000, with bargaining rights for more than 300,000 workers. The CIO also formed the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee on March 1, 1950, and the Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee on May 1, and took steps to attract other workers in the expelled unions into existing CIO unions such as the United Steelworkers and the Communications Workers of America. In addition, some local industrial union charters were granted to groups which expressed a desire to remain in the CIO.

**Political Collaboration.** In a letter of April 4 to the AFL and some of the independent unions, President Philip Murray suggested formal consideration of inter-union collaboration. The ensuing discussions led to the appointment of an AFL-CIO Unity Committee. The AFL emphasized organic unity as in earlier discussions but agreed, pending its achievement, to a more extensive inter-union collaboration in legislative and political activities as well as international affairs.

The AFL and the CIO were in substantial agreement on major questions of policy, and they agreed to set up joint labor committees in most of the States for the 1950 political campaigns, under the auspices of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education and the CIO Political Action Committee. No complete agreement was reached on candidates to be supported, but there was general agreement on the policy of supporting labor's "friends" and opposing its "enemies." Most of the candidates supported by unions were Democrats, because it was held that these candidates were as a rule more favorable to labor's points of view.

The election results were recognized as seriously adverse to labor. Union officials pointed out that there is a normal set-back for the party in power in off-year elections, and that public concern over the international crisis and reiterated but unfounded charges of Communists in Government had affected the results. Unions nevertheless expressed a determination to re-examine their political program and activities with a view of instituting more efficient procedures, particularly in bringing about a better understanding of labor and a recognition of the common interests of wage earners and various other groups.

*United Labor Policy Committee.* The national emergency, with its impacts on labor in such varied fields as international policies, manpower, consumption, wages, prices, and taxes, gave added stimulus to inter-union collaboration. As a result, the United Labor Policy Committee was formed in mid-December. The committee included the heads of the AFL, the CIO, the Machinists, and the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and 10 other high-ranking union officials. It was designed to work out, as far as possible, unanimous agreements regarding major public policies.

An early step taken by the committee was the presentation of its views on stabilization policy. The committee held that further legislation is needed to make possible adequate price stabilization, especially food prices and rents. The need for stabilizing wages as well as prices was recognized, but the committee held that existing collective agreements should not be invalidated; that premium pay for overtime under present legal and contractual arrangements should be maintained

because it affords incentives for a lengthening of the workweek and increased production; and that the Wage Stabilization Board should be given specific authority beyond a merely advisory function.

### **Labor Law and Administration**

Far-reaching changes in national policies affecting labor—only in part foreseeable—were initiated by the Defense Production Act and its administration. The housing program under recent housing legislation was adversely affected by the national defense program. The postwar easing of tax burdens was reversed by defense tax measures. Minor Federal laws adopted at the end of the 81st Congress included an extension of rent controls and an amendment to the Railway Labor Act giving employees covered by that act the right to bargain collectively for the union shop. The outstanding Federal legislation directly affecting labor in 1950 was the amendment of the Social Security Act.

*Increased OASI Benefits and Coverage.* The main changes in the Social Security Act amendment, approved August 28, were increases in benefits and coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance system. About 4.7 million nonfarm self-employed persons and about 3 million additional hired workers, including regularly employed agricultural and domestic service workers and Federal civilian employees not already covered by retirement insurance, were added to the act's coverage. The amendment also provided conditional eligibility for the coverage of about 2 million additional workers, mainly the employees of nonprofit organizations and State and local public employees. The liberalizing of eligibility for a fully insured status is expected to afford benefits to about 500,000 additional persons during the first year. Farmers, professional workers, and casual employees in agriculture and domestic service are the main groups still excluded.

Taxable wages are raised from the former maximum base of \$3,000 a year to \$3,600. The tax rate applicable to wages is raised progressively from the existing 1½ percent to 3.25 percent in 1970 for both employers and employees. Average benefits of persons already retired are raised more

than 75 percent. Benefits accruing to persons who will retire under the provisions of the amended act will be substantially larger than those to persons already retired. A retired worker may now earn as much as \$50 a month without loss of his retirement benefits, in place of the former limitation of less than \$15 per month.

Social security through insurance is emphasized as distinguished from public assistance. The public assistance program, however, was also liberalized in application to aged persons and dependent children and extended to include permanently and totally disabled persons 18 years old or over.

*State Legislation.* Only 11 of the States held regular legislative sessions in 1950 and few significant changes were made in State labor laws. The chief legislative activity affecting workers was in the field of workmen's compensation laws. Amendments of these laws in 12 States continued the trend of recent years, many of the amendments providing for increased benefits and extended coverage.

*Administration of Taft-Hartley Act.* Outstanding changes in the administration of labor legislation concerned the National Labor Relations Board, which administers the Labor Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley Act). Decisions by the board and the courts, too numerous and technical for analysis in a general review of the year, clarified many provisions of the law.

A noteworthy change in the administration of the act was the resignation on September 18, upon request by the President, of the general counsel and the appointment of a new general counsel. Long-standing conflicts over the interpretation and administration of the act had led the Board in February to withdraw certain administrative responsibilities from the general counsel, which the Board had given up voluntarily in the interest of administrative efficiency. In connection with disputes over actions in the courts, the Board insisted that the general counsel defend it in court cases "in full accord with the directions of the Board." When the President accepted the general counsel's resignation, he once more criticized

the law's "two-headed arrangement" as inviting "confusion and conflict."

Unions had been extremely critical of the policies of the general counsel. The decisions of the Board were also viewed in some instances as needlessly adverse to union activities. But, in general, union criticism was aimed not at the Board but at the law itself. The unions contended that "Taft-Hartley attacks on labor unions and Taft-Hartley barriers to the organization of the unorganized" had demonstrated that their fears and protests were fully justified.

*Major Court Decisions.* Some of the outstanding Supreme Court decisions of the year dealt with questions of Federal and State jurisdiction and the bearing of the Bill of Rights on union activities. Broad powers of State governments, as embodied in various recent State laws, particularly those which have limited the right to picket, were recognized by the Court as constitutional. Unions had depended in considerable part upon the doctrines of due process and freedom of speech in picketing cases. They viewed recent Supreme Court decisions as weakening these defenses to such an extent as to require unions to undertake political action at State levels to maintain legislative defenses of the right to picket. Unions, while generally successful in combating communism in their ranks, had opposed the anti-Communist affidavit provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, partly on grounds of discrimination on the basis of beliefs. But the Supreme Court, by a divided vote, validated these provisions as not in violation of civil liberties.

In respect to Federal versus State jurisdiction, the Court upheld Federal authority in labor relations legislation on the basis of Federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce. In that connection, a Michigan law, prohibiting a union from calling a strike unless approved in a State-conducted election by a majority of the bargaining unit, was declared unconstitutional because it was in conflict with the Taft-Hartley Act. Unions welcomed the decision as affording a judicial defense against certain State laws which they view as even more restrictive of union activities than the Taft-Hartley Act.

### Labor's International Interests

The traditional affiliations of American unions with labor organizations in other countries have contributed to a vigorous long-standing interest in world affairs. Unions have given strong support to international organizations, the economic recovery program, Point Four assistance, the strengthening of free unionism, the formation of an international security force, and the rapid mobilization of the American economy for defense. The 1950 AFL and CIO conventions devoted much of their time to the international crisis.

Union officials have increasingly participated in advisory capacities in various national and international agencies. Both the AFL and the CIO have insisted, however, that these agencies should make larger use of the experience and influence of union officials at policy-making levels. They have emphasized the view that American aid programs should be used more effectively for combating communism by strengthening the economic and social foundations of the democratic way of life among wage earners and related groups in other countries.

After the organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions late in 1949, American unions generally maintained a common front in the international field in respect to procedures as well as aims. In the important area of International Labor Organization activities, union collaboration remained restricted to the

AFL in the ILO's tripartite system of delegates of workers, employers, and governments. The ICFTU, however, participates in ILO affairs and through that organization the CIO and independent unions have a limited voice in the work of the ILO.

The ICFTU was organized in December 1949 with a representation of about 50 million members of free trade unions in 53 countries. Later reports indicated an expansion of representation to include 59 countries. Central offices were established in Brussels, Belgium. The group obtained official status with the United Nations and component agencies, particularly the ILO. Arrangements were formulated for close collaboration with the international trade secretariats representing unions in specific fields of employment, such as mining, metal-working, and transportation. An ICFTU project of special importance was the sending of a mission to Asian countries, particularly those of southeast Asia. The recommendations of the mission led in December to measures establishing trade-union centers, labor colleges, and a general program for promoting the growth of democratic trade unions in that highly strategic region of the world. Plans were announced for the holding of a Western Hemisphere conference of unions in Mexico City in January to set up a regional ICFTU organization.

—WITT BOWDEN  
Office of Labor Economics

# Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization in World War II

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article is a condensation of the Summary and Conclusions chapter, prepared by W. Ellison Chalmers, Milton Derber, and William H. McPherson,<sup>1</sup> in Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization During World War II, issued as Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1009, Washington, 1951.*

*Written by 10 former National War Labor Board officials, this 400-page bulletin appraises World War II experiences in settling labor-management disputes and stabilizing wages. It critically reviews the operations of the National Defense Mediation Board, the National Wage Stabilization Board, and the NWLB. It analyzes the problems which inevitably face a democratic government in settling labor disputes and stabilizing wages in time of war, singles out the major environmental factors that conditioned the way in which these problems were met during World War II, and appraises the major policy decisions in terms of achieving the basic objectives of a wartime program.*

THE JOINT PARTICIPATION of union and management representatives with the Government in the formulation and administration of the wartime labor program contributed greatly to the realism and fairness of the decisions reached and to their general acceptance. The program did not work perfectly. There were a considerable number of work stoppages, some of which were the result of weaknesses in the administrative machinery. A small number of companies or unions defied NDMB or NWLB orders, requiring Government seizure of the establishments involved. Wage stabilization controls were adopted somewhat later

than was economically desirable. Particular wage policies, such as the initial approach to the correction of interplant inequities, were too loose. Tripartite administration of the enforcement policy tended in some areas to be lax. Case processing was often unduly delayed. Coordination between the labor boards and other branches of the Government sometimes functioned poorly.

But even if errors had been avoided, the results would have been considerably less than perfect. The objectives of labor dispute settlement and wage stabilization sometimes conflicted, and these in turn sometimes conflicted with the equally important Governmental objective of efficient manpower allocation. Compromises were inevitable. The prime need was to achieve a working balance between the conflicting objectives. Under the conditions prevailing during World War II, the policies adopted by the Government were reasonably successful in achieving this balance—with a minimum amount of compulsion and with a high degree of respect for the tenets of a democratic society.

## Wartime Setting

To appraise properly the Nation's efforts in settling labor disputes and stabilizing wages during World War II, it must be recognized that certain conditions of the time played a controlling role. Eight conditions were of primary significance in this respect.

(a) American involvement in the war came gradually—between September 1939 and December 1941. This period of transition permitted a reasonably orderly adaptation of industrial life to the needs of the emergency. Moreover, it allowed the Nation to experiment with new techniques and procedures, such as the NDMB in the field of labor disputes. This experience proved highly important when we became directly engaged in war.

(b) The war never touched the American mainland, and the basic patterns of American life were not drastically altered. Even at the peak of the war effort Governmental regimentation of the worker was slight. Except for inductions of the younger men into the Armed Forces, freedom of occupational movement was but slightly restricted.

(c) Although the population was badly divided over foreign policy before Pearl Harbor, it was united to an extraordinary degree in fighting the war. Despite numerous and sometimes violent differences over domestic policies, the war effort was primary. No strategic group in the population, openly or secretly, opposed our effort to win the war. No fifth columns presented a threat to production or morale. Civil liberties were respected to an unusual degree for a war period.

(d) During the defense period and at the time of our entrance into the war, the economy was underemployed. Moreover, it had been underemployed for a dozen years previously. The problem of inflation which has characterized every major war period, therefore developed rather gradually. For many months, available supplies of production facilities and manpower resources permitted both large-scale output for war and, except for certain consumer durables, ample supplies of consumer goods. Neither manpower nor prices had to be frozen to assure adequate war production and a stable economy during this period.

(e) Partly because of the previous underemployment of our human and material resources and partly because the war never hit the American mainland, no significant section of the civilian population had to make important sacrifices in living standards, and some sections materially improved their positions. Private debts were greatly reduced and substantial savings were accumulated. Industrial disputes, therefore, were rarely more than a temporary inconvenience to the individual citizens, and stabilization measures imposed few real hardships.

(f) Relations between management and organized labor in many industries, particularly the mass production industries, were quite immature. The right of workers to form unions without employer interference had been recognized by law only a few years before the outbreak of the war. Many employers regarded unions as a nuisance to be tolerated at best. Union leaders, in turn, tended to regard many management representatives with suspicion and to doubt their motives. Although union strength was developing rapidly, union status was a major question in many industries at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. While many AFL unions had won the

closed or union shop, the key CIO unions which had organized the mass production industries were still struggling for security. Even grievance machinery in many plants was imperfectly established.

(g) Neither labor nor management was represented by a single group. The union movement not only was divided between AFL, CIO, and independents, but, at the outset of the war, still represented less than one-third of nonagricultural workers. Its leaders were divided on many policy questions, including how far to cooperate with each other. Management was even less well organized from an industrial relations point of view. Neither the United States Chamber of Commerce nor the National Association of Manufacturers provided even formal leadership in the policy decisions of its members.

(h) Notwithstanding the growing strength of the unions and the support of President Roosevelt and his administration, attempts by the union movement to play a major part in the direction of the war program never entirely succeeded. At least, in part, this was due to the split in labor's ranks. Only in agencies concerned directly with labor relations, such as the NDMB, the NDLB, and the NWSB did union leaders gain a direct voice in policy-making and administration. In such important agencies as the War Production Board (after Hillman's retirement) and the Office of Price Administration, labor representatives served largely in an advisory capacity.

### Problem of Balance

The three objectives of the Government's program in the labor field were (a) the peaceful settlement of disputes, (b) the limitation of wages as a part of economic stabilization, and (c) the guidance of civilian manpower in accordance with production needs.

Realization of each objective inevitably meant some conflict with the achievement of the other two. The basic problem was to achieve a proper balance between the programs designed to meet the objectives. Although the problem of balance was not serious while the Nation's resources were underutilized, it became difficult when the Nation was attempting to make the best use of all of its resources. The ultimate test of the adequacy of the Government's program during the defense and

war periods is the degree to which this balance was achieved.

### Settlement of Industrial Disputes

**Voluntarism.** In meeting the labor dispute and wage stabilization problems, the Government chose to use as little compulsion as possible. It was able to depend in large part on labor and management to join in imposing restrictions on their own actions and in the administration of such restrictions.

During the defense period, these restrictions were almost entirely voluntary and worked successfully through the NDMB for 8 months. In the war period, the Government necessarily extended its use of compulsion in the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes, but still was successful in depending largely on voluntary action. When wage stabilization controls had to be added to the program, the Government needed to go further in its use of compulsory powers. Nevertheless, it still was able to depend on the participation of labor and management representation in formulating and administering the controls over wages.

Voluntarism is more effective than compulsion because it contributes greater realism and flexibility and better cooperation between labor and management, and between these groups and the Government. But there are practical limits to the voluntary approach. These limits vary with different circumstances. An essential prerequisite is the willingness of labor and management to establish and administer restraints adequate to meet the Government's needs.

Governmental seizure of the small number of plants in which either management or the union refused to accept Board decisions was essential to protect war production and to prevent an increasing number of noncompliance cases. A basic Government problem was to achieve the most effective combination of voluntarism and compulsion.

**Tripartitism.** The voluntary approach depended for its effectiveness on the participation of labor and management representatives in the dispute-settling and wage-stabilizing processes. Partisan members added realism to the public boards and gave to the parties whose cases were being processed an assurance that their problems

were adequately considered. Possible withdrawal gave labor and management a genuine veto power, but one that could be used only at a considerable sacrifice.

A crucial role in the dispute-settling and wage-stabilizing machinery was played by the public members. They cast the deciding vote in practically all instances of policy formulation and in most case decisions. Their influence was adequate to protect the Government's interests, and their position exerted considerable influence upon the partisan members who took the lead in working out policies which met the needs of the war program.

The greatest benefit of tripartitism was its contribution to compliance. Other benefits included protection against appointments by political pressure and added assurance that case action on the part of staff and public members would not be partial to either of the parties.

There were disadvantages in tripartitism, however. It moved slowly. On a few occasions, the public members were outvoted on wage-stabilization issues. Withdrawal crippled one of the boards (the NDMB) and always remained as an uncertainty. There was less danger of withdrawal from a tripartite board than of withdrawal from an advisory board or of loss of effectiveness on the part of an all-public board. But, on balance, tripartitism worked well.

### Stabilization of Wages

In a period of general excess in demand over supply, such as World War II, comprehensive price control, to be effective, must be supported by comprehensive wage control. From an economic point of view, comprehensive wage controls might well have been initiated at the same time as comprehensive price controls, immediately after our entrance into the war. Practically, however, in a democratic society, the effectiveness of such controls depends upon general recognition of the problem and willingness of the public to accept such controls. In World War II, this general recognition and willingness were not present until some months after the start of the war.

The wartime experience indicates that wage and price control can be successfully administered by separate agencies, and that it is sounder to combine wage stabilization with dispute settlement

than with price stabilization. A coordinating and policy-making agency, such as the Office of Economic Stabilization, appears to be essential to give direction to the entire stabilization effort.

The effectiveness of the wage stabilization program, particularly after the hold-the-line order of April 8, 1943, appears to be supported by statistics on wage rates and consumer prices. Comparison with other democratic countries leads to the same conclusion. Perhaps the most important decision affecting the character of wage stabilization was that a wage freeze should not be attempted. A rigid program could not have been maintained in the light of the inequities which were in existence at the time that stabilization was started, or which were created by the dynamics of the war situation.

The decision to break the tie between wage changes and living costs strengthened stabilization, although it probably contributed to postwar difficulties in the field of wage and price policies. The decision to stabilize wage rates or straight-time, average hourly earnings, and not take-home pay, was wise because stabilization of the latter would have inhibited production.

Specific wage principles formulated by the NWLB had their weaknesses, but in general they were realistic and acceptable to the employers and unions of the country. The bracket policy for the correction of inter-plant inequities was a considerable improvement over the initial policy and might well have been adopted earlier. But the failure to maintain a liberalized form of comprehensive wage controls after VJ-day was an important factor in the breakdown of the price-control program.

### Manpower Problems

Wage control is essential to any effective manpower program because wage decisions inevitably have a significant effect on manpower allocation. Earlier introduction of wage control would have aided in obtaining better manpower allocation.

Although coordination between wage and other manpower controls was gradually improved, it never became adequate. Successful coordination would have required a greater administrative centralization of these other manpower controls. The NWLB should have been given specific re-

sponsibility to consider the manpower consequences of wage adjustments in all cases.

The extreme reluctance of the NWLB to award or approve rate increases for manpower reasons was effective in obtaining the application by other agencies of nonfinancial measures, but often resulted in deferring wage adjustment until the time of its greatest effectiveness had passed. The NWLB should have established a manpower division to advise its own agencies on manpower considerations and to facilitate liaison with other governmental agencies having manpower functions.

NWLB use of the substandard and cost-of-living criteria in wage adjustments was warranted regardless of their manpower consequences. Early use of the inequity criterion permitted a desirable flow of manpower, but allowed too continuous a raising of rates. Adoption of the bracket policy created fewer new manpower problems, though it perpetuated some excessive differentials created earlier. The Board's handling of internal wage-rationalization problems contributed to efficient labor utilization.

Although the NWLB eventually adopted fairly effective controls over new incentive plans, the earlier introduction of these policies would have avoided many instances where abnormally high earnings exerted an undesirable influence on manpower flow. Because of the initial huge manpower reserves of the country, the unwillingness of the Board to give greater weight to manpower considerations in its wage decisions did not too seriously jeopardize the manpower program.

### Organizational and Administrative Problems

The exclusion of representation and unfair-labor-practice issues from the disputes jurisdiction of the NDMB and NWLB was logical and unavoidable, although it created certain problems during the life of the latter agency.

Combined responsibility for the administration of wage controls with that of dispute settlement in the NWLB proved sound. Exclusion of administrative, executive, and professional personnel from the wage jurisdiction of the NWLB and NWSB was probably desirable. But the exclusion of agricultural and railroad employees was probably a mistake.

The power of the Board to decline jurisdiction over minor cases and to grant blanket approval of certain types of wage adjustment was a definite asset. Length of time required for case processing was a serious problem in the case of the NWLB, but not the NDMB or the NWSB.

The number of procedural steps probably could not have been shortened without impairing the equity of the decisions, the rights of the parties, or the efficiency of the Board. However, the grounds for appeal might well have been narrowed. A larger number of public members on the NWLB and its agencies would also have been beneficial.

A major source of delay in the processing of NWLB cases was the reluctance of the Board to decentralize and to delegate to wage stabilization directors authority to rule on voluntary wage applications. A closer relationship between the NWLB and its subsidiary agencies and between the regional boards and the industry commissions would have been helpful.

The NWLB and NWSB were the proper agencies for enforcement of the wage stabilization program.

Essential to the success of the enforcement program was the support of the partisan members. It is unfortunate that the partisan members of the National Board were unwilling to support the program without requiring tripartite participation in the initial decision of individual cases. Enforcement was achieved to an adequate extent, but enforcement efforts of the NWLB should have been begun more promptly and conducted with greater impartiality.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chalmers is director, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. He was formerly chairman, NWLB War Shipping Panel; executive head, War Production Drive Division, War Production Board; and chief, Program Division, U. S. Conciliation Service.

Mr. Derber is coordinator of research, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. He was formerly economist and chief, Research Division, NWLB; and editor, Termination Report of the NWLB.

Mr. McPherson is professor of economics, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. He was formerly chairman, NWLB Shipbuilding Commission and principal labor analyst, War Manpower Commission.

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## Collective Bargaining in a Defense Economy

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*The following paragraphs, which form a fitting analogue to the preceding summary of the history of wage stabilization and dispute settlement during World War II, are taken from the presidential address of Dr. George W. Taylor before the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Chicago, December 29, 1950.*

How can the values of collective bargaining be used to further the defense effort? How best can there be a reasonable assurance that the institution will not be more or less permanently supplanted?

In collective bargaining, there is but one way—note, one way only—for determining the conditions of employment. That is by an agreement between management and organized employees. The strike and the lockout have definite functions to perform. They are accepted devices for resolv-

ing the most persistent differences arising in an employment relationship where differences must be resolved by agreement. Although the strike has its own obvious conflict characteristics, it can be viewed more fundamentally as a mechanism for resolving conflict. Elimination of the right to strike would soon make clear the necessity for inventing some other device for resolving the underlying conflict.

A complete and workable collective bargaining structure requires a recognition by unions and by management of their social responsibility to agree upon a final arbitrament rather than the strike as the ultimate solution in situations where the work stoppage cannot satisfactorily perform its function as an inducer of agreements. Experience has amply shown that the use of work stoppages to settle grievance disputes is unsatisfactory—the cost in lost employment and in lost production is

entirely too great. So, the rights of strike and of lock-out are now generally limited, but by agreement in which mutually acceptable alternative methods for settling grievance disputes are specified.

### **Wage Stabilization**

Creation of an effective wage stabilization program in a nation determined to preserve its democratic institutions calls for efforts to devise a plan which will not only assist in the control of inflation but which will be generally acquiesced in by organized labor and by management in the collective bargaining tradition. A summary imposition of terms is symbolic of a different kind of system than ours.

These considerations [between wage control and the stability of industrial relations] have already been brought very much to the fore by discussions about the possible modification of the wage provisions of long-term labor agreements in the automobile industry. These provisions have been described as a program for "built-in inflation" because they provide for wage rates to follow cost-of-living changes and because contemplated increases in productivity are compensated for through annual improvement wage increases.

Yet, these agreements were negotiated without strikes. Their terms were not only mutually agreed upon as a practical way to insure high production and high productivity but were widely hailed as a history-making example of industrial statesmanship. They insure against work stoppages for a 5-year period. Steps deliberately to unstabilize what the parties both consider to be a stabilized relationship could carry a heavy price for the gain achieved in the control of inflation. Such steps would, moreover, have to be imposed upon the parties.

Because it seems unlikely to most of us that, under existing legislation and existing economic conditions, a price stabilization of the items entering into the cost-of-living can be achieved, many employers and their employees have concluded that a negotiated wage escalator clause provides a sound basis for the stabilized industrial relations that are so essential to high production. This conclusion does not arise, it seems to me, from an assumption that present real wage rates should not

be decreased at all during an emergency which threatens a reduction of living standards generally. At any event, during World War II, some decrease in basic hourly wages did occur but was offset by overtime rates, higher piece-rate earnings, shifts to higher-rated jobs, etc. It was not necessary to relate scheduled wage rates to cost-of-living changes in order to have a fair wage stabilization program. The outlook is different now. A rapid and substantial rise in the cost-of-living seems likely even if the linkage between wage-rate and cost-of-living changes were to be broken, as it was in 1942 by the so-called Little Steel formula. No mere spiral relationship—price increases emanating from wage increases—is now involved.

There is not much real doubt that any wage stabilization program to be developed will be based, at least to begin with, upon a tie-in between wage-rate and cost-of-living changes. It would be unwise now, however, to approve wage-rate escalation for the full duration of the emergency. If we mean business about taking effective steps to combat inflation, the Defense Production Act has to be substantially modified. Prices of food and of clothing have to be brought under better control.

Perhaps the operation of wage escalator clauses could be approved up to an increase of, say, 5 percentage points in the index of consumers' goods prices. If such a rise in cost of living occurs, the wage stabilization problem could be re-evaluated in terms of the steps taken in the meantime to stabilize living costs.

### **Modification of Collective Bargaining**

There are important differences between late 1941 and late 1950 with respect to the modification of collective bargaining that is under discussion. At the start of World War II, it was the strikes which caused primary concern. Even though wage stabilization soon became necessary, the fundamental elements of a wage policy gradually emerged as cases were decided by the War Labor Board. In 1950, the focus of concern is not so much upon strikes that threaten the national safety but upon wage provisions that are being agreed to without strikes. In the earlier emergency, the wage stabilization program evolved in the settlement of labor disputes; now, introduction

of a wage stabilization program would doubtless create labor disputes, particularly if it were to entail modification of current agreements.

Current proposals for limitations on collective bargaining do not, it seems to me, require an attempt by the Government to obtain a formal all-embracing no-strike no-lock-out agreement. To be effective, such an agreement would require, first, the virtually unanimous support of those directly affected, and, second, it would have to include an understanding about the voluntary arbitration mechanism which would have to be set up to resolve *all* labor disputes. Arbitration of disputes about labor-agreement terms is not usual. The kind of arbitration that must accompany an inclusive no-strike agreement is quite different. It must apply to future, unknown disputes over agreement terms, which are, moreover, not subject to scope limitation. Here is "blank check" arbitration. The very availability of this method tends to impede the resolution of issues in customary two-party bargaining. Or, rather, it should be said that the elimination of the strike and lock-out mechanisms removes the greatest inducement for compromise and agreement. Since the jurisdiction of such an arbitral agency is necessarily broad—as broad as the right of the parties to agree—it is unthinkable that such an agency should be composed exclusively of public representatives unless all the strengths and all the values of collective bargaining are to be dissipated.

A notion is prevalent that the participation of organized labor and of management representatives can be strictly confined to the formulation of a master wage stabilization policy, which can then be turned over to an administrative staff for

application. Those suggesting this approach have not adequately perceived the nature of the problem. A general wage stabilization policy acquires its real substance in the amplification and clarification that comes through dealing with real cases rather than with general ideas formulated in an ivory tower. The validity of this observation is found in the fact that the inauguration of any wage stabilization policy will generate real differences about how it applies in certain circumstances which have not and could not have been anticipated. In terms of the immediate situation, this means that prompt steps should be taken to assign operating functions to the recently constituted tripartite Wage Stabilization Board. It must have policy-making functions and also the administrative responsibility for applying its policies. Disputes arising over matters within its jurisdiction must be decided by the Board. Conflicting policies and divided responsibilities would inevitably result from a separation of intimately related functions. There is enough confusion already in the picture, and it should not be compounded.

When the wage-setting function of collective bargaining is modified, the very heart of the institution is affected. The basic principle of that institution will be preserved to a significant extent, however, if the general terms of the wage stabilization program and the manner of its administration are acceptable to or acquiesced in by labor and by management. The high productivity and the stabilized industrial relations needed as a basis for maximum output of goods can thereby best be insured. Here lies the unique strength of a democracy which a totalitarian state has not been able to match either in times of past peace or of past wars.

# Work Time Required to Buy Food, 1937-50

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD that could be bought with earnings from an average hour's work in industry apparently rose more in the United States between 1937 and 1950 than in most foreign countries for which information is available. Since the food purchasing power of an hour's earnings in 1937 was greater in the United States than abroad, the subsequent changes increased the disparity.

This is the Bureau of Labor Statistics' main conclusion from studies of the work time required to buy food in the United States and in 19 foreign countries for which data could be obtained for 1937-38, 1948-49, and 1949-50. (For convenience, the dates are referred to in the present article as prewar, 1949, and 1950, respectively.) The analysis for 1949 was presented in the November 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The prewar and 1950 international comparisons are reported here for the first time. Methods and, insofar as feasible, the nature of the data used in the prewar and 1950 studies were similar to those employed in the 1949 analysis. International comparisons of wages and prices can only be approximations because of country-to-country differences in the availability, coverage, and reliability of the statistical data. The obstacles to comparability are discussed in the technical note on page 195, but, in general, the results of this study are subject to wide margins of error. However, when the figures for two countries are substantially different it appears certain that the variations are real rather than the outcome of accidental though unavoidable shortcomings in the data.

## Results of the Studies

Index numbers in table 1, summarizing the three studies, show the purchasing power of average hourly earnings in terms of food in each foreign country as a percentage of the food purchasing power in United States earnings. Another and equally valid interpretation of the indexes is that they express the work time required to buy food in the United States as a percentage of that required in each foreign country. Although the greatest significance of this study lies in these indexes which indicate the relative amount of work time required to buy foods in general, the minutes of work needed to buy specific foods in each country at the end of 1949 or the beginning of 1950 are tabulated in table 8.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food, prewar, 1949, and 1950<sup>1</sup>*

[United States=100]			
Country	1950	1949	Prewar
Australia.....	107	109	92
Austria (Vienna).....	28	26	38
Canada.....	78	84	86
Chile.....	37	36	26
Czechoslovakia.....	46	48	34
Denmark.....	73	80	73
Finland.....	39	49	49
France (Paris).....	31	37	68
Germany.....	28	32	31
Great Britain.....	62	71	46
Hungary.....	27	33	29
Ireland.....	46	46	44
Israel.....	63	49	52
Italy.....	54	24	26
Netherlands.....	38	47	45
Norway.....	84	88	68
Sweden.....	63	68	60
Switzerland.....	46	51	49
U. S. S. R.....	14	13	24

<sup>1</sup> For exact dates of reference and geographical coverage of data for each country, see table 7 and technical note (p. 186).

<sup>2</sup> See table 4 for effect on index of family allowances in 1950 and November 1949 M.L.R. for effect in 1949.

<sup>3</sup> Based on ration prices for 1950, on official prices for 1949, and on legal minimum wage rate in Prague, and Prague prices prewar. See footnote 4 to text.

According to the relative purchasing power of earnings in the different countries shown in the 1950 study (end of 1949 and beginning of 1950), Australia was the only foreign country studied where less working time was required than in the United States to buy a given amount of food. Even in countries with such a high level of living as Canada, Great Britain, and Scandinavia (using United States=100), the work time required to buy food ranged from 20 percent longer in Norway to 60 percent longer in Great Britain and Sweden. The time was relatively longer in

the other countries. (See table 2.) Among the nations covered, the purchasing power of hourly earnings was lowest in the U. S. S. R., where workers had to work seven times as long as those in the United States in order to buy a given quantity of food. The food purchasing power of hourly earnings was next lowest in Italy and Hungary<sup>1</sup>; however, compared with the United States, the power of earnings to buy food in these countries was approximately 70 and 90 percent, respectively, higher than in the Soviet Union.

Both similarities and differences are apparent in the results of the three studies made by the Bureau. One common characteristic of the results in all three periods covered is the very wide variation in the purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food among the countries studied. Before the war, the highest index was less than four times the lowest, and in the postwar studies the gap had considerably widened. Another similarity is that all the indexes for the three periods, with the exception of those for postwar Australia, are lower than 100—indicating that since 1937 foreign earnings have consistently bought less food than United States earnings. Indeed, in each period, in the majority of the countries, earnings could buy only half, or less, as much food as United States earnings. Finally, the countries at both the top and bottom of the purchasing-power scale tended to remain the same in all three periods.

The purchasing power of earnings was consistently lower in the Soviet Union—about a fourth as great as those of United States earnings in the prewar period and about a seventh as great in both postwar studies. In Italy, Hungary, Austria, and Chile, workers have been able to buy relatively little food with an hour's earnings; the indexes for these countries ranged from 24 to 38 percent of United States purchasing power. Three or four other nations were within this range in one or two of the periods, but not in all three.

At the other extreme, Australia, Norway, Canada, and Denmark consistently had the highest indexes of purchasing power relative to the United States. France was in this group in the prewar period, but its indexes for both postwar periods are much below the level of these four countries.<sup>2</sup> In 1950, workers in Sweden, Great Britain, and

Israel, on the other hand, moved up to positions immediately below those in the highest-purchasing-power group.

TABLE 2.—Indexes of purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food, in order of magnitude, prewar, 1949, and 1950<sup>1</sup>

[United States=100]			
Percent of the United States	1950	1949	Prewar
Less than 20.....	14 U. S. S. R. 14 U. S. S. R.	13 U. S. S. R. 14 Czechoslovakia (black market).	
20-40.....	23 Czechoslovakia (nonration). <sup>2</sup> 24 Italy. <sup>2</sup> 27 Hungary. <sup>2</sup> 28 Austria (Vienna). <sup>2</sup> 31 France (Paris). <sup>2</sup> 37 Chile. 38 Netherlands. <sup>2</sup> 38 Germany. 39 Finland. <sup>2</sup>	24 Italy. <sup>2</sup> 26 Austria (Vienna). <sup>2</sup> 32 Germany. 33 Hungary. <sup>2</sup> 36 Chile. 37 France (Paris). <sup>2</sup>	24 U. S. S. R. 26 Chile. 26 Italy. 29 Hungary. 34 Czechoslovakia (Prague). 38 Austria (Vienna).
41-60.....	46 Ireland. 46 Czechoslovakia (ration prices). <sup>2</sup> 46 Switzerland.	46 Ireland. 47 Netherlands. 48 Czechoslovakia (official prices). <sup>2</sup> 49 Finland. <sup>2</sup> 49 Israel. 51 Switzerland.	44 Ireland. 45 Netherlands. 46 Great Britain. 49 Finland. 49 Switzerland. 51 Germany. 52 Israel. 60 Sweden.
61-80.....	62 Great Britain. <sup>2</sup> 63 Sweden. <sup>2</sup> 73 Denmark. <sup>2</sup> 78 Canada. <sup>2</sup>	68 Sweden. <sup>2</sup> 71 Great Britain. <sup>2</sup> 80 Denmark.	68 France (Paris). 68 Norway. 73 Denmark.
81-100.....	84 Norway. <sup>2</sup>	84 Canada. <sup>2</sup> 88 Norway. <sup>2</sup>	86 Canada. 92 Australia.
Over 100.....	107 Australia. <sup>2</sup>	109 Australia. <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> For exact dates of reference for each country, see table 7.

<sup>2</sup> See table 4 for effect on index of family allowances in 1950 and the November 1949 M.L.R. for effect in 1949.

Other significant differences in the outcome were apparent in the three periods. However, in making comparisons, account must be taken of the increased food purchasing power of United States earnings. Between the prewar period and early 1950, food prices in this country less than doubled while hourly earnings more than doubled. The net effect was that the power of earnings in terms of food at the market rose by approximately 17 percent. Even between the 1949 and 1950 studies, the amount of food United States hourly earnings could buy had changed; because food prices dropped by nearly 3 percent and earnings rose by about 1½ percent, food purchasing power increased by almost 5 percent.<sup>3</sup>

Only if the purchasing power of industrial wages in terms of food had increased as much in a foreign country as in the United States could

its index for the earlier period have maintained its level in the postwar periods.

The degree of change between the 1949 and 1950 indexes was considerable in most of the countries. Two countries—Italy and Ireland—just maintained their positions relative to the United States, but for about half of the countries, the 1950 index differed from that of 1949 by 10 percent or more. Most of the shifts were downward, indicating an increased gap between United States and foreign earnings' power to buy food. Six of the 18 countries (excluding Czechoslovakia)<sup>1</sup> had 1950 food purchasing power indexes 10 percent or more below those of 1949, and five others had indexes lower than 1949 but by a smaller amount. In the remaining five countries, food purchasing power increased more than in the United States. Notable increases occurred in Israel, Western Germany, and, to a lesser extent, in the U. S. S. R. In Austria and Chile, the gains were more modest; the increases, particularly in the latter country, may not be significant in view of the large margin of error that must be allowed in a study of this kind.<sup>4</sup>

Comparing the 1950 and the prewar indexes, the tendency toward an increase in the degree of superiority in the power of United States earnings to buy food is again evident, but there are more exceptions to the general tendency. For 10 countries, the 1950 indexes were lower than the prewar indexes (taking the United States as 100 in both periods) and for 7 nations they were higher. (Czechoslovakia was excluded and the Danish 1950 index was the same as prewar; thus the 19 countries are accounted for.) In 5 of the countries (Australia, Norway, Great Britain, Israel, and Chile), the power of earnings to buy food increased substantially more than in the United States. For 7 of the countries, the 1950 indexes were substantially below those of prewar. France and the Soviet Union showed the greatest declines. Decreases were marked also for Austria, Canada, Finland, Germany, and the Netherlands.

These changes have not only increased the disparity in food purchasing power between United States earnings and earnings in most other countries, but have also sharpened the differences among the various foreign countries. Before the war, only five countries had indexes below 40 and the same number had indexes above 60; in 1950, nine countries were in the lower and seven in the

higher group. (Czechoslovakia is again excluded.) The columns of table 2 confirm this tendency toward polarization at either extreme of the distribution.

### Significance of Results

The economic significance of these results is difficult to evaluate. Certain influences are fairly apparent. War damage in most of the foreign countries studied helps to explain the tendency toward a greater disparity between United States and foreign food purchasing power in the postwar periods as compared with prewar. Changes between the 1949 and 1950 results in some of the United States-foreign comparisons reflect in part the currency devaluations at the end of September 1949. The devaluations encouraged exports, thus restricting domestic supplies; they also made food imports more expensive. These factors exerted upward pressures on prices which, in turn, tended to shrink the purchasing power of earnings in terms of goods in general and of food, as well.

*Nonwage influences.* However, the significance of the studies is limited in several respects. The results cannot be taken as indicators of the relative well-being of wage earners in different countries. The indexes of the purchasing power of earnings in terms of food represent, at best, one bit of evidence concerning relative welfare. Many other factors are involved.

Mass production for large markets has probably made nonfoods, which generally require more processing, cheaper, relative to food items, in the United States than in most foreign countries. Agricultural policies, by maintaining the ratio of farm to industrial prices at a higher level than it would otherwise be, probably contribute to the cheapness of manufactured goods (i. e., relative to food prices) in the United States.

On the other hand, personal services are relatively expensive in the United States as compared with Europe. However, personal services are not as important in wage earners' family expenditures as manufactured goods, even in the United States.

Housing expenditures of city workers' families—as a percent of total family expenditures—are also larger in the United States than in most foreign countries.<sup>5</sup> No recent data are available on rents for dwellings of the same size and

equivalent facilities in the United States and the other countries covered in this report. Prewar studies<sup>6</sup> on workers' housing from other countries indicate that their lower housing expenditures provide them on the average with dwellings which are smaller and less well equipped than those of average workers in the United States. A systematic study of work time required to buy equivalent housing has yet to be made.

When these knowns and unknowns relating to manufactured goods, housing, and personal services are weighed, it seems likely that the exclusion of nonfoods makes the purchasing power of earnings in most foreign countries appear relatively high.

The pattern of taxation and spending has significant effects on the relative economic positions of workers in different countries. Governments of western countries obtain funds from the public through taxation and borrowing and then spend sums that are equivalent to 25 to 45 percent of the national income. (See table 3.) In countries where these funds are raised by progressive taxation, the tax burden falls less heavily on wage earners than on higher income groups. Public expenditures, on the other hand, particularly of the welfare type (e. g., family allowances, free education, medical care, etc.), tend to benefit the lower income groups to a greater degree. The effect of these various aspects of public finance upon workers in various countries cannot be measured, but some phases of the problem are discussed.

Where family allowances are substantial, as in France, the inclusion of such payments in workers' earnings significantly increases the rela-

TABLE 4.—Effect of family allowances on earnings and purchasing power in terms of food in 13 countries, 1950<sup>1</sup>

Country	[United States=100]			
	Hourly earnings at existing exchange rates, with—		Purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food, with—	
	No family allowances	Family allowances for wife and 2 children	No family allowances	Family allowances for wife and 2 children
Australia.....	33	35	107	113
Austria.....	13	14	28	31
Canada.....	65	69	78	85
Czechoslovakia.....	33	36	146	49
Denmark.....	33	34	73	75
Finland.....	26	28	39	42
France.....	22	30	31	43
Great Britain.....	27	28	62	64
Hungary.....	24	25	27	28
Italy.....	19	22	24	28
Netherlands.....	16	18	35	43
Norway.....	29	30	84	86
Sweden.....	34	37	63	69

<sup>1</sup> For exact date of reference for each country, see table 7.

<sup>2</sup> At official prices.

tive purchasing power of earnings. The indexes of hourly earnings and of the purchasing power of average hourly earnings have been adjusted in table 4 to show the effects of these allowances in certain countries on the 1950 survey dates. They apply to a worker with a wife and two children.

**Subsidies.** Although public expenditures on food subsidies generally seem small when compared with national income (table 3) in some countries, notably Norway and the United Kingdom, they have represented a substantial proportion of total food expenditures. Food subsidies in recent years for four countries are shown in table 5, reproduced from a study of the Food and Agriculture Organization. In the United States, 1949 payments to farmers totaled a little more than 4 percent of the Nation's food expenditures.<sup>7</sup>

In the absence of subsidies, how much higher would food prices be? From column 3 of table 5, the conclusion is that food prices in the United Kingdom, for example, would have been 18 percent higher in 1948-49 without subsidies. However, the benefit to wage earners may have been greater, because subsidies are usually concentrated on the foods that are most important to lower income families.

The importance of price subsidies on basic foodstuffs in Great Britain may be judged from the figures in table 6. Taking into account the relative importance of these foods in wage earners' expenditures, subsidies averaged about 42 percent

TABLE 3.—Public expenditures, indirect taxes, and price subsidies as percentages of national income, specified periods, 1948-50.

Country	Date	Total public expenditure	Indirect taxes	Price subsidies
Denmark.....	1950	25.2	9.4	1.8
France <sup>1</sup> .....	1949	42.5	23.5	3.0
Germany (West).....	1948-49	33.2	11.9	1.1
Netherlands.....	1949	36.2	16.8	2.7
Norway.....	1950	37.9	16.0	8.1
Sweden <sup>1</sup> .....	1948-49	35.4	20.3	1.6
United Kingdom.....	1950	141.5	20.3	4.7
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1949	27.5	9.8	.1

<sup>1</sup> Actual figures; figures for other countries are budget estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Current revenue.

SOURCES: U. S. data computed from statistics in July 1950 Survey of Current Business; other data taken from Economic Survey of Europe in 1949, Economic Commission for Europe (p. 274).

TABLE 5.—Food subsidies in selected countries, 1946-49<sup>1</sup>

Country	Millions of national currency	Percent of Government outlay	Percent of total consumption at current prices	U. S. dollars per person
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Denmark:				
1947.....	Kr. 261	6.0	5.5	10.2
1948.....	Kr. 322	9.5	8.7	18.0
1949.....	Kr. 233	7.4	6.6	12.5
Netherlands:				
1947.....	G. 681	27.8	7.2	26.7
1948.....	G. 602	24.8	6.2	23.2
1949.....	G. 232	—	2.3	8.8
Norway:				
1946-47.....	Kr. 448	15.7	20.4	20.1
1947-48.....	Kr. 658	25.1	30.2	42.7
United Kingdom:				
1946-47.....	£314	—	15.2	25.7
1947-48.....	£358	11.3	17.2	28.1
1948-49.....	£400	10.8	18.0	32.3

<sup>1</sup> In most cases shown it is not possible to separate exactly the direct consumer subsidies and producer subsidies. The figures include payments to producer of end food products (not feedstuffs and farm requisites) which indirectly work to the same effect of keeping down the prices paid by consumers. In some instances, transportation subsidies are paid for the purpose of equilibrating prices throughout the country.

SOURCE: The State of Food and Agriculture—A Survey of World Conditions and Prospects, 1949; October 1949, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (p. 26).

of the retail prices of the subsidized foods. Without them, the quantity purchased would decline; prices would rise but probably not to a level commensurate with the sum of the present retail prices and the subsidy per unit. Also, these foods account for only about half of total food expenditures by workers' families. Taking all these factors

into account, the British food purchasing power index for 1950, without food subsidies, would be 45 or 50 instead of 62. Lack of necessary data (those corresponding to the British data in table 6) make even rough estimates of this kind impossible for the other countries.

Of course, food subsidies are not fully reflected in total purchasing power of the worker. They are offset to the extent that the British worker, for example, pays higher excise taxes on tobacco and drink. If the worker's direct taxes are raised,

TABLE 6.—Relation of food subsidies to food prices in Great Britain, 1949-50

Commodity	Unit	Retail price (in pence <sup>1</sup> )	Subsidy per unit (in pence <sup>1</sup> )	Subsidy as percent of price
Bacon.....	Pound.....	27	14	52
Bread <sup>2</sup> .....	3½ pound loaf.....	11	6	57
Flour <sup>3</sup> .....	7 pounds.....	21	13.5	64
Eggs.....	dozen.....	36	18.75	44
Milk.....	quart.....	10	2.5	25
Butter <sup>4</sup> .....	pound.....	18	18	100
Cheese <sup>5</sup> .....	do.....	14	12.75	91
Margarine.....	do.....	10	4.5	45
Lard.....	do.....	12	3.5	29
Potatoes.....	7 pounds.....	10	2	20
Sugar.....	pound.....	5	1	20
Tee.....	do.....	40	8.5	21

<sup>1</sup> One English penny = 1.17 U. S. cents.

<sup>2</sup> Includes average payments.

<sup>3</sup> Includes subsidy for manufacturing milk.

SOURCE: Written reply of Minister of Food to Parliamentary question (Nov. 1, 1949) cited in Records and Statistics, Supplement to the Economist, Vol. VI, No. 147, Nov. 8, 1949 (p. 429).

TABLE 7.—Indexes of hourly earnings of industrial wage earners, food prices, and purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food in 19 foreign countries, prewar, 1949, and 1950

Country	Date of reference	Relative purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food (United States = 100)			Average hourly earnings and food prices					
		Based on—		Geometric mean of columns (3) and (4)	Average hourly earnings by country	Value of national currency in United States cents <sup>1</sup>	Hourly earnings converted to United States cents (6) X (7)	United States hourly earnings in cents at date of reference	At existing exchange rates	
		United States weights	Foreign weights						Hourly earnings as percent of United States hourly earnings (8) ÷ (9) X 100	Food prices as percent of United States food prices (10) ÷ (5) X 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Prewar</b>										
Australia.....	Oct. 1937	88	95	92	21.64 pence.....	1.6450	35.6	64.5	55	60
Austria.....	Apr. 1938	40	36	38	1.12 schillings.....	13.9210	21.2	63.0	34	89
Canada.....	Aver. 1937	85	86	86	41.8 cents.....	1.000	41.8	62.4	67	78
Chile.....	Feb. 1938	28	24	26	1.80 pesos.....	4.000	7.2	63.8	11	44
Czechoslovakia <sup>2</sup> .....	Dec. 1937	35	32	34	4.22 korunas.....	3.5130	14.8	64.3	23	68
Denmark.....	Oct. 1937	76	71	73	141.5 ore.....	0.2212	31.3	64.5	48	66
Finland.....	Mar. 1937	80	48	49	6.297 markka.....	2.1531	13.6	59.5	23	47
France.....	Aver. 1938	71	65	68	10.67 francs.....	2.8781	30.7	62.7	49	72
Germany.....	Aver. 1938	48	54	51	0.80 reichsmark.....	60.1639	32.1	62.7	51	101
Great Britain.....	Oct. 1938	47	46	46	12.8 pence.....	1.9869	25.4	62.3	41	88
Hungary.....	Apr. 1937	28	30	29	0.46 pengo.....	19.7851	9.1	61.9	15	51
Ireland.....	Nov. 1938	44	44	44	11.9 pence.....	1.9615	23.3	62.8	37	84
Israel.....	Aver. 1937	54	51	52	41.31 mils.....	0.4944	20.4	62.4	33	62
Italy.....	Aver. 1938	25	27	26	2.426 lire.....	5.2905	12.8	62.7	20	78
Netherlands.....	Aver. 1938	43	46	45	40 cents.....	0.5301	22.0	63.9	32	82
Norway.....	Aver. 1938	66	69	68	141 ore.....	0.2457	34.6	62.7	55	71
Sweden.....	Aver. 1937	61	59	60	107 ore.....	0.2549	27.3	62.4	44	74
Switzerland.....	Apr. 1938	80	48	49	114.4 centimes.....	0.2250	26.3	63.0	42	85
U. S. S. R.....	July 1936	22	26	24	1.529 rubles.....	*20	26.6	55.4	48	204

TABLE 7.—Indexes of hourly earnings of industrial wage earners, food prices, and purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food in 19 foreign countries, prewar, 1949, and 1950—Continued

Country	Date of reference	Relative purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food (United States=100)			Average hourly earnings and food prices						At existing exchange rates	
		Based on—		Geometric mean of columns (3) and (4)	Average hourly earnings by country	Value of national currency in United States cents <sup>1</sup>	Hourly earnings converted to United States cents (6)×(7)	United States hourly earnings in cents at date of reference			Hourly earnings as percent of United States food prices (8)÷(9)×100	Food prices as percent of United States food prices (10)÷(8)×100
		United States weights	Foreign weights									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			(10)	(11)
1949 <sup>2</sup>												
Australia.....	Mar. 1949	98	120	109	45.86 pence.....	1.336	61.3	137.5			45	41
Austria <sup>3</sup> .....	June 1949	28	23	26	3.88 schillings.....	9.862	38.3	138.0			29	108
Canada.....	Mar. 1949	84	84	84	97.6 cents.....	*.9328	91.0	137.5			66	79
Chile.....	Dec. 1948	36	35	36	13.27 pesos.....	2.320	30.8	137.6			22	62
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 1948				18.78 korunas.....	1.994	37.4	137.6			27	
Official prices.....		82	44	64								87
Black market.....		16	13	14								190
Denmark.....	Oct. 1948	83	77	80	207.9 ore.....	.2079	64.0	136.6			47	59
Finland.....	Dec. 1948	51	48	49	81.88 markka.....	.7353	61.7	137.6			45	91
France <sup>4</sup> .....	Apr. 1949	37	37	37	98.57 francs.....	*.3137	30.9	137.6			22	60
Germany (Bisone).....	Mar. 1949	35	30	32	1.16 deutschemark.....	30.3	35.2	137.5			26	79
Great Britain.....	May 1949	66	74	71	31.7 pence.....	1.678	53.2	137.5			39	55
Hungary.....	Jan. 1949	35	31	33	13.25 forints.....	8.455	37.5	138.0			29	61
Ireland.....	Nov. 1948	45	46	46	21.9 pence.....	1.678	36.7	137.2			27	56
Israel <sup>5</sup> .....	Jan. 1949	48	49	49	262.6 milia.....	.362	79.0	138.0			57	118
Italy.....	Mar. 1949	24	25	24	161 lire.....	.1739	28.0	137.5			20	84
Netherlands.....	Oct. 1948	44	49	47	82 cents.....	.3770	30.9	136.6			23	48
Norway.....	Nov. 1948	87	89	88	278 ore.....	.3012	53.0	137.2			41	46
Sweden.....	Feb. 1949	68	68	68	244 ore.....	.2778	67.8	137.7			49	72
Switzerland.....	Mar. 1949	49	52	51	223.4 centimes.....	*.2519	56.3	137.5			41	81
U. S. S. R. <sup>6</sup> .....	Apr. 1949	13	14	13	2.892 rubles.....	*18.87	54.6	137.6			40	306
1950												
Australia.....	Apr. 1950	93	123	107	51.31 pence.....	0.9333	47.9	143.3			33	31
Austria.....	Apr. 1950	29	27	28	4.08 schillings.....	*4.653	18.8	143.3			13	46
Canada.....	Mar. 1950	77	79	78	101.4 cents.....	.9001	92.2	142.4			65	83
Chile.....	Dec. 1949	37	37	37	15.37 pesos.....	2.320	35.7	140.8			35	69
Czechoslovakia.....	Dec. 1949				23.38 korunas.....	2.000	46.6	140.8			33	
Ration prices.....		49	43	46								73
Free market.....		25	21	23								144
Denmark.....	Oct. 1949	72	74	73	317.5 ore.....	.1448	46.0	139.2			33	45
Finland.....	Mar. 1950	49	38	29	84.48 markka.....	.4348	36.7	142.3			26	66
France.....	Apr. 1950	32	29	31	107.75 francs.....	*.2860	30.8	143.3			21	70
Germany (West).....	Mar. 1950	38	37	38	1.229 deutschemark.....	23.81	29.3	142.4			21	55
Great Britain.....	Apr. 1950	59	65	62	32.7 pence.....	1.1667	38.2	143.3			27	43
Hungary.....	May 1950	29	25	27	4.08 forints.....	8.519	34.8	144.3			24	89
Ireland.....	Feb. 1950	45	47	46	25.26 pence.....	1.1667	29.5	142.0			21	45
Israel.....	Feb. 1950	60	65	63	283.1 prutoth.....	.289	79.3	142.0			56	89
Italy.....	Apr. 1950	24	24	24	169.04 lire.....	*.1600	27.1	143.4			19	79
Netherlands.....	Jan. 1950	36	41	38	88 cents.....	.2632	23.2	141.5			16	43
Norway.....	Nov. 1949	82	85	84	287 ore.....	.1400	40.2	139.2			29	35
Sweden.....	Feb. 1950	64	63	63	231.9 ore.....	.1922	48.7	142.0			34	64
Switzerland.....	Apr. 1950	44	47	46	226.7 centimes.....	*.2326	52.7	143.3			37	81
U. S. S. R. <sup>6</sup> .....	Apr. 1950	13	16	14	2.941 rubles.....	*25	73.5	143.3			51	364

<sup>1</sup> At foreign exchange rates existing on dates of reference.<sup>2</sup> Based on quotations through Mar. 12, 1938.<sup>3</sup> Export rate.<sup>4</sup> Based on minimum average hourly wage rate in Prague; average hourly earnings not available.<sup>5</sup> Ruble rates based on ratio between gold content of ruble and dollar have varied as follows: Apr. 1, 1924 to Mar. 31, 1938, 87 cents; Apr. 1, 1936 to Oct. 26, 1936, 20 cents; Oct. 27, 1936 to July 18, 1937, 21 cents; July 19, 1937 to Feb. 25, 1938, 19 cents; and Mar. 1, 1938 to time of writing, 25 cents.<sup>6</sup> Most of the United States hourly earnings figures used for this period were subsequently revised upward by about 2 percent, but the 1949 indexes have not been adjusted to take account of this fact.<sup>7</sup> Data revised from previous study.<sup>8</sup> Free rate.<sup>9</sup> Effective rate.<sup>10</sup> Official rate.

his gain in terms of food is offset, in part at least, by a decrease in his ability to buy goods in general.

*Other influences.* Finally, a comprehensive appraisal of the relative material well-being of workers in different countries would involve con-

sideration of other welfare expenditures of governments. In particular, it would be necessary to take account of the provision of educational, medical, and recreational facilities to wage earners out of the general revenues of the State, without direct payment for the service rendered.

The effect of supplementary payments and

benefits—employer as well as State-financed—also must be considered. These supplements to earnings, often large, are difficult to evaluate. In France, for example, "social charges" amounted to nearly 29 percent of payrolls in 1948. (The payroll total included a 5-percent tax on workers' income deducted by employers.) Almost half of

this total was for family allowances; employers' contributions for social insurance, vacation pay, and accident compensation accounted for most of the rest. In France also there are other Government benefits for which it has been impossible to obtain average figures: rent allowances to families paying rents above a certain minimum and trans-

TABLE 8.—Minutes of working time required to earn enough to buy various foods in 19 foreign countries and the United States, selected periods, 1949-50

Commodity and unit	United States Mar. 1950	Australia Mar. 1950	Austria Apr. 1950	Canada Mar. 1950	Chile Dec. 1949	Czechoslovakia Dec. 1949		Denmark Oct. 1949	Finland Mar. 1950	France Apr. 1950	Germany Mar. 1950
						Ration prices	Free market prices				
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>											
Flour, wheat..... pound..	4	4	12	4	13	8	8	7	12	17	11
Corn flakes..... do.	10			18					11		
Pasta (spaghetti and macaroni)..... pound..	9									30	
Rice..... do.	7		42		16					35	
Rolling oats..... do.	5	7		6				11	12		18
Bread..... do.	6	8	13	6	14	6	8	10	14	9	10
<b>Meats:</b>											
Beef:											
Average..... do.	28	22	71	44		56	233				
Round steak..... do.	36	33		42					74	109	
Rib roast..... do.	29	14		42				34			68
Chuck roast..... do.	24	16		31				25	84	81	
Stewing meat..... do.	22							30	82	108	
Pork:											
Chops..... do.	29	39	161	39		58	582	133		90	88
Bacon, sliced..... do.	25	47		46			407		114		
Ham..... do.	26									52	
Sausage..... do.	21							28			106
Salt pork..... do.	13								68		
Lamb:											
Leg..... do.	30	13		45	78				58	146	
Breast..... do.	13	16								67	
Chicken..... do.	18						196				
Fish..... do.	19							16	32	38	29
<b>Dairy products:</b>											
Butter..... do.	31	30	148	39	167	63	349	87	106	166	129
Cheese..... do.	22	23	136	35	96	58	163	43	74	164	
Milk, fresh..... quart..	8	10	20	9	22			9	13	30	16
Eggs..... dozen	22	62	124	29	105	92	308	61	74	96	105
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>											
Fresh fruits:											
Apples..... pound..	5		16				60	11		24	22
Oranges..... dozen	21			26						119	
Lemons..... pound..	8			13			70	27		135	
Fresh vegetables:											
Beets..... do.	2								10		
Cabbage..... do.	3				3	6	6	2	18	18	10
Carrots..... bunch	4							4	30	19	9
Lettuce..... head	5										
Onions..... pound..	3	5		5	6						16
Peas..... do.	9										
Potatoes..... do.	2	3	6	2	6	2	2	2	3	9	4
Spinach..... do.	6		14					19			
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>											
Peaches..... No. 2½	11	24									
Corn..... No. 2	7			12							
Peas..... do.	6			13				24			30
Tomatoes..... do.	6			8							
<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>											
Raisins..... pound..	8			11							
Prunes..... do.	10			14							
Navy beans..... do.	6			7	17					34	
<b>Beverages:</b>											
Cocoa..... do.	19		215		85			87			
Coffee..... do.	23		403	53		134	931	87	213	159	631
Tea..... do.	54	30	672	61	198	221	1,397	180			
<b>Fats and oils:</b>											
Lard..... do.	7		94	12	108	70	524	35	49	71	
Shortening..... do.	13			18							
Oleomargarine..... do.	12		46			44	210	24	39	67	83
Vegetable oil..... quart..	20		101								
Olive oil..... do.	20				345						
Sugar and sweets: sugar..... pound..	4	6	28	6	13	17	180	4	17	25	26

TABLE 8.—Minutes of working time required to earn enough to buy various foods in 19 foreign countries and the United States, selected periods, 1949-50—Continued

Commodity and unit	Great Britain April 1950	Hungary May 1950	Ireland February 1950	Israel February 1950	Italy April 1950	Nether- lands January 1950	Norway November 1949	Sweden February 1950	Switzer- land April 1950	U. S. S. R. April 1950
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>										
Flour, wheat..... pound.....	7	17	6	8	17	14	6	7	19	36
Corn flakes..... do.....	28				23		17			42
Pasties (spaghetti and macaroni)..... do.....	18				23		17			42
Rice..... do.....	17	87		7	18		19		16	125
Rolls, oats..... do.....	13		15				6			
Bread..... do.....	6	11	7	4	15	12	5	10	7	19
<b>Meats:</b>										
<b>Beef:</b>										
Average..... do.....			68	58	118	108	40	39		182
Round steak..... do.....									63	
Rib roast..... do.....		105								
Chuck roast..... do.....	35		48							
Stewing meat..... do.....	29	60	43				37		55	
<b>Veal:</b>										
Chops..... do.....		100	86		130	103	42	49	80	304
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	44		86			78			90	458
Ham..... do.....					253			73	95	
Sausage..... do.....	35		61							
Salt pork..... do.....					67			37	35	
<b>Lamb:</b>										
Leg..... do.....		82	71				42	55	86	194
Breast..... do.....										
Chicken..... do.....		130						39		228
Fish..... do.....		146	42	34	66		13	18		150
<b>Dairy products:</b>										
Butter..... do.....	37	100	76	40	183	163	58	60	117	373
Cheese..... do.....	18		61	20	133	105	25	28	35	
Milk, fresh..... quart.....	15	21	19	23	13	9	8	12	5	32
Eggs..... dozen.....	66	100	94	64	102	128	75	54	70	201
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>										
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>										
Apples..... pound.....									11	111
Oranges..... do.....	72							73		
Lemons..... pound.....				18						
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>										
Beets..... do.....	7								9	7
Cabbages..... do.....				7			5	4	7	16
Carrots..... bunch.....									11	12
Lettuce..... head.....				4					10	28
Onions..... pound.....	17			4				13		
Pears..... do.....	3	50				19				
Potatoes..... do.....		4	4	3	8	4	3	3	5	11
Spinach..... do.....	22	15							11	
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>										
Peaches..... No. 2½.....	60									
Corn..... No. 2.....	66									
Pears..... do.....										98
Tomatoes..... do.....	21									
<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>										
Raisins..... pound.....							26			
Prunes..... do.....	22	45					36		25	209
Navy beans..... do.....	18	13		10	20		16		14	
<b>Beverages:</b>										
Cocoa..... do.....	57			43						62
Coffee..... do.....	66	1,067		77	243	120	38	84	97	604
Tea..... do.....	77		76	85		266	190		186	1,334
<b>Fats and oils:</b>										
Lard..... do.....	22	133	33		66	66			30	
Shortening..... do.....										
Oleomargarine..... do.....	18	63	43	24		42	9			198
Vegetable oil..... quart.....		167		47						
Olive oil..... do.....					142					
Sugar and sweets: Sugar..... pound.....	9	40	10	8	45	23	8	9	12	122

1 Corn meal. United States working time, 4 minutes.

2 French bread.

3 Average.

4 Sirlol. United States working time, 36 minutes.

5 Steak.

6 Hamburger.

7 Cutlets. Average for all veal 32 minutes.

8 Average for all veal.

9 Veal loin. United States working time, 35 minutes. Veal breast, also included in this comparison, required 66 minutes in France and 16 minutes in United States.

10 Average of all pork.

11 Lamb average.

12 Loin chops. United States working time, 43 minutes.

13 Cod, salted.

14 Bananas. United States working time, 7 minutes.

15 Fresh tomatoes. United States working time, 13 minutes.

16 Kidney beans. United States working time, 7 minutes.

17 Middle steak.

18 Steers and young cows.

19 Liver. United States working time, 27 minutes.

20 Shoulder. United States working time, 19 minutes.

21 Cutlets.

22 Hen.

23 Herring.

24 Pineapple. United States working time, 16 minutes.

25 White beans.

portation allowances to workers in cities where transportation costs are considerably above pre-war.

Even if a comprehensive series of indexes of the relative level of consumption could be constructed for workers by country, time-to-time comparisons of the indexes for each nation would not necessarily reflect adequately its relative economic progress. Aside from the possibility of changes in the distribution of national income, either favorable or unfavorable to workers, the trend of consumption per worker is affected by the proportion of the current productive effort being devoted to capital formation. Recently, this proportion has been higher in many foreign countries than in the same countries before the war, and higher than in the United States since the war. Thus, the direction of current resources to the production and importation of capital goods may partly explain the decline in the food purchasing power of most foreign earnings relative to that of United States earnings.

Still another limitation on the economic significance of the indexes in table 1 is the variation in the extent to which the earnings of the industrial workers studied represent those of the labor force in each country. The United States and Great Britain are predominantly industrialized, in contrast with such countries as Chile, Hungary, and Italy. Accordingly, in the latter countries, the kinds of workers covered in this study represent relatively a much smaller proportion of the total

labor force. This is significant because, in most countries, industrial workers have higher incomes than agricultural workers.

—IRVING B. KRAVIS  
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

NOTE.—The author is grateful for the assistance in the preparation of material for this article by Philip J. Bourque of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>1</sup> It was impossible to include Czechoslovakia in this summary of tendencies. In 1950, the Czechs had a multiple price system in which rationed goods were sold at relatively low prices; unrationed goods were available, generally, only at much higher prices. Some rationed foods could be purchased beyond the amounts provided by the ration at the higher "free market" (i.e., nonration) prices. Before this system was adopted, goods could be bought in excess of ration quantities only on the black market. The free-market prices are lower than the former black-market prices and some important foods like bread and potatoes have been de rationed. Thus, the 1950 index of purchasing power based on the prices of the unrationed foods is higher than the 1949 index computed from black-market prices. However, the 1950 index based on ration prices is lower than the 1949 index calculated from official prices. In view of the lack of information about the relative importance of the various types of markets to wage earners' families, it is impossible to assess the significance of these opposite tendencies. Generalizations about the change in Czech workers' food purchasing power relative to that of United States workers since the prewar period are also impossible. In addition, the Czech prewar purchasing-power index was based on average minimum hourly earnings in Prague because average hourly earnings were not available.

<sup>2</sup> Addition of family allowances to earnings substantially improves the French position with respect to other countries. (See table 4.)

<sup>3</sup> United States data were calculated from March 1949 to March 1950. In the months following March 1950 both earnings and food prices rose; by October, the increases were about 5.4 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. The same trends were apparent in many foreign countries.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 195 ff. below.

<sup>5</sup> Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1947-48, ILO (p. 238).

<sup>6</sup> Cf. International Statistics of Rents in Certain Towns in 1932, International Labor Review, August 1933, p. 248. Also, R. Guye, International Comparisons of Rent, Pt. II, Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 20, International Labor Organization.

<sup>7</sup> Of course, such payments were not made to keep food prices down but to protect the income of farmers and to expand output. Neither were all foreign subsidies directed toward lowering food prices, but this and increased production were the predominant purposes.

# Family Budget of City Worker, October 1950

TOTAL ANNUAL COST of the city worker's family budget<sup>1</sup> in 34 large cities of the United States ranged from \$3,453 in New Orleans and \$3,507 in Mobile, to \$3,926 in Washington, D. C., and \$3,933 in Milwaukee, an analysis for October 1950 shows. These are the Bureau's current estimates of the cost of the budget, which was designed to describe a "modest but adequate" standard of living for an urban worker's family of four persons—an employed father, a housewife not gainfully employed, and two children under 15 years of age. Costs of goods, rents and services, payment of personal taxes, Social Security deductions, and nominal allowances for occupational expenses and life insurance are included.

The October 1950 cost of goods and services alone ranged from \$3,178 in New Orleans to \$3,577 in Washington. Comparable costs of the goods and services budget for October 1949 and June 1947 were \$3,064 and \$2,806, respectively, for New Orleans, and \$3,467 and \$3,180 for Washington. Costs of the entire budget and of goods, rents, and services alone, in 34 cities for these three periods, and relative differences in the budget costs are presented in table 2.

## Rent, Heat, and Utilities

Higher costs of rental housing<sup>2</sup> (including rent, heat, and utilities) accounted for a major part of the increase in the cost of the budget between June 1947 and October 1950 in most of the 34 cities. In Houston, for example, where the budget housing costs rose more than in any of the other cities, 60 percent of the total rise in the cost of goods and services between these two dates was due to increased rents. Differences in housing costs in each of the three periods here

covered accounted also for most of the variations between cities in the total budget cost. By October 1950, housing costs alone ranged from \$557 in New Orleans to \$977 in Richmond, Va.

In addition, housing cost changes differed substantially in individual cities. Between June 1947 and October 1950, the housing budget advanced from \$506 to \$932 in Houston, and declined from \$657 to \$581 in Mobile. In three-fourths of the cities, estimated costs of housing increased between \$5 and \$20 a month from June 1947 to October 1950. Estimates of the budget cost of rent, heat, and utilities for June 1947, October 1949, and October 1950 appear in table 1.

More important in raising housing costs was the addition of newly constructed units to the housing supply at higher rentals. The volume of postwar residential construction and the predominant types of new units built varied from city to city.

TABLE 1.—Cost of rent, heat, and utilities in 34 cities and relative intercity differences, October 1950, October 1949, and June 1947

City	Dollar costs <sup>1</sup>			Relative differences (Washington, D. C.= 100)		
	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947
Atlanta, Ga.	\$903	\$881	\$597	93	92	79
Baltimore, Md.	849	843	660	87	88	87
Birmingham, Ala.	748	652	589	77	68	78
Boston, Mass.	776	754	624	80	79	83
Buffalo, N. Y.	754	736	522	78	77	69
Chicago, Ill.	797	780	671	82	82	89
Cincinnati, Ohio	867	860	573	89	90	76
Cleveland, Ohio	691	670	552	71	70	73
Denver, Colo.	813	799	571	84	84	76
Detroit, Mich.	743	729	593	76	76	78
Houston, Tex.	932	837	506	96	88	67
Indianapolis, Ind.	696	650	561	69	68	74
Jacksonville, Fla.	858	833	560	86	87	74
Kansas City, Mo.	660	641	497	68	67	66
Los Angeles, Calif.	779	749	534	80	77	71
Manchester, N. H.	718	701	557	74	73	74
Memphis, Tenn.	827	816	611	85	83	81
Milwaukee, Wis.	876	825	556	90	86	87
Minneapolis, Minn.	769	761	636	79	80	87
Mobile, Ala.	581	561	457	60	59	87
New Orleans, La.	557	546	446	57	57	59
New York, N. Y.	708	706	664	73	74	88
Norfolk, Va.	780	735	592	80	77	78
Philadelphia, Pa.	761	754	569	78	79	75
Pittsburgh, Pa.	760	708	607	78	74	80
Portland, Maine	691	685	594	71	72	79
Portland, Oreg.	714	695	547	73	72	72
Richmond, Va.	977	889	661	101	93	87
St. Louis, Mo.	718	703	634	74	74	87
San Francisco, Calif.	730	718	557	75	73	74
Savannah, Ga.	700	640	607	72	67	80
Scranton, Pa.	674	652	551	69	68	73
Seattle, Wash.	771	748	610	79	78	81
Washington, D. C.	973	936	735	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Average rent paid in each city for tenant-occupied dwellings that conform to the housing standards specified for the budget plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, refrigerator, and stove. Variations in local practices with respect to the inclusion of these items in monthly rental quotations and differences in requirements of heating fuel due to climate are taken into account in calculating housing costs.

TABLE 2.—Estimated total cost of budget and total cost of goods, rents, and services, 54 cities and their relative differences October 1950, October 1949, and June 1947<sup>1</sup>

City	Estimated total cost of budget <sup>2</sup>			Estimated cost of goods, rents, and services only <sup>2</sup>			Relative differences—(Washington, D. C.—100)					
							Total cost of budget			Cost of goods, rents, and services only		
	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947	October 1950	October 1949	June 1947
Atlanta, Ga.	\$3,833	\$3,613	\$3,240	\$3,405	\$3,333	\$2,926	98	96	91	98	96	92
Baltimore, Md.	3,773	3,648	3,345	3,444	3,355	3,012	97	97	94	96	97	95
Birmingham, Ala.	3,720	3,451	3,338	3,370	3,164	2,977	95	91	94	94	91	94
Boston, Mass.	3,807	3,589	3,391	3,468	3,305	3,048	97	95	96	97	95	96
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,668	3,468	3,180	3,350	3,229	2,879	95	92	90	94	93	91
Chicago, Ill.	3,745	3,605	3,369	3,424	3,328	3,036	95	96	95	96	96	95
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3,733	3,599	3,202	3,414	3,323	2,897	95	95	90	95	96	91
Cleveland, Ohio.	3,630	3,461	3,262	3,327	3,205	2,964	92	92	93	93	92	93
Denver, Colo.	3,739	3,533	3,253	3,415	3,282	2,940	95	94	92	95	95	92
Detroit, Mich.	3,750	3,562	3,381	3,428	3,291	3,040	96	94	95	96	95	96
Houston, Tex.	3,875	3,605	3,094	3,531	3,325	2,806	96	87	90	96	96	90
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,599	3,401	3,181	3,296	3,125	2,857	92	90	90	91	90	90
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,777	3,633	3,224	3,431	3,352	2,916	96	96	91	96	97	92
Kansas City, Mo.	3,524	3,336	3,063	3,226	3,099	2,807	90	88	87	90	89	88
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,769	3,630	3,333	3,431	3,319	2,970	97	96	94	96	96	94
Manchester, N. H.	3,638	3,399	3,216	3,347	3,149	2,905	93	90	91	94	91	91
Memphis, Tenn.	3,784	3,585	3,305	3,457	3,311	2,981	96	95	93	97	96	94
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,903	3,645	3,410	3,503	3,339	3,054	100	97	96	96	96	96
Minneapolis, Minn.	3,718	3,512	3,357	3,376	3,232	2,953	95	93	94	95	95	95
Mobile, Ala.	3,507	3,342	3,064	3,190	3,072	2,860	89	89	85	89	89	84
New Orleans, La.	3,453	3,295	3,092	3,178	3,064	2,806	88	87	87	89	88	88
New York, N. Y.	3,649	3,458	3,430	3,334	3,263	3,066	93	92	97	93	92	97
Norfolk, Va.	3,716	3,522	3,338	3,376	3,252	2,963	95	94	94	95	94	94
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,690	3,538	3,296	3,339	3,232	2,934	94	94	93	93	94	92
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,779	3,530	3,378	3,450	3,261	3,043	96	94	95	96	94	96
Portland, Maine.	3,622	3,392	3,280	3,317	3,144	2,964	92	90	93	93	91	93
Portland, Ore.	3,680	3,425	3,251	3,343	3,148	2,920	94	91	92	93	91	92
Richmond, Va.	3,890	3,663	3,315	3,520	3,349	2,974	99	97	95	98	97	94
St. Louis, Mo.	3,659	3,471	3,325	3,323	3,196	2,969	93	92	94	93	92	94
San Francisco, Calif.	3,808	3,654	3,399	3,447	3,340	3,031	97	96	96	96	96	95
Savannah, Ga.	3,557	3,318	3,240	3,364	3,083	2,929	91	88	91	91	89	92
Seranton, Pa.	3,598	3,358	3,249	3,279	3,115	2,936	92	89	92	92	90	92
Seattle, Wash.	3,808	3,582	3,475	3,477	3,308	3,124	97	95	93	97	95	98
Washington, D. C.	3,926	3,773	3,546	3,577	3,467	3,150	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> The June 1947 costs of the city worker's family budget published in this report vary somewhat from those published in the February 1948 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Changes in the method of estimating food costs increased the total cost of goods and services by about 65.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to goods, rents, and services, includes personal taxes, life insurance, employment insurance, and occupational expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Includes food, rent, heat and utilities, housefurnishings, household operation, clothing, medical care, transportation, reading and recreation, personal care, tobacco, gifts and contributions, and miscellaneous items.

However, the over-all effect was to raise the average rental level, because rents of new units were almost always above those prevailing for older (rent controlled) dwellings. Part of the change in the budget cost of rent, heat, and utilities from June 1947 to the two later dates reflects shifts which have occurred within each city in the distribution of types of dwelling units which meet the budget standard. In some cities, the volume of new residential construction was insignificant; in other cities where the volume of residential building was greater, new units were chiefly of higher cost types. Thus, differences in budget housing costs between cities as well as in time-to-time changes within each city include the differential effect of the kinds of new units added to the housing market.

Estimates of housing costs in 1949 and 1950 are based on information obtained in comprehen-

sive dwelling unit surveys conducted by the Bureau between December 1949 and February 1950.<sup>3</sup> The survey data thus obtained were adjusted to October 1949 and October 1950 by applying the percentage change in the rent compo-

TABLE 3.—Comparison of total cost of goods and services budget based on comprehensive and short-cut procedures, 10 cities, October 1949

City	Cost of goods and services using—		Difference	
	Comprehensive	Short-cut	Amount	Percent
Birmingham, Ala.	\$3,164	\$3,164	0	0
Boston, Mass.	2,307	2,305	-2	-0.1
Chicago, Ill.	3,321	3,328	+7	+0.2
Denver, Colo.	3,264	3,282	+18	+0.6
Detroit, Mich.	3,254	3,291	+37	+1.1
Houston, Tex.	3,299	3,325	+26	+0.8
Kansas City, Mo.	3,084	3,099	+15	+0.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,337	3,319	-18	-0.5
New York City, N. Y.	3,216	3,203	-13	-0.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,261	3,261	0	0

ment of the Consumers' Price Index between these dates and the month in which the dwelling unit survey was conducted in each city. Inter-city differences in changes in costs for rent, heat, and utilities after June 1947 resulted from a number of factors which varied in importance from city to city. Between June 1947 and October 1950, rents were decontrolled in 8 of the 34 cities and in suburban areas of 2 cities.<sup>4</sup> Rent increases

following decontrol action are reflected in the higher costs of housing in these cities.

### Other Components of CWFB

Estimated costs of goods and services, exclusive of rent, heat, and utilities, varied among the 34 large cities by about \$200 or less at successive pricing dates.

TABLE 4.—City worker's family budget for 4 persons—10 large cities of the United States, October 1949 and June 1947<sup>1</sup>

Item	Birmingham		Boston		Chicago		Denver		Detroit		Houston		Kansas City		Los Angeles		New York		Pittsburgh	
	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947	Oct. 1949	June 1947
Food <sup>2</sup>	\$1,150	\$1,128	\$1,153	\$1,128	\$1,153	\$1,123	\$1,116	\$1,108	\$1,127	\$1,130	\$1,160	\$1,094	\$1,107	\$1,086	\$1,117	\$1,115	\$1,172	\$1,160	\$1,140	\$1,131
Food at home <sup>3</sup>	1,019	999	1,022	999	1,022	995	988	981	998	1,001	1,029	969	980	961	989	988	1,039	1,028	1,018	1,002
Housing	768	702	874	738	894	787	917	683	847	707	951	620	757	610	857	651	829	783	824	716
Rent, heat, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	632	589	754	624	780	671	799	571	730	593	837	506	641	497	740	534	706	664	707	607
Household operation <sup>5</sup>	86	81	96	81	84	55	87	79	87	83	84	83	85	80	87	85	92	86	87	78
Clothing <sup>7</sup>	459	425	449	430	470	451	453	434	448	445	430	403	449	410	460	427	431	473	460	453
Medical care <sup>8</sup>	182	161	183	165	185	149	176	159	190	180	181	167	176	152	248	222	210	165	181	157
Transportation <sup>9</sup>	299	291	317	290	293	199	298	256	296	256	263	241	281	253	318	247	244	183	310	265
Automobile owners <sup>10</sup>	356	327	355	354	414	335	352	315	357	310	321	299	335	309	375	298	435	351	379	326
Nonowners of automobiles	101	73	123	109	162	108	107	88	122	104	96	76	129	95	156	101	117	70	113	93
Other goods and services	316	300	331	307	356	327	314	300	346	328	314	231	314	296	337	314	330	322	337	321
Reading and recreation <sup>11</sup>	66	63	92	83	102	93	75	80	93	95	74	70	78	78	68	93	95	90	90	88
Personal care <sup>12</sup>	60	57	59	56	71	63	64	59	68	65	64	55	60	65	68	65	61	59	65	62
Tobacco	44	41	45	40	41	39	35	33	40	31	39	38	37	36	35	33	40	36	42	39
Public school expenses <sup>13</sup>	30	26	5	5	10	10	10	10	15	15	5	5	15	15	5	5	5	5	10	10
Gifts and contributions <sup>14</sup>	86	80	90	83	90	83	89	80	89	83	90	76	84	77	91	80	88	83	89	83
Miscellaneous <sup>15</sup>	40	39	42	40	42	39	41	38	41	39	42	37	40	37	42	38	41	40	41	39
Total cost of goods and services	3,164	2,977	3,307	3,048	3,321	3,036	3,264	2,940	3,254	3,046	3,299	2,806	3,084	2,907	3,337	2,976	3,216	3,086	3,261	3,043
Other outlays <sup>16</sup>	287	261	284	245	276	233	298	313	264	235	276	288	234	286	314	257	257	344	299	335
Taxes <sup>17</sup>	120	194	147	206	139	196	131	176	127	198	139	151	97	149	147	190	120	207	132	198
Estimated cost of the budget	3,451	3,338	3,591	3,391	3,597	3,369	3,532	3,253	3,518	3,381	3,575	3,094	3,318	3,093	3,651	3,333	3,473	3,430	3,530	3,378

<sup>1</sup> Revision of the 1947 food estimates (see p. 193 for explanation of changes in calculation procedures) increased the estimated cost of food in 1947 by \$63 to \$71 and the total goods and services by \$65 to \$74, over the figures previously published.

<sup>2</sup> Includes meals and between-meal food and beverages purchased and consumed away from home.

<sup>3</sup> Food and beverages purchased for meals prepared at home, including lunches that are carried to work or school.

<sup>4</sup> A average rent paid in each city for tenant-occupied dwellings that conform to the housing standards specified for the budget, plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity, water, refrigerator, and stove. Variations in local practices with respect to the inclusion of these items in monthly rental quotations and differences in requirements of heating fuel due to climate are taken into account in calculating housing costs.

<sup>5</sup> Furniture; equipment and appliances such as washing machine, electric iron, toaster, and fan; housewares such as dishes, cooking utensils, brooms, and mops; textile housefurnishings such as sheets, towels, and table linens.

<sup>6</sup> Soap and other supplies for cleaning and laundry, matches, household paper supplies, etc.

<sup>7</sup> Includes shoe repairs, dry cleaning, and supplies for home cleaning and mending. Some allowance is made for differences in requirements of heavy and light clothing, due to climate.

<sup>8</sup> Includes medical, dental, and hospital services; medical supplies; and eyeglasses. Hospital service includes family membership in group hospitalization plan.

<sup>9</sup> Average costs of automobile owners and nonowners weighted by the following proportions of families: for New York City and Chicago, 49 percent of automobile owners, 60 percent of nonowners; for other cities, 74 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

<sup>10</sup> Includes annual allowance of \$107 in 1947 and 1949 for automobile purchase.

<sup>11</sup> Newspapers, magazines, movies, radios, toys, games, pets, and dues to civic and social clubs.

<sup>12</sup> Barber and beauty shop services, toilet soap, dentifrices, shaving supplies, cosmetics, etc.

<sup>13</sup> Textbooks and other supplies not furnished by the public schools, and outlays for school games and entertainment.

<sup>14</sup> Christmas and birthday presents to persons outside the family, contributions, and community welfare. Estimated as 2.5 percent of the cost of other goods and services.

<sup>15</sup> Lodging away from home, music lessons for the children, legal service, and garden supplies. Estimated as 1 percent of the cost of other items (excluding gifts and contributions) plus \$10 which represents the cost of communication (telephone calls, stamps, and stationery supplies).

<sup>16</sup> Taxes, life insurance (\$85), employment insurance, and occupational expenses (\$22) such as union or association dues, special clothing, and equipment required by the occupation. Employment insurance for most cities is covered by \$30 (1 percent on first \$3,000 of wages) for employee contribution to Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance. In Birmingham and Los Angeles there is an additional \$30 for unemployment or disability insurance.

<sup>17</sup> Income taxes, Federal and State; poll or other per capita taxes.

The budget includes outlays for Social Security deductions, unemployment compensation deductions in States where such insurance is obligatory, an allowance of \$22 for occupational expenses, \$85 for life insurance, and personal taxes (Federal, State, and local income taxes, and poll taxes). Reductions in Federal income tax rates between 1947 and 1949 lowered total tax payments of budget families about \$55 on the average, the exact amount depending on the level of budget costs in each year. A four-person family with an income of \$3,300 would pay Federal income tax of about \$184 in 1947, \$95 in 1949, and \$99 in 1950; other personal taxes vary by State and community. (The calendar year is the base in each case.)

### Comparability of Estimates

In preparing the 1949 and 1950 estimates of the budget costs (described on p. 193 of this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*), every effort was made to maintain comparability with the 1946 and 1947 estimates. No basic changes were introduced in the original quantity weights, and the same comparability of goods and services was maintained in the calculations for each period.

The budget costs for the two earlier years, 1946 and 1947, were based on representative retail prices collected in the 34 cities for more than 300 items. Price collection and processing on such a large scale was extremely costly and time consuming. Accordingly, the Bureau undertook to develop a short-cut procedure which utilizes retail-price data for about 60 items and average rents for a representative sample of 5-room dwelling units meeting the budget standard. The number of items priced in the short-cut method is too limited to provide reliable estimates of dollar costs or intercity indexes for groups of items included in the budget. The estimating formula can be used only to obtain total costs of the goods, rents, and services budget, and indexes based on these totals. It has been tested for 10 cities in which October 1949 prices were obtained for the comprehensive list of over 300 items, and the differences between the two are shown in table 3. For the 10 cities in which the comprehensive list of items was priced in October 1949, costs of the CWFB by major

component groups were computed separately. These figures and the comparable data for June 1947 are given in table 4.

On the basis of this and similar tests made previously, using March 1946 and June 1947 prices, the procedure was considered sufficiently reliable for estimating the total budget cost for each of the 34 cities for which price and rent information was available. By this procedure, budget costs can be estimated and intercity differences can be compiled for periods in which price relationships are stable. When the cities are ranked in order of estimated budget costs, the difference (both in absolute and relative terms) between each successive city often is not significant, and errors of estimate are often sufficient to cause minor shifts in the relative position of individual cities. The estimated intercity indexes which appear in table 2 thus should be used as rough indicators of a city's relative position in the cost scale and not as precise measurements.

—EUNICE M. KNAPP

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

<sup>1</sup> The BLS published estimates of the cost of the CWFB in 34 cities at the price levels of March 1946 and June 1947, in the *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1948. The development of the budget and the determination of its costs was undertaken in response to a directive by the Labor and Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, to "find out what it costs a worker's family to live in the large cities of the United States." The CWFB was designed to describe a "modest but adequate" standard of living. It was not intended to be a "subsistence" or a "maintenance" budget. In the words of the Technical Advisory Committee which assisted in its development, the budget represents "the necessary minimum"; it covers conventional and social as well as biological needs. The goods and services included in the budget and their quantities are those which were considered essential according to community standards prevailing during the prewar period. The list of items, together with a detailed description of how the budget was derived, is given in Bulletin No. 927, *Workers' Budgets in the United States*. Copies of this report are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> The estimates of housing costs for the budget family are based on 5-room dwellings which meet the housing standards established by the American Public Health Association's Committee on Hygiene of Housing and the Federal Public Housing Administration. Only units meeting the following specifications were included in the budget calculations:

"Five-room dwelling—house or apartment—including kitchen, with sink and installed stove, hot and cold running water; with a complete private bath including wash bowl, flush toilet, and tub or shower; electricity for lighting; installed heating, either central or other type, such as base burner, pipeless furnace, or stoves, depending upon the climate of the specific city. (Central heating was generally required in cities where the normal January temperature is 40° F. or colder, and central or other installed heating for cities with warmer climates.)" Dilapidated dwellings were excluded, i.e., if they had deficiencies in physical construction rendering them inadequate or unsafe as shelter, or several lesser deficiencies which in combination render them inadequate or unsafe, or were of makeshift or inadequate construction. All units included were located in neighborhoods with play space for children, not adjacent to certain specified hazards to health and safety, and accessible to public transportation.

<sup>3</sup> March 1946 and June 1947 estimates were derived from dwelling unit surveys conducted in 1944 and 1945.

<sup>4</sup> Federal rent controls were lifted as follows: Birmingham, May 1950; Houston, October 1949; Jacksonville, August 1949; Milwaukee, August 1949 (State control until May 1950); Mobile, May 1950; Norfolk, March 1950; Richmond, June 1950; Savannah, March 1950; Los Angeles suburbs, November 1949 to June 1950; Virginia suburbs of Washington, D. C., June 1950.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Employee-Benefit Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Mid-1950

AT LEAST 7,650,000 workers were covered by pension or social insurance benefits under collective bargaining by mid-1950. The extent of benefit coverage—more than double that found in 1948—reflects the widespread movement in the last 2 years on the part of employers and unions to establish new programs, or to bring existing programs within the scope of labor-management agreements.<sup>1</sup>

By mid-1950, practically every major union in the country (excluding unions representing railroad and government employees for whom special Federal, State, or municipal legislation exists) had, to some extent, negotiated pension or "health and welfare" programs.

Labor's drive for "security programs"—health, insurance, pensions—first was given impetus during the war by the Government's wage stabilization and taxation policies, which made such programs feasible and less expensive to employers. Later, higher retirement annuities were sought because Federal old-age benefits, which had remained unchanged until 1950, proved increasingly inadequate in the face of rising prices.

Early in 1949, the legal obligation of employers to bargain on pensions under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.<sup>2</sup> Later that year, organized labor received additional support by the Steel Industry Fact-finding Board, which held that industry had both a social and economic obligation to provide its workers with social insurance and pensions.<sup>3</sup>

Following these endorsements, organized labor accelerated and intensified its drive for pensions and insurance. In many instances, agreements on

benefit programs were concluded peacefully. In a significant number of cases, however, severe and prolonged stoppages preceded their establishment; for example, the month-long strike in the basic steel industry in late 1949, and the United Automobile Workers (CIO)—Chrysler Corp. dispute, which began in late January 1950 and was terminated in May.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, union pressures for more adequate pensions, combined with the negotiation of major plans integrated with Social Security, led to increasing employer acceptance of a higher level of old-age benefits. In August 1950, these factors, in conjunction with still rising living costs, resulted in substantial amendments to the Social Security Act.

### Extent of Coverage<sup>5</sup>

Of the approximately 7,650,000 workers covered by some type of health, insurance, or pension plan under collective bargaining, about 60 percent were covered by plans which included pensions as

TABLE 1.—Workers covered by employee-benefit plans under collective-bargaining agreements,<sup>1</sup> mid-1950

Type of plan	Total covered		Major union affiliation					
			AFL		CIO		Unaffiliated	
	Workers (thousands)	Per cent	Workers (thousands)	Per cent	Workers (thousands)	Per cent	Workers (thousands)	Per cent
Total.....	7,652	100.0	2,663	100.0	3,631	100.0	1,338	100.0
Health and welfare <sup>2</sup> and pension combined.....	4,599	60.1	884	32.9	2,830	78.0	885	66.1
Health and welfare.....	2,529	33.1	1,364	50.9	749	20.6	416	31.1
Pension or retirement.....	2,324	30.8	435	16.2	52	1.4	37	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Data based on information for 71 AFL unions, 29 CIO unions, and 31 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes one or more of the following types of benefits: life insurance or death; accidental death and dismemberment; accident and sickness (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

well as social insurance benefits.\* Slightly over 33 percent were under plans providing social insurance benefits only, and almost 7 percent were covered by pensions alone (table 1).

Approximately 35 percent of the 7.6 million workers under benefit plans were under plans of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.<sup>7</sup> About 47 percent were included under benefit programs negotiated by affiliated unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the remainder by unaffiliated or independent unions.

Individual unions have succeeded in negotiating plans for the workers they represent in varying degrees. Of the 79 national and international unions which provided information on both the total number of workers under all their agreements and the number covered by employee-benefit plans, 48 secured these benefits for a substantial majority of all the workers they represent. For 35 of these unions, the coverage ranged from 80 to 100 percent of all the workers under agreement (table 2).

Many of the programs were originally established by management and later brought within the scope of the collective-bargaining agreement. Such plans were frequently amended and liberalized, as for example, the pension plan of the Bethlehem Steel Corp., first adopted in 1923. In many instances, however, the plans were created through collective bargaining, no plan having pre-

viously existed in the particular industry or establishment. Examples of this type are the United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund and the Ford Motor Co.—UAW (CIO) pension plan.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of reporting unions,<sup>1</sup> by proportion of workers covered by employee-benefit plans to workers covered by agreements, mid-1950

Workers covered by employee-benefit plans as percent of all workers	Reporting unions		Number of unions whose total agreement coverage (workers) was—					
	Number	Percent	Under 10,000	10,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 249,999	250,000 and over
Total.....	79	100	18	14	14	11	12	10
80-100.....	35	45	10	5	6	4	4	6
60-79.....	13	16	1	5	1	2	1	3
40-59.....	17	22	4	2	5	3	4	—
20-39.....	12	15	3	2	2	3	2	—
0-19.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those national or international unions for which data were available both on total number of workers covered by all their agreements and total number of workers covered by health, welfare, and pension programs under these agreements; single-firm unions were excluded.

Among the industries in which large numbers of workers are covered by some type of employee-benefit program under labor-management contracts, metal products (including steel, automobile, and machinery) account for nearly 2.5 million persons (table 3). Almost 1.5 million workers each are covered by plans in (1) textile, apparel, and leather, and (2) transportation, communications, and other public utilities (except railroads).<sup>8</sup>

TABLE 3.—Workers covered by employee-benefit plans under collective-bargaining agreements, mid-1950, by major industry groups<sup>1</sup>

Industry group	Total covered		Type of plan					
			Health and welfare only <sup>2</sup>		Pension only		Health, welfare, and pension	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
Total.....	7,652	100.0	2,529	33.1	524	6.8	4,599	60.1
Food and tobacco.....	205	100.0	118	57.5	10	4.9	77	37.6
Textile, apparel and leather.....	1,401	100.0	747	53.2	(9)	(9)	654	46.7
Lumber and furniture.....	102	100.0	88	86.3	—	—	14	13.7
Paper and allied products.....	191	100.0	31	26.7	33	17.3	107	56.0
Printing and publishing.....	53	100.0	46	72.4	(9)	(9)	17	27.6
Petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.....	490	100.0	99	21.5	30	6.5	331	72.0
Metal products.....	2,481	100.0	470	18.9	157	6.3	1,854	74.8
Stone, clay, and glass.....	128	100.0	62	48.4	4	3.2	62	48.4
Mining and quarrying.....	402	100.0	26	5.3	—	—	466	94.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities <sup>3</sup> .....	1,389	100.0	365	26.3	141	10.2	883	63.5
Trade, finance, insurance, and services.....	290	100.0	228	78.2	5	1.7	66	22.1
Unclassified.....	441	100.0	229	51.9	144	32.7	68	15.4

<sup>1</sup> Data based on information for 71 AFL unions, 29 CIO unions, and 31 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes one or more of the following types of benefits: life insurance or death; accidental death and dismemberment; accident and sickness (but not

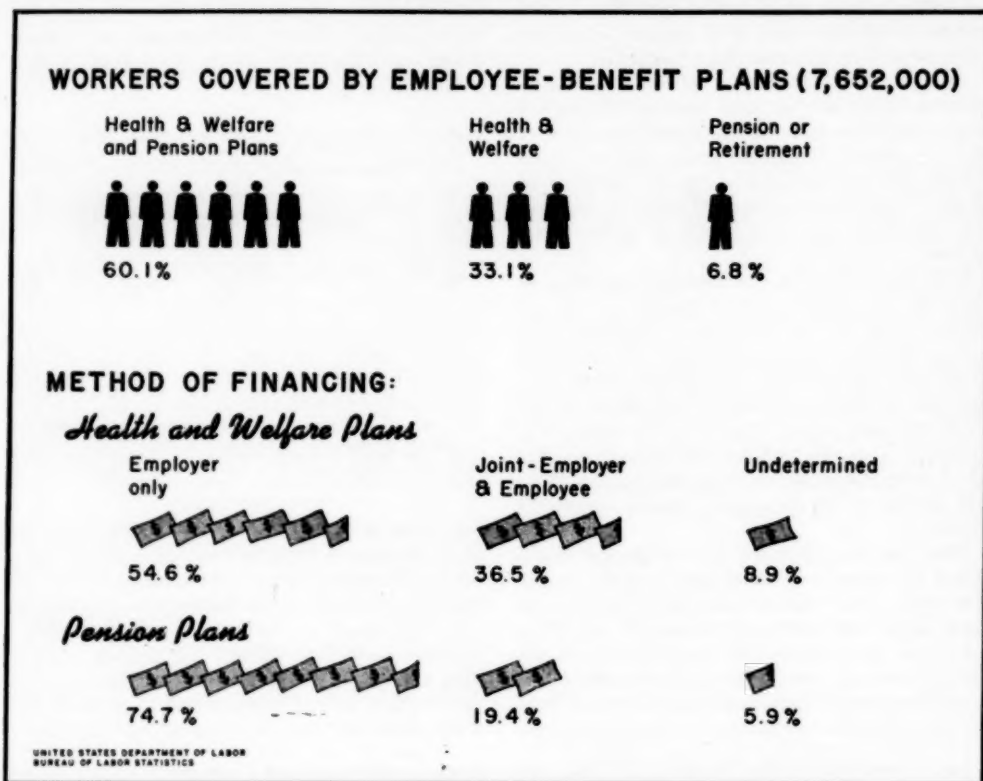
sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 1,000.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes railroads.

Chart 1. Extent and Method of Financing Employee-Benefit Plans Under Collective Bargaining



### Pension Plans

Stress on pensions during this period reflected organized labor's desire to round out the "package" of benefits—protection against the future hazards of old age, as well as against the current contingencies of death or serious and prolonged illness.

Pension plans within the scope of collective-bargaining agreements covered approximately 5.1 million workers in mid-1950 (table 4). This was more than three times the number reported 2 years earlier.

**Industry Coverage.** The increase in pension coverage in the past year is attributable in large part to

the establishment of pension plans in the basic industries, notably steel and automobile. Approximately 1½ million workers in these two industries alone were covered by pension plans negotiated through collective bargaining since the summer of 1949. The metal products group of industries (steel, automobile, machinery) thus leads all others in number of workers covered by pension plans, accounting for two out of every five workers so covered. (See table 5.)

Equally significant is the extent to which workers in certain industry groups are almost completely covered by pension plans in agreements. Better than 70 percent of all workers covered by employee-benefit plans in the following industry groups are covered by pensions:

TABLE 4.—Workers covered by employee-benefit plans under collective-bargaining agreements, mid-1950, by method of financing

Method of financing	Total covered		Major union affiliation					
			AFL		CIO		Unaffiliated	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
<b>HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS<sup>1</sup></b>								
Total.....	7,128	100.0	2,248	100.0	3,580	100.0	1,300	100.0
Employer only.....	3,880	54.6	1,509	67.1	1,491	41.7	890	68.4
Joint—employer and employee.....	2,600	36.5	440	19.6	1,837	51.3	323	24.9
Undetermined.....	608	8.9	299	13.3	252	7.0	87	6.7
<b>PENSION PLANS<sup>2</sup></b>								
Total.....	5,123	100.0	1,319	100.0	2,883	100.0	921	100.0
Employer only.....	3,828	74.7	771	58.5	2,342	81.3	715	77.6
Joint—employer and employee.....	993	19.4	495	37.5	338	11.7	190	20.7
Undetermined.....	302	5.9	53	4.0	203	7.0	46	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes one or more of the following types of benefits: Life insurance or death; accidental death and dismemberment; accident and sickness (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

<sup>2</sup> Data based on information for 70 AFL unions, 29 CIO unions, and 31 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment. Where data on coverage were available, but method of financing not specified, workers were included in the "undetermined" category.

<sup>3</sup> Data based on information for 32 AFL unions, 23 CIO unions, and 22 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment. Where data on coverage were available, but method of financing not specified, workers were included in the "undetermined" category.

paper and allied products; petroleum, chemicals, and rubber; metal products; mining and quarrying; and transportation, communications, and other public utilities (excluding railroads). (See table 3.)

**Financing.** One of the major, if not the most important, issues which arose in connection with labor's drive to establish or to bring employee-benefit plans under collective bargaining was the question of costs—whether these programs were to be financed by the employer alone, or by contributions from both employer and employee. The Steel Industry Board expressed the opinion that employers should bear the entire cost, but no uniformity on financing followed. Major settlements in the steel and automobile industries, for example, provided for employer-financed pensions and jointly financed social-insurance benefits. In such industries as longshoring, maritime, trucking, and building construction, in which bargaining is generally on a multiemployer or employer-

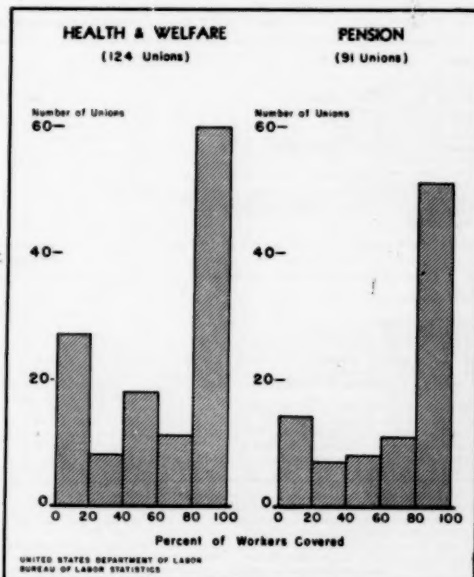
association basis, so-called industry or area benefit funds to which employers alone contribute have been the general rule.

The great majority of workers under negotiated pension plans do not directly contribute to their cost. Of the 4.8 million workers for whom data were available on the method of financing, four-fifths were covered by employer-financed pension programs (table 4). From 80 to 100 percent of all workers under pension agreements were covered on a noncontributory basis in 51 of the 91 unions for which data were available (table 6).

Employer-financed pension plans covered approximately 8 out of every 10 workers who were eligible for this benefit under agreements of CIO and unaffiliated unions, and 6 out of every 10 workers under pension plans in agreements concluded by AFL affiliates (table 4).

More than 90 percent of the workers in the textile, apparel and leather; printing and publishing; stone, clay, and glass; and mining and quarrying industry groups were covered by noncontributory pension programs. Over 70 percent of the workers in lumber and furniture; metal products;

Chart 2. Prevalence of Employer-Financed Employee-Benefit Plans Mid-1950



and transportation, communications and other public utilities were similarly covered (table 5).

**Extent by Union Affiliation.** The emphasis placed upon pensions during the last 2 years, particularly by labor organizations in the large mass-production industries (such as steel, automobile, rubber, and glass), is shown by the following: Of all workers under negotiated employee-benefit programs, about four out of five CIO workers, one out of every two AFL workers, and two out of every three employees in unaffiliated unions were covered by pensions.

Of the 5.1 million workers covered by negotiated pension plans, slightly more than 56 percent are under programs of unions affiliated with the CIO. Approximately a fourth are included under plans negotiated by AFL affiliated unions and the remainder—approximately 18 percent—by unaffiliated or independent unions (table 4).

TABLE 5.—Workers covered by employee-benefit plans under collective-bargaining agreements, mid-1950, by major industry groups and method of financing

Industry group	Total covered		Method of financing					
			Employer only		Jointly financed		Undetermined	
	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
<b>HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS<sup>1</sup></b>								
Total.....	7,128	100.0	3,890	54.6	2,000	28.5	638	8.9
Food and tobacco.....	195	100.0	146	74.9	41	21.0	8	4.1
Textile, apparel, and leather.....	1,401	100.0	1,208	86.3	37	2.6	96	6.9
Lumber and furniture.....	102	100.0	83	81.4	15	14.7	4	3.9
Paper and allied products.....	158	100.0	37	23.4	114	72.2	7	4.4
Printing and publishing.....	63	100.0	54	84.8	9	14.3	(?)	(?)
Petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.....	430	100.0	90	20.9	315	73.3	25	5.8
Metal products.....	2,324	100.0	350	15.1	1,678	72.2	296	12.7
Stone, clay, and glass.....	124	100.0	39	31.5	85	68.6	(?)	(?)
Mining and quarrying.....	492	100.0	474	96.3	15	3.1	3	(?)
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	1,248	100.0	880	70.5	211	16.9	157	12.6
Trade, finance, insurance, and services.....	294	100.0	238	81.0	33	11.2	23	7.8
Unclassified.....	297	100.0	231	77.8	47	15.8	19	6.4
<b>PENSION PLANS<sup>2</sup></b>								
Total.....	5,123	100.0	3,828	74.7	993	19.4	302	5.9
Food and tobacco.....	87	100.0	56	64.4	17	19.5	14	16.1
Textile, apparel, and leather.....	654	100.0	617	94.3	30	4.6	7	1.1
Lumber and furniture.....	14	100.0	10	71.4	4	28.6	0	0.0
Paper and allied products.....	140	100.0	66	47.1	74	52.3	(?)	(?)
Printing and publishing.....	17	100.0	16	94.1	1	5.9	0	0.0
Petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.....	361	100.0	153	42.4	194	53.7	14	3.9
Metal products.....	2,011	100.0	1,499	74.5	277	13.8	235	11.7
Stone, clay, and glass.....	66	100.0	60	90.9	6	9.1	0	0.0
Mining and quarrying.....	466	100.0	462	98.2	4	(?)	0	0.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	1,024	100.0	736	73.8	249	24.3	19	1.9
Trade, finance, insurance, and services.....	71	100.0	33	46.5	35	49.3	3	4.2
Unclassified.....	212	100.0	100	47.2	106	50.0	6	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes one or more of the following types of benefits: life insurance or death; accidental death and dismemberment; accident and sickness (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

<sup>2</sup> Data based on information for 70 AFL unions, 29 CIO unions, and 31 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

## Health and Insurance Benefits

Agreements providing health and insurance coverage afforded protection to some 7,000,000 workers, an increase of about 2½ times the number of workers covered in mid-1948 (table 4).

Equally significant is the fact that workers formerly covered by one or two types of benefits now receive closer to a full "package"; i. e., life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, accident and sickness, hospitalization, surgical, and medical. More liberal benefit payments have also been agreed upon, in many instances. In addition, dependents of workers are also increasingly covered by hospitalization and medical- and surgical-care benefit plans.

**Industry Coverage.** Among those industries in which large numbers of workers are covered by one or more health and/or insurance benefits,

<sup>3</sup> Less than 1,000.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 1 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes railroads.

<sup>6</sup> Data based on information for 53 AFL unions, 23 CIO unions, and 22 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

metal products (including steel, automobile, and machinery) account for some 2.3 million, or almost a third of the total number of workers (7,128,000) covered by all health and insurance plans under agreement. Two other industry groups—textile, apparel, and leather, and transportation, communications, and other public utilities—each have between 1 and 1½ million so protected (table 5).

**Financing.** Data were available on the method of financing for nearly 6.5 million workers. Nearly 60 percent of these workers were covered by employer-financed health and insurance plans (table 4).

Of the unions for which data were available, about half had from 80 to 100 percent of all workers under health and welfare plans covered on a noncontributory basis (table 6). Such non-contributory programs were characteristic of the (1) textile, apparel, and leather, (2) lumber and furniture, (3) printing and publishing, (4) mining and quarrying, and (5) trade, finance, insurance, and service industry groups; and they applied to more than 80 percent of the workers under plans in each of these groups. Jointly financed health and welfare programs, on the other hand, were fairly prominent in the paper and allied products; petroleum, chemicals, and rubber; metal products; and stone, clay, and glass industries (table 5).

**Extent by Union Affiliation.** Of the more than 7,000,000 workers covered by health and insurance benefits under agreements, approximately 50 percent were under programs of unions affiliated with the CIO. Slightly less than a third were included under plans negotiated by AFL affiliates, and the remainder by unaffiliated or independent unions.

**Specific Types of Benefits.** Historically, a number of unions started largely as fraternal or benevolent associations, to provide sick, out-of-work, old-age, and mortuary benefits. Some of these programs were replaced later by more formal arrangements through group life and casualty insurance, underwritten in a few cases by union-sponsored insurance companies. Others retained essentially their original form—the self-insured union fund type. Still other benefits were dropped entirely from the union program—to be replaced by legislated programs—for example, unemployment benefits and old-age insurance. Many union programs, par-

ticularly after World War I, were revised or terminated because of rising benefit costs, financial instability, and, later, the enactment of the Social Security Act of 1935. Others have continued and are still in effect.

Originally, these union programs were frequently the sole source of worker protection. Later, however, industry established programs providing similar benefits, in many cases on a noncontributory basis. Until the mid-1920's, organized labor made little effort to bring these programs within the scope of the agreement. Only in isolated cases was this accomplished until the World War II period.

Currently, unions have sought, and in many instances, have obtained a "complete package" of insurance and health benefits, providing some protection against the costs, expenses, and loss of income resulting from death, illness, and injury.

Life insurance ranks first among the individual insurance benefits provided in contracts, in terms of the number of workers covered. It is followed

TABLE 6.—Prevalence of employer-financed employee-benefit plans, mid-1950

	All unions		AFL unions		CIO unions		Unaffiliated unions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS<sup>1</sup></b>								
Total.....	124	100	67	100	29	100	28	100
80-100.....	60	48	37	55	12	41	11	39
60-79.....	11	9	6	9	2	7	3	11
40-59.....	18	15	8	12	3	10	7	25
20-39.....	8	6	3	4	4	14	1	4
0-19.....	27	22	13	19	8	28	6	21
<b>PENSION PLANS<sup>2</sup></b>								
Total.....	91	100	51	100	23	100	17	100
80-100.....	51	56	27	53	15	65	9	53
60-79.....	11	12	6	12	3	13	2	12
40-59.....	8	9	4	7	3	13	1	5
20-39.....	7	8	5	10	—	—	2	12
0-19.....	14	15	9	18	2	9	3	18

<sup>1</sup> Includes one or more of following types of benefits: life insurance or death; accidental death and dismemberment; accident and sickness (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation); cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, and medical care.

<sup>2</sup> For 30 unions, data on method of financing these benefits were available for only a part of the covered workers. For 19 of these, the size of the unknown group was insignificant; even if known, it would not have affected classification of the union in a particular percentage range. In the remaining 11 unions, the size of the unknown group was sufficiently large to affect their classification; in each such instance, these unions were placed in the lower percentage range.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes single-firm unions.

<sup>4</sup> For 14 unions, data on the method of financing these benefits were available for only a part of the covered workers. For 9 of these, the size of the unknown group was insignificant and even if known, would not have affected classification of the union in a particular percentage range. In the remaining 5 unions, the size of the unknown group was sufficiently large to affect their classification and in each such instance, these unions were placed in the lower percentage range.

TABLE 7.—Specific health and welfare benefits in collective-bargaining agreements, mid-1950: Workers covered and method of financing

Type of benefit	Number of unions reporting benefit <sup>1</sup>	Workers covered by specific benefit		Method of financing			
		Number <sup>2</sup> (thousands)	Percent of total workers covered by all health and welfare benefits in 140 reporting unions <sup>3</sup>	Employer only		Jointly financed	
				Workers (thousands)	Percent	Workers (thousands)	Percent
Life insurance or death benefit	139	4,150	95.6	2,780	67.0	1,370	33.0
Accidental death and dismemberment	101	1,983	45.7	1,395	70.4	588	29.6
Cash payments for loss of time resulting from temporary sickness and accident (excluding sick leave and workmen's compensation)	101	2,781	64.1	1,640	59.0	1,141	41.0
Hospitalization	110	3,461	79.8	2,245	64.9	1,216	35.1
Surgical and/or medical	101	3,140	72.4	2,245	71.5	895	28.5

<sup>1</sup> Data on specific benefit coverage were available for 140 unions, including 38 AFL, 17 CIO, 20 unaffiliated unions. Also includes scattered AFL federal labor unions and CIO local industrial unions and unaffiliated unions confined to a single plant or establishment.

<sup>2</sup> Figures not additive since many workers are covered by more than one type of benefit.

<sup>3</sup> These 140 unions reported slightly more than 4.3 million workers covered by their health and welfare plans.

by hospitalization care or reimbursement for hospital expenses; surgical and/or medical care or reimbursement; accident and sickness payments; and accidental death and dismemberment cash benefits, in that order (table 7).<sup>4</sup>

Over 95 percent (4,150,000) of all workers under health and welfare plans in the 140 unions reporting the distribution of workers by specific type of benefit were covered by life insurance. Between 3 and 3½ million each were covered by hospitalization and surgical and/or medical benefits, with approximately 2.8 million covered by accident and sickness (excluding sick leave and workmen's compensation) and 1.9 million by accidental death and dismemberment benefits. About 7 out of every 10 workers covered by life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, and surgical and/or medical benefits received this protection at the employer's sole expense. A slightly smaller proportion received hospitalization and accident and sickness benefits at no cost to the employee (table 7).

—EVAN KEITH ROWE

Division of Industrial Relations

<sup>1</sup> It should be emphasized that the increase from about 3,000,000 in 1948 to approximately 7,650,000 workers covered by collectively bargained benefit plans in 1950 does not represent a net increase in the total benefit coverage of workers in private industry. Many programs had existed for some time before they were brought within the scope of collective bargaining, and there are many other employer-sponsored programs which are not under collective bargaining.

<sup>2</sup> Inland Steel Co., 77 N. L. R. B. 1, enforcement granted, 170, Fed. 2d 247 (1948) cert. denied, 338 U. S. 960, 69 Sup. Ct. 887 (1949).

<sup>3</sup> Report to the President of the United States on the Labor Dispute in the Basic Steel Industry, by the Steel Industry Board, September 10, 1949 (pp. 7-8).

<sup>4</sup> Over 26 percent of the 50,000,000 man-days of strike idleness occurring during 1949—the second highest on record—was caused by disputes in which pensions and insurance were the sole issues; an additional 29 percent of the

total idleness was accounted for by disputes involving these issues in combination with wages. Thus, upwards of 55 percent (28,000,000 man-days) of all strike idleness during 1949 resulted from stoppages involving pension and insurance issues, including major strikes in steel and coal.

During the first 6 months of 1950, pensions and insurance alone or in combination with wages continued to dominate labor's demands. Lost time resulting from these issues amounted to more than 70 percent of the 24,000,000 man-days of strike idleness recorded through June.

<sup>5</sup> Data on the extent and financing of employee-benefit plans in mid-1950 are based on a questionnaire survey of all national and international unions (AFL, CIO, and Independent) as well as a number of single-firm unions whose membership generally exceeded 500. Data developed through these sources were supplemented by field visits, materials in the Bureau's files, and other sources. The figure of 7,650,000 workers covered by employee-benefit plans in labor-management contracts should not, however, be taken to represent the total or maximum number of all workers covered by such plans in all current contracts. It falls short in two respects: Partial figures only were available for a few unions, while others failed to furnish any data. No attempt was made to estimate the number of additional workers covered by employee-benefit plans in the agreements of unions which furnished only partial reports, or which failed to provide any data on the coverage of these plans. The figures, however, are highly significant in that they are based on data for unions having an estimated total membership of slightly more than 13,000,000, exclusive of railroad and government unions.

<sup>6</sup> Social-insurance benefits include life insurance or death, accidental death and dismemberment, accident and sickness (but not sick leave or workmen's compensation) cash or services covering hospital, surgical, maternity, medical care. The terms "social insurance" and "health and welfare" are used interchangeably in this report.

<sup>7</sup> Many AFL affiliates as well as their locals have, for many years, maintained benefit programs financed entirely by membership dues or assessments. According to the Report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Sixty-ninth Convention, September 18, 1950 (pp. 80-84), about 70 national or international unions maintain some type of benefit program for their members. Disbursements under these programs during 1949 totaled slightly over \$67,000,000 for death, sick, unemployment, old age, disability, and miscellaneous (including strike) benefits.

<sup>8</sup> Precise interindustry comparisons must, of course, take into account, in addition to the extent to which these benefits have been incorporated into collective-bargaining agreements, such factors as the volume of employment in the industry, the degree of union organization (extent of collective bargaining), and the existence of unions' own benefit plans.

<sup>9</sup> The relative position of accident and sickness coverage in this order is undoubtedly affected by the presence of paid sick leave plans under many union contracts. These plans, which are excluded from this study, often provide essentially the same protection as weekly accident and sickness insurance. The number of workers actually protected under union contract against loss of income resulting from injury or accident is therefore considerably greater than is indicated by this study. For a study on the prevalence of sick leave and accident and sickness benefits under union agreements, see *Sickness and Accident Benefits in Union Agreements, 1949*, Monthly Labor Review, June 1950 (p. 636).

## Flour and Cereal-Preparations Industries: Earnings in May 1950<sup>1</sup>

PLANT WORKERS in the Nation's flour-milling industry had average straight-time earnings of \$1.23 an hour in May 1950. Workers in the cereal-preparations industry earned on the average \$1.35.<sup>2</sup>

Flour milling is carried on in all regions of the country, wherever grain is grown. Earnings of workers varied considerably among the different regions. Workers in district VII<sup>3</sup> (Southern States) averaged 85 cents an hour, but over 87 percent of those in district I (Pacific States)

earned \$1.40 an hour or more.<sup>4</sup> Nearly two-thirds of the workers in the southern district had hourly earnings of less than \$1, while less than 1 percent of the workers in the Pacific States earned below this amount in May 1950.

The variation of earnings within individual districts was also pronounced. In district II, for example, average hourly earnings varied from \$1.13 in Nebraska to \$1.37 in Utah and Montana, and in district VII, from 75 cents in North Carolina to \$1.03 in Kentucky.

Plants employing larger numbers of workers, those located in larger cities, and those plants having union contracts, generally paid higher wages.<sup>5</sup> While rates in the Southern States were

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in flour and other grain-mill products industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> by district and selected States, May 1950

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Total, United States	District I				District II					District III			District IV
		Total	Calif- ornia	Oregon	Wash- ington	Total <sup>2</sup>	Colo- rado	Kansas	Mont- ana	Nebras- ka	Total	Oklah- oma	Texas	Minne- sota
Under 75.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
75.0 and under 80.0	6.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	6.3	2.9	8.7	8.2
80.0 and under 85.0	2.3	.6	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.7	2.3	3.6	1.5	1.5	( <sup>6</sup> )
85.0 and under 90.0	2.1	.1	.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	3.1	1.5	0.4	2.6	3.7	5.1	2.6	1.3
90.0 and under 95.0	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	6.8	9.9	1.6
95.0 and under 100.0	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.5	6.8	8.5	15.5	3.3	2.2	2.2
100.0 and under 105.0	4.4	.1	.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	3.1	3.6	1.2	11.4	4.9	6.2	3.9	1.1
105.0 and under 110.0	5.1	1.5	4.3	.6	.6	6.1	2.0	6.1	2.5	13.8	8.3	5.4	10.5	2.0
110.0 and under 115.0	6.3	.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	7.8	6.9	8.9	1.2	7.3	10.1	14.5	6.4	5.2
115.0 and under 120.0	10.5	.7	1.7	.7	.7	21.7	33.3	27.9	4	11.1	17.4	10.3	22.9	11.6
120.0 and under 125.0	7.8	.4	.3	.5	.5	12.5	3.7	15.6	2.5	9.3	12.9	10.6	14.8	4.3
125.0 and under 130.0	8.1	3.5	5.4	1.3	3.0	12.2	10.5	13.9	12.0	7.8	7.4	6.8	7.9	5.9
130.0 and under 135.0	7.1	.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.9	0.7	5.2	22.3	6.8	4.6	4.2	4.9	10.7
135.0 and under 140.0	8.6	4.5	3.0	7.5	7.5	5.5	3	4.1	26.8	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	21.0
140.0 and over	26.9	87.4	80.0	95.4	89.1	11.5	4.5	8.8	30.7	10.2	7.4	5.2	9.0	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	24,493	2,130	722	376	1,011	4,740	289	2,643	242	849	2,443	1,056	1,387	2,446
Median rate	\$1.23	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	\$1.19	\$1.17	\$1.19	\$1.37	\$1.13	\$1.16	\$1.12	\$1.18	\$1.37

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	District V				District VI				District VII				District VIII	
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Illinois	Mis- souri	Wis- consin	Total <sup>2</sup>	Indi- ana	Michi- gan	Ohio	Penn- sylva- nia	Total <sup>2</sup>	Kent- ucky	North Caro- lina	Ten- nessee	New York
Under 75.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	8.9	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.9	5.1	0.7	0.7
75.0 and under 80.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	.4	1.6	8.5	26.0	19.6	63.4	8.4	2.2
80.0 and under 85.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	.3	1.9	2.1	.6	2.1	2.9	8.1	1.1	6.5	6.8	1.2
85.0 and under 90.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	9.9	4.9	3.6	1.8	6.1	8.6	5.3	2.1	3.1	8.0	.5
90.0 and under 95.0	2.1	.7	3.5	1.9	3.1	.8	5.5	3.6	4.0	6.3	11.5	2.1	8.1	.3
95.0 and under 100.0	2.1	1.2	2.1	9.7	14.0	28.4	10.0	3.4	8.1	6.5	4.6	2.6	10.7	1.2
100.0 and under 105.0	4.0	2.3	6.1	5.0	8.7	13.0	7.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	8.0	1.2	11.2	1.6
105.0 and under 110.0	4.9	4.8	4.1	14.4	10.2	12.7	6.8	10.9	7.0	8.0	19.9	1.4	6.4	.9
110.0 and under 115.0	9.1	6.3	7.0	8.7	7.6	3.8	9.6	10.2	9.8	4.2	3.8	1.4	2.9	1.6
115.0 and under 120.0	10.3	8.4	12.0	8.4	6.6	3.4	8.0	8.4	9.8	3.5	8.8	1.3	2.7	2.7
120.0 and under 125.0	13.3	9.1	16.3	7.1	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.1	4.6	2.4	5.3	1.3	7.7	7.3
125.0 and under 130.0	15.8	23.6	11.4	11.3	5.4	3.4	4.7	7.7	7.1	1.2	1.2	.5	1.1	2.9
130.0 and under 135.0	6.7	4.8	7.6	9.1	3.7	4.3	2.8	4.1	2.6	.8	1.0	1.0	11.6	11.7
135.0 and under 140.0	25.6	33.1	23.7	11.7	21.1	10.9	36.9	30.1	4.9	2.6	1.5	3.1	3.0	67.5
140.0 and over	25.6	33.1	23.7	11.7	21.1	10.9	36.9	30.1	4.9	2.6	1.5	3.1	3.0	67.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	5,152	2,270	2,674	319	2,516	814	486	796	348	3,222	925	415	1,008	1,843
Median rate	\$1.29	\$1.33	\$1.28	\$1.17	\$1.13	\$1.07	\$1.22	\$1.22	\$1.05	\$0.85	\$1.03	\$0.75	\$0.90	( <sup>6</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other States in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Median rate is over \$1.40 and exact amount could not be determined.

substantially lower than those reported for any other district, part of this regional differential can be traced to the factors of establishment size, community size, and extent of unionization.

Flour mills in the South employed an average of about 35 workers per establishment as compared with an average of over 65 workers in the remainder of the country. Establishments in the relatively high-wage Pacific States, on the other hand, averaged about 80 workers. Unionization is not as prevalent in the South as in other districts. Grain mills in the South were generally located in small communities. In other districts, many plants were located in large metropolitan areas.

The cereal-preparations industry, in contrast to the flour-milling industry, is composed of relatively large establishments concentrated in a few locations. Nearly three-fourths of the plants, employing over 90 percent of the workers, are located in districts V, VI, and VIII. Nearly three-fifths of the workers in the industry were found in district VI alone.

Although over-all earnings in the cereal-prepara-

tions industry exceeded those of the flour-milling industry by 12 cents an hour, the wage advantage was primarily due to earnings of workers in district VI. Earnings of grain-mill workers in all other regions exceeded those of cereal-preparation workers. Over half the workers in district VI earned \$1.40 an hour or more in May 1950. It is significant that the average establishment size in this region was substantially larger than that of any other region, and considerably in excess of the average establishment size of any region in the flour-milling industry. In this district, the average rate for workers in the flour-milling industry was \$1.13 an hour and the average establishment size was about 30 workers. On the other hand, workers in the cereal-preparations industry, whose average earnings were considerably higher (\$1.35) were employed in plants averaging over 700 workers.

—A. N. JARRELL  
Division of Wage Statistics

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of plant workers in cereal-preparations industry by straight-time average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> and district, May 1950

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Total, all districts <sup>2</sup>	District V	District VI	District VIII
Under 75.0.....	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.2
75.0 and under 80.0.....	1.5	1.0	.5	.1
80.0 and under 85.0.....	.9	1.0	3.0	.4
85.0 and under 90.0.....	1.9	.1	2.2	1.1
90.0 and under 95.0.....	.6	.4	3.2	.5
95.0 and under 100.0.....	3.1	5.4	2.6	2.0
100.0 and under 105.0.....	4.0	7.3	10.5	.1
105.0 and under 110.0.....	7.4	4.7	3.2	12.7
110.0 and under 115.0.....	4.8	15.3	3.5	1.8
115.0 and under 120.0.....	5.5	15.3	5.8	11.2
120.0 and under 125.0.....	7.7	10.3	3.3	7.0
125.0 and under 130.0.....	7.4	1.5	3.5	9.1
130.0 and under 135.0.....	3.7	1.8	3.5	82.0
135.0 and under 140.0.....	3.8	25.7	53.7	
140.0 and over.....	47.5			
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	9,610	2,103	5,389	1,340
Median rate.....	\$1.35	\$1.21	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other districts in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Median rate is over \$1.40 and exact amount could not be determined.

<sup>1</sup> This study was conducted by mail questionnaire at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions to determine the prevailing minimum rate for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1938. It covered establishments with 5 or more workers. Included in the flour-milling industry are establishments whose major activity was milling flour or meal from grain, except rice, and establishments engaged primarily in the preparation of self-rising or blended flour from purchased flour. Included in the cereal-preparations industry are establishments engaged primarily in manufacturing breakfast foods and other cereal preparations from grain. Plants primarily engaged in producing dry stock feed were excluded.

Establishments covered in the survey were requested to exclude overtime and shift premiums from the earnings data, but to include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

<sup>2</sup> Medians rather than weighted arithmetic averages are used in this report.

<sup>3</sup> Districts used in this study are: District I—California, Oregon, Washington; District II—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming; District III—Oklahoma, Texas; District IV—Minnesota; District V—Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin; District VI—Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia; District VII—Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; and District VIII—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont.

<sup>4</sup> Earnings distributions were secured only up to \$1.40 and over, which prevents the computation of a median rate in Districts I and VII in flour milling and Districts VI and VIII in the cereal-preparations industry in which over half the workers were reported as earning \$1.40 an hour or more.

<sup>5</sup> See Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wage Structure Bulletin, Series 2, No. 65, Grain Milling, 1948.

## Department and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores: Earnings, 1950<sup>1</sup>

CLERKS SELLING women's and misses' suits and coats in department and women's ready-to-wear stores had the highest average weekly earnings among selected saleswomen categories in 11 of 17 major cities studied in May-July 1950. Their weekly earnings ranged from an average of \$36.85 in Providence to \$70.57 in Dallas. Baltimore was the only other city in which the level of weekly earnings of these saleswomen was below \$40; in contrast, six cities recorded averages in excess of \$50. Nearly 30 percent of Dallas women selling women's and misses' suits and coats earned at least \$75 a week and one of every seven earned \$100 or more.

Saleswomen in women's shoe departments ranked first in weekly earnings among women's jobs in six cities; in all the areas studied, their earnings averaged from \$36.18 in Baltimore to \$67.42 in New York. Weekly earnings of other numerically important saleswomen groups ranged from \$33.64 to \$49.88 in men's furnishings departments and from \$34.40 to \$51.09 in women's and misses' dress departments. Saleswomen of blouses and neckwear, notions and trimmings, and women's accessories generally had the lowest earnings among the selected selling classifications. Nearly half of the city averages for these workers did not exceed \$35 a week.

Highest paid among the women's nonselling occupations studied (except office) were fitters of women's garments. Their earnings ranged between \$38 and \$62—an average of from \$2 to \$13 more a week than those of alteration sewers of

Average weekly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected occupations in department and women's ready-to-wear stores in selected cities, May-July 1950<sup>2</sup>

Occupation and sex	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Dallas	Denver	Minneapolis-St. Paul	New Orleans
<b>Women</b>									
Store occupations:									
Cashier-wrappers.....	\$27.59	\$27.43	\$29.29	\$28.81	\$40.82	\$29.99	(7)	\$32.45	(7)
Elevator operators, passenger.....	(7)	25.55	30.34	26.74	37.09	(7)	\$35.05	36.11	\$24.25
Fitters, women's garments.....	(7)	38.44	38.79	(7)	53.14	(7)	(7)	43.60	(7)
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:									
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets.....	(7)	33.39	33.45	(7)	54.24	42.96	(7)	40.67	38.53
Blouses and neckwear.....	(7)	29.88	33.24	(7)	46.03	42.30	(7)	34.80	(7)
Boys' furnishings.....	34.31	32.28	34.11	(7)	47.66	43.86	(7)	39.44	34.35
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps).....	(7)	22.57	35.21	(7)	49.21	37.59	(7)	37.18	(7)
Men's furnishings.....	37.64	33.64	33.83	35.66	47.84	44.03	46.12	38.98	35.49
Notions and trimmings.....	31.01	30.04	31.68	30.03	42.27	31.80	(7)	33.77	28.41
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics).....	(7)	33.21	32.57	(7)	47.28	38.25	40.48	37.10	35.13
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry).....	(7)	37.28	(7)	(7)	47.95	44.38	(7)	41.05	(7)
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, and handbags).....	(7)	31.68	33.51	32.12	43.96	39.81	40.16	38.98	34.18
Women's and misses' dresses.....	37.72	35.47	34.90	36.86	49.22	44.47	44.23	40.74	38.20
Women's shoes.....	(7)	36.18	40.59	43.62	38.42	57.39	(7)	49.29	(7)
Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	42.08	39.63	41.59	40.96	57.79	70.57	48.81	45.90	44.69
Sewers, alteration, women's garments.....	30.45	31.58	34.41	29.54	41.04	(7)	33.99	35.15	26.66
Stockgirls, selling sections.....	22.22	27.75	(7)	(7)	34.07	27.33	(7)	32.28	(7)
Office occupations:									
Billers, machine (billing machine).....	(7)	(7)	33.51	(7)	41.67	37.12	(7)	35.89	36.64
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine).....	(7)	39.40	(7)	32.89	44.17	(7)	35.67	41.67	(7)
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type).....	37.62	35.82	34.03	33.13	40.10	(7)	36.39	37.53	32.38
Clerks, payroll.....	(7)	42.20	39.31	40.91	44.39	42.93	41.74	41.35	40.42
Stenographers, general.....	(7)	36.97	35.96	34.83	44.66	40.20	38.70	41.56	33.00
Switchboard operators.....	(7)	33.27	40.70	32.94	40.79	34.63	38.82	38.41	31.25
<b>Men</b>									
Store occupations:									
Carpenters, maintenance.....	(7)	60.87	73.14	63.02	92.48	82.01	80.71	84.41	(7)
Elevator operators, passenger.....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	32.03	(7)	(7)	44.79	(7)
Finishers, furniture.....	(7)	51.74	51.64	(7)	58.24	47.24	(7)	61.20	(7)
Fitters, men's garments.....	(7)	59.44	74.83	(7)	74.83	(7)	(7)	63.70	(7)
Packers, bulk.....	(7)	36.24	37.60	(7)	44.79	(7)	20.18	47.37	(7)
Porters, day (cleaners).....	29.10	30.88	38.46	34.04	42.24	31.74	34.81	41.91	27.02
Receiving clerks (checkers).....	(7)	34.04	40.36	(7)	44.48	(7)	(7)	50.16	36.81
Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:									
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets.....	(7)	(7)	39.64	(7)	64.55	(7)	(7)	53.03	47.30
Boys' clothing.....	(7)	43.40	45.19	(7)	60.81	(7)	(7)	65.14	(7)
Floor coverings.....	70.19	63.49	76.73	(7)	94.89	(7)	(7)	84.90	73.71
Furniture and bedding.....	65.71	58.21	111.89	85.00	66.61	(7)	(7)	95.30	96.94
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps).....	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	56.25	57.84
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.).....	74.04	82.63	93.32	(7)	86.27	79.69	(7)	86.75	105.70
Men's clothing.....	56.62	60.40	75.33	64.46	83.91	81.84	78.25	75.82	63.62
Men's furnishings.....	(7)	42.38	40.34	51.76	67.81	62.26	57.79	61.41	52.00
Women's shoes.....	48.64	47.82	61.52	56.19	68.70	66.09	(7)	63.00	56.69
Stockmen, selling sections.....	(7)	29.16	31.77	(7)	39.06	30.79	(7)	37.24	31.29
Stockmen, warehouse.....	35.25	38.39	45.41	(7)	46.85	38.25	(7)	50.03	(7)
Tailors, alteration, men's garments.....	36.50	(7)	60.40	54.27	62.67	60.94	(7)	46.43	(7)

Average weekly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected occupations in department and women's ready-to-wear stores in selected cities, May-July 1950<sup>2</sup>—Continued

Occupation and sex	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Providence	San Francisco-Oakland	Seattle	Toledo	Washington, D. C.
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Store occupations:</b>								
Cashier-wrappers	\$40.94	\$30.59	\$40.82	\$30.71	\$42.65	\$38.16	\$36.17	(7)
Elevator operators, passenger	39.45	42.11	44.61	30.56	46.58	38.78	37.70	\$30.90
Fitters, women's garments	61.15	44.31	54.45	38.11	(7)	47.67	45.08	44.16
<b>Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:</b>								
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	47.38	44.90	49.80	35.20	(7)	41.42	45.82	38.44
Cases and neckwear	41.66	36.53	43.37	33.96	(7)	38.43	39.73	34.56
Boys' furnishings	47.57	40.47	46.33	(7)	(7)	39.02	41.57	39.76
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	46.65	39.67	45.68	(7)	(7)	39.24	43.00	38.38
Men's furnishings	46.11	38.59	47.78	35.51	40.88	40.07	42.15	41.25
Notions and trimmings	41.70	35.77	42.00	(7)	44.60	38.50	41.05	34.82
Piece goods (yard goods, upholstery fabrics)	50.43	38.79	45.32	(7)	(7)	39.31	40.94	37.15
Silverware and jewelry (excluding costume jewelry)	53.68	40.19	50.37	(7)	(7)	39.73	(7)	44.02
Women's accessories (hosiery, gloves, and handbags)	42.76	38.61	43.35	34.29	48.44	38.50	43.28	36.16
Women's and misses' dresses	46.73	44.41	48.56	34.40	81.09	44.94	45.18	40.46
Women's shoes	67.42	49.64	55.92	(7)	59.41	(7)	(7)	48.88
Women's and misses' suits and coats	51.37	54.73	63.15	38.85	57.02	63.06	56.70	43.28
Sewers, alteration, women's garments	47.80	42.08	46.36	35.41	47.02	40.95	41.39	38.47
Stockgirls, selling sections	57.79	27.12	43.77	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	27.21
<b>Office occupations:</b>								
Billers, machine (billing machine)	49.86	(7)	(7)	39.41	(7)	41.87	40.88	(7)
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	45.97	34.50	(7)	39.41	49.62	(7)	39.72	(7)
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	44.01	34.54	(7)	35.02	48.54	36.55	38.97	40.36
Clerks, payroll	47.30	37.67	48.96	40.23	50.58	46.17	42.88	42.11
Stenographers, general	42.97	37.10	42.59	33.34	47.77	43.52	42.24	42.67
Switchboard operators	43.10	36.87	43.93	32.80	46.04	40.93	39.59	39.22
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Store occupations:</b>								
Carpenters, maintenance	78.20	69.47	95.63	(7)	89.56	87.05	75.27	82.62
Elevator operators, passenger	45.83	42.70	48.48	(7)	50.46	(7)	(7)	50.78
Finishers, furniture	65.27	56.54	76.21	67.31	(7)	67.22	67.66	52.44
Fitters, men's garments	74.83	68.65	72.21	(7)	(7)	69.17	(7)	70.11
Packers, bulk	48.49	38.68	59.83	(7)	52.37	54.64	46.41	(7)
Porters, day (cleaners)	44.26	40.46	47.60	37.22	48.37	43.01	46.09	31.96
Receiving clerks (checkers)	43.54	41.08	54.01	44.20	(7)	54.88	(7)	38.73
<b>Sales clerks, regular or upstairs departments:</b>								
Bedspreads, draperies, and blankets	58.09	60.65	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	55.27	(7)
Boys' clothing	70.69	64.66	65.37	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59.78
Floor coverings	114.32	102.42	104.46	(7)	(7)	81.71	83.91	79.72
Furniture and bedding	153.27	115.72	115.87	62.32	92.43	86.72	97.54	112.10
Housewares (except china, glassware, and lamps)	48.47	47.07	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Major appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washers, etc.) <sup>3</sup>	121.87	94.15	104.48	(7)	(7)	(7)	87.00	(7)
Men's clothing	98.96	95.06	107.46	(7)	71.78	83.55	73.07	82.94
Men's furnishings	57.50	48.96	55.53	(7)	53.85	50.32	(7)	62.60
Women's shoes	83.02	63.78	60.51	52.03	72.96	65.89	59.01	65.86
Stockmen, selling sections	40.05	33.57	43.14	(7)	(7)	50.86	(7)	(7)
Stockmen, warehouse	53.46	43.51	59.42	42.15	(7)	52.66	63.54	36.58
Tailors, alteration, men's garments	62.11	58.56	63.99	(7)	69.57	70.92	65.59	62.43

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime work.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Buffalo and San Francisco relate to January 1950. In these cities as well as Denver, the occupational coverage was primarily designed for other studies and was smaller than that used in the regular study of department and women's ready-to-wear stores.

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes radios and television receivers.

women's garments, the next ranking group. In other nonselling jobs, weekly earnings were as low as \$24.25 for passenger elevator operators in New Orleans and \$27.43 for cashier-wrappers in Baltimore and as high as \$46.58 and \$42.65 for the respective occupations in San Francisco. Stockgirls employed in selling sections were the lowest paid women workers. They averaged less than \$30 a week in about half the areas for which earnings data are presented.

Payroll clerks were generally the highest paid of the 6 women's office classifications studied, averaging from \$37.67 weekly in Philadelphia to \$50.56 in San Francisco-Oakland. Boston with an average of \$39.31 was the only other city in which the level of earnings of these workers went below \$40.

General stenographers averaged between \$40 and \$50 a week in most cities. Half or more of the city averages of billers using either billing or bookkeeping machines, calculating machine operators (Comptometer type), and switchboard operators were within a \$30-\$40 range.

Salesmen of furniture and bedding had the highest earnings in 14 of the 15 cities for which these data are recorded. They averaged over \$100 a week in five cities, and between \$80 and \$100 in all other cities except Providence (\$62.32). Men selling floor coverings or major appliances (excluding radios and television receivers) in three cities and men's clothing salesmen in one city were the only other workers whose weekly levels of earnings exceeded \$100; in other cities, these salesmen gen-

erally averaged more than \$70. City averages in the \$40-\$60 bracket were most common for men selling bedspreads, draperies, and blankets; housewares; and men's furnishings. Salesmen of boys' clothing and women's shoes averaged between \$60 and \$75 weekly in most of the areas studied.

Maintenance carpenters recorded the top earnings levels among the selected men's nonselling jobs and averaged from \$63.02 in Buffalo to \$99.47 a week in Philadelphia. Average earnings between \$50 and \$75 occurred most frequently for furniture finishers, fitters of men's garments, and alteration tailors. Most of the city averages for the other nonselling men's jobs were less than \$50 a week. Day porters and stockmen in selling sections were the lowest paid groups; they earned on the average, from \$27.02 in New Orleans to \$48.37 a week in San Francisco-Oakland and from \$29.16 in Baltimore to \$50.86 in Seattle, respectively.

Of the 17 cities studied, weekly earnings were usually highest in Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco-Oakland. Earnings at the lower levels were commonly found in Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, New Orleans, and Providence.

### Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week for full-time employees prevailed in most or all the stores in virtually all cities studied except Boston. Almost two-thirds of the department and women's ready-to-wear stores in Boston reported scheduled weekly hours varying from 36½ to 39. A 5-day workweek was most typical in the industry, but in Buffalo, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Seattle, a 6-day week prevailed in at least a majority of stores.

Six paid holidays a year were generally granted to full-time workers in 9 of the 17 cities studied. Workers in most New York and San Francisco-Oakland stores and in all Seattle stores were granted 7 days; in Providence 9 paid holidays were typical. Approximately half the stores in Boston and Washington, D. C., did not provide their workers with such benefits.

Paid vacations were provided in all stores studied. The usual practice was a 1-week vacation after a year's service and 2 weeks after 2 years. Most of the Boston stores and some stores in 9 other cities provided for 1-week vacations after 6 months' service. Vacations over 2 weeks,

primarily after 2 years of employment, were established policies of 13 stores in 5 cities.

Discount privileges were granted to full-time employees by all except one of the stores studied. Discounts generally varied from 10 to 20 percent and were more liberal on wearable merchandise than on other types. Approximately 6 of every 10 stores allowed discount privileges immediately upon employment; others required specified periods of employment before granting such benefits. It was a common practice in the industry to extend merchandise discounts to the employees' immediate families.

—CHARLES RUBENSTEIN  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Data collected by field representatives under direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on earnings and related practices in each of the selected cities is available on request.

The studies included department stores and women's ready-to-wear stores employing more than 250 workers and were made in the following 17 selected areas: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Providence, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle, Toledo, and Washington, D. C.

All earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and pertain to regular full-time workers only. Earnings of bargain basement sales clerks have been excluded. For commission workers, the commission earnings were averaged over a 12-month period.

## Printing Industry: Union Scales, July 1, 1950<sup>1</sup>

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of union printing-trades workers rose 2.1 percent (or 5 cents an hour) in the year ending July 1, 1950, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' forty-third survey of union scales in the printing industry. On that date, union hourly scales averaged \$2.27.<sup>2</sup> In book and job shops, union scales advanced 2.3 percent (or 5 cents), and in newspaper plants, 1.6 percent (or 4 cents).

Day-shift scales for printing-trades workers on newspapers averaged \$2.44, about 14 percent higher than the \$2.14 average for those in book and job (commercial) shops. Part of this difference is attributable to the inclusion of rates for lesser skilled workers—bindery women and press assistants and feeders—in the average for book and job shops. Scales for hand and machine compositors

on the day shift in newspaper establishments averaged 8 cents an hour above those in commercial shops. Photoengravers in book and job shops, however, had scales 4 cents an hour higher than did those in newspaper establishments.

Over 60 percent of the 127,000 unionized printing-trades workers included in the survey received scale increases as the result of contract negotiations effective in the 12 months ending July 1, 1950.

The standard workweek for union workers in the printing trades declined slightly during the year, and averaged 37.2 hours on July 1, 1950. In book and job shops, the average straight-time workweek was 37.4 hours, as compared to 36.8 for day- and night-shift workers combined, in newspapers; day-shift workers averaged 37.3 hours per week, 1 hour more than workers on the night shift.

### Trend of Union Wage Scales

The 2.1-percent rise in union scales between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, advanced the Bureau's index of hourly wage scales for union printing trades to 94.9 percent above the level of June 1, 1939 (table 1). Of the total rise, over four-fifths occurred during the last 5 years. Since the end of hostilities in 1945, union scales of printing-trades workers advanced 70 percent. This was substantially less than the 79-percent increase in a somewhat similar period following World War I (May 15, 1918, to May 15, 1923).

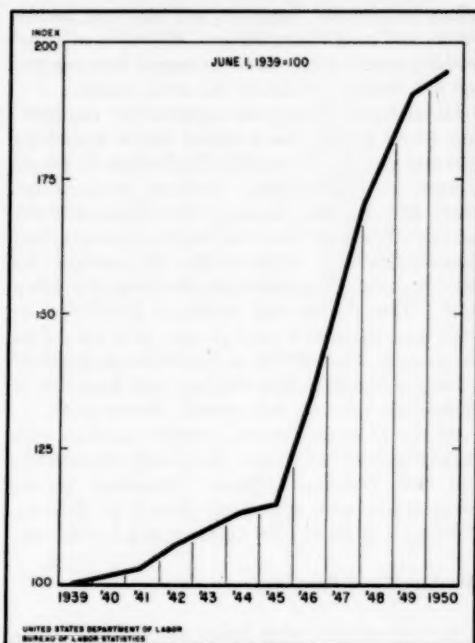
The extent of wage adjustments between 1945 and 1950 is reflected by comparing wage scales then effective. On July 1, 1945, hourly scales of

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1939-50<sup>1</sup>*

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	101.4	100.9	102.2	99.8	99.8	99.7
1941: June 1.....	102.6	102.0	103.6	99.8	99.8	99.3
1942: July 1.....	107.0	106.4	108.1	99.5	99.8	99.2
1943: July 1.....	110.4	109.3	112.9	99.8	100.1	99.2
1944: July 1.....	113.1	112.2	115.1	99.8	100.1	99.2
1945: July 1.....	114.6	113.7	116.7	99.8	100.1	99.2
1946: July 1.....	124.2	123.7	125.5	97.3	96.6	98.8
1948: Jan. 2.....	170.2	169.8	171.5	95.5	94.4	97.8
1949: July 1.....	180.9	180.5	182.4	95.3	94.3	97.3
1950: July 1.....	194.9	194.9	195.6	95.2	94.2	97.1

<sup>1</sup> Index series designed for trend purposes. Periodical changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in consecutive periods, and are weighed by number of union members reported at each quotation in the current survey period.

### Indexes of Union Wage Scales in Printing Trades



\$1.20 to \$1.60 were received by about three-fifths of the union printing-trades workers, compared with less than 6 percent on July 1, 1950, when nearly three-fifths of the workers had scales of \$2.10 to \$2.70 an hour. On July 1, 1945, only a ninth of the book and job workers and over a third of the newspaper workers had scales exceeding \$1.60 an hour. But on July 1, 1950, four-fifths of the printing-trades workers in book and job shops, and practically all of those on newspapers had negotiated hourly scales of \$1.60 or more.

Contract negotiations, effective between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, raised the wage scales of three of every five organized printing-trades workers. For three of every four receiving scale increases, the adjustment was for less than 5 percent and for one of every five, ranged from 5 to 10 percent. Although individual rate advances in both branches of the industry varied from less than 5 cents to more than 50 cents an hour, raises were typically for less than 10 cents an hour. Of those workers benefiting from upward revisions in scales,

nearly three-fifths had hourly increases of 5 to 10 cents; for about a fourth, the advance amounted to less than 5 cents an hour. The index of wage scales for each printing trade included in the survey advanced from 1 to 3 percent between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950. Electrotypers, photoengravers, and bindery women registered the greatest gains in book and job shops; the 2.8-percent advance for pressmen-in-charge was highest among the 8 newspaper trades in the study (table 2).

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates in the printing industry, July 1, 1950, and increases from July 1, 1949, by trade

Trade	Average rate per hour July 1, 1950 <sup>1</sup>	Amount of increase July 1, 1949 to July 1, 1950 <sup>2</sup>	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades.....	\$2.27	2.1	4.6
Book and job.....	2.14	2.3	4.9
Bindery women.....	1.18	3.2	3.6
Bookbinders.....	2.07	2.7	5.4
Compositors, hand.....	2.42	1.6	3.9
Electrotypers.....	2.69	3.3	8.6
Machine operators.....	2.42	1.1	2.7
Machine tenders (machinists).....	2.42	1.0	2.4
Mailers.....	2.07	1.6	3.2
Photoengravers.....	2.79	3.2	8.6
Press assistants and feeders.....	1.94	2.5	4.8
Pressmen, cylinder.....	2.40	2.2	5.3
Pressmen, platen.....	2.12	2.9	5.9
Newspapers.....	2.54	1.6	4.1
Day work.....	2.44	1.9	4.5
Night work.....	2.64	1.4	3.7
Compositors, hand.....	2.59	1.3	3.4
Day work.....	2.50	1.5	3.6
Night work.....	2.67	1.2	3.2
Machine operators.....	2.60	1.2	3.0
Day work.....	2.50	1.2	3.0
Night work.....	2.66	1.1	2.9
Machine tenders (machinists).....	2.64	1.1	2.9
Day work.....	2.56	1.1	2.7
Night work.....	2.70	1.1	3.0
Mailers.....	2.20	1.6	3.4
Day work.....	2.09	2.0	4.0
Night work.....	2.28	1.3	2.9
Photoengravers.....	2.94	1.7	4.8
Day work.....	2.75	1.8	4.7
Night work.....	2.95	1.7	4.9
Pressmen (journeymen).....	2.55	2.2	5.4
Day work.....	2.42	2.5	5.9
Night work.....	2.72	1.8	4.8
Pressmen-in-charge.....	2.74	2.8	7.4
Day work.....	2.61	2.9	7.3
Night work.....	2.92	2.6	7.5
Stereotypers.....	2.92	2.3	5.7
Day work.....	2.42	2.4	5.8
Night work.....	2.67	2.2	5.7

<sup>1</sup> Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1950; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

<sup>2</sup> Based on comparable quotations for 1949 and 1950 weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in 1950.

### Rate Variations by Type of Work

Wage scales in the printing industry are generally distinguished according to type of work performed by the establishment—book and job (commercial) or newspaper. The composition of the work force differs materially in each branch. In commercial shops, a substantial proportion of the work force

is composed of bindery women and press assistants and feeders, who perform less skilled and routine tasks, but on newspapers, the work force consists primarily of skilled journeymen.

On July 1, 1950, union scales of printing-trades workers averaged \$2.14 an hour in book and job shops as compared with \$2.54 in newspaper plants (table 2). Day-shift workers on newspapers had an average wage scale of \$2.44 an hour; night-shift scales, on the average, were 20 cents higher. The average day-work scale in newspapers was 14 percent above the level in commercial shops. The number of workers normally employed on night-shift work in book and job establishments was too small to yield significant results; therefore, night-shift workers in this branch of the industry were excluded from the study.

Individual trades in book and job shops averaged from \$1.18 for bindery women to \$2.79 for photoengravers. Press assistants and feeders had an average scale of less than \$2 an hour. Electrotypers, with a \$2.69 average scale, were the only other group to exceed the \$2.44 level for day work in newspapers. Photoengravers, also ranked highest in newspapers, averaging \$2.84 an hour; mailers registered the lowest average (\$2.20) among the eight printing trades studied in this branch of the industry. Hand and machine compositors, important in both commercial and newspaper printing, averaged \$2.42 in the former and \$2.50 for day-shift work in the latter.

### Regional Variations

Since union negotiations in the printing industry are generally conducted locally, wage scales have always varied from city to city, except where union jurisdiction covers broad geographic areas or several adjacent cities. In addition, area levels are affected by variations in the proportion of workers in each craft as well as the extent the industry is covered by union contracts in the individual areas.

When the cities are grouped according to population, average hourly scales are shown to be typically higher in the larger metropolitan centers. On newspapers, the average hourly scale of each population group ranked in descending order according to city-size group. Highest average scales were in the largest sized group, and lowest in the smallest. In commercial shops, however, the second largest city-size group (500,000 to 1,000,000)

had an average hourly scale level 3 cents below the next smaller-sized group. The smallest sized group of cities (40,000 to 100,000 population) had a level 2 cents above the next larger-sized group.

Hourly wage-scale levels, on July 1, 1950, for commercial and newspaper printing-trade workers in the various city-size groups, were as follows:

Cities with population of—	Average hourly scale	
	Book and job	Newspapers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$2.276	\$2.642
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2.011	2.537
250,000 to 500,000.....	2.036	2.513
100,000 to 250,000.....	1.885	2.333
40,000 to 100,000.....	1.910	2.206

The ranking of city levels in each size group tended to vary with the branch of the industry. Chicago had the highest average scale level in the 1,000,000 and over size group for book and job shops, but was third in newspapers; New York City ranked first in newspapers and fourth in commercial shops in this size group.

On a regional basis, average union hourly scales were highest on the Pacific Coast (\$2.46) and lowest in the Border States (\$2.05). The Great Lakes region also had scales exceeding the national hourly average. Except for a minor variation, the regional ranking for book and job shops was the same as for all printing. In the newspaper branch of the industry, the Middle Atlantic region with an average hourly scale of \$2.60, ranked highest, while the Southeast was lowest with a \$2.34 average. The Pacific and Great Lakes regions were

TABLE 3.—Average hourly wage scales in the printing trades, by region, July 1, 1950<sup>1</sup>

Region	Average hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
United States.....	\$2.27	\$2.14	\$2.54
New England.....	2.15	1.92	2.47
Middle Atlantic.....	2.26	2.13	2.60
Border States.....	2.05	1.80	2.48
Southeast.....	2.14	1.93	2.54
Great Lakes.....	2.34	2.24	2.58
Middle West.....	2.12	1.94	2.47
Southwest.....	2.25	2.04	2.42
Mountain.....	2.22	1.94	2.44
Pacific.....	2.46	2.38	2.58

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southwest*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

the only others above the \$2.54 national average (table 3).

### Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, reduced the average straight-time workweek of printing-trades workers to 37.2 and lowered the index to 95.2. The standard workweek was 37.4 hours in commercial shops as compared to 36.8 in newspapers; day shift in the latter branch averaged 37.3 hours per week, 1 hour more than the night shift.

Union agreements in effect on July 1, 1950, specified a standard workweek of 36½ hours for three-eighths of the workers in unionized book and job shops, 37½ for another three-eighths, and 40 hours for a fifth. Standard weekly schedules of less than 36½ hours were provided for about 1 of every 25 workers in commercial shops. Work schedules of 37½ were most common in newspaper establishments. Over half of the printing-trades workers were covered by contracts stipulating this schedule, a fifth had a 36½ hour workweek, and an eighth had a weekly work schedule of 35 hours.

Work schedules of fewer hours for night workers than for day workers were specified in a number of contracts applying to newspaper plants. Weekly schedules of 37½ hours were in effect for three-eighths of the night workers as compared to two-thirds of the day workers, 36½ for a fourth of the night workers and for slightly less than a sixth of the day workers, and 35 for over a sixth of the night workers and a sixteenth of the day workers. A ninth of the night workers were on schedules of less than 35 hours; very few day workers were on this schedule.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY  
Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Information was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1950, and covered 127,000 union printing-trades men in 77 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Data were obtained partially from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In some cities, Bureau representatives obtained the desired information from local union officials. Information was also obtained from central trade associations and union sources and from union publications. Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupation are available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum that may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members working at the rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

## Baking Industry: Union Scales, July 1, 1950<sup>1</sup>

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of unionized bakery workers advanced 4 percent between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' twelfth annual survey of union scales in the baking industry.<sup>2</sup> On July 1, 1950, union hourly scales averaged \$1.37, an increase of 6 cents over the previous July.<sup>3</sup> Contract negotiations effective in the 12 months ending July 1, 1950, provided wage increases for 77 percent of all bakery workers studied. The straight-time workweek remained unchanged from the previous year, averaging 40.7 hours for all workers. The 40-hour, straight-time work schedule was the most prevalent in the industry, and affected five of every six unionized bakery workers studied.

### Trend of Union Wage Scales

Between June 1, 1939, and July 1, 1950, the index of union hourly scales of bakery workers advanced 92.4 percent.<sup>4</sup> Nearly three-fourths of this upward movement occurred after July 1945. The 4-percent increase in wage scales of unionized bakery workers in the year ending July 1, 1950, was the smallest annual gain recorded since VJ-day. It was substantially below the 15- and 13-percent increases in the 2 years immediately following the end of hostilities in 1945 (table 1).

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in the baking industry, 1939-50*

[June 1, 1939=100]

Year	Index of hourly rates	Index of weekly hours
1939: June 1.....	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1.....	102.7	99.5
1941: June 1.....	106.1	99.2
1942: July 1.....	116.3	99.1
1943: July 1.....	121.2	98.6
1944: July 1.....	122.0	98.6
1945: July 1.....	123.6	98.6
1946: July 1.....	141.6	98.3
1947: July 1.....	160.6	98.2
1948: July 1.....	173.4	98.2
1949: July 1.....	184.5	97.8
1950: July 1.....	192.4	97.8

Three-fourths of the union bakery workers in the cities included in the survey had upward adjustments in pay scales between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950. The proportion of workers

receiving increases in "other nationality" bake shops—employing about 2 percent of workers studied—was considerably below that of the other five industry branches: only a ninth of the "other nationality" bakers as compared with at least half in each of the other types of shops. Over four-fifths of the workers in machine bread and cake shops and cracker and cookie establishments—comprising 75 percent of total employment in the survey—were affected by upward scale revisions.

Of those receiving increases between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, about three of every five had their scale advanced from 5 to 10 percent. Although individual wage adjustments ranged up to 30 cents an hour, raises generally varied from 5 to 10 cents an hour.

### Rate Variations by Industry Branch

Wage scales in the bakery industry are generally affected by such factors as type of product, baking process, extent of mechanization, and specialized or more standard baking. Most of the baked goods are now standardized and produced by mass-production techniques in large, highly mechanized establishments. Specialized baking is found primarily in hand bread and cake shops and in shops producing Hebrew, French, Italian, and other nationality baked goods.

Over three-fourths of the workers studied were employed in the highly mechanized, mass-production shops, and a large proportion of them performed routine tasks that require relatively little training. In specialized or hand shops, the labor force is composed mainly of skilled all-round journeymen.

Since the study included all union workers engaged in preparing or processing bakery products, the over-all level of hourly scales was affected by the different occupational structures. On July 1, 1950, average union hourly scales in each branch of specialized shops exceeded the \$1.37 industry average, and ranged from \$1.63 for bread and cake hand shops to \$1.93 for bakers of Hebrew products. In contrast, the mechanized standard bake shops, with their large proportion of lower skilled workers had average hourly scales varying from \$1.11 in cracker and cookie plants to \$1.35 in machine bread and cake shops (table 2).

TABLE 2.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, July 1, 1950, and increases since July 1, 1949, by type of baking

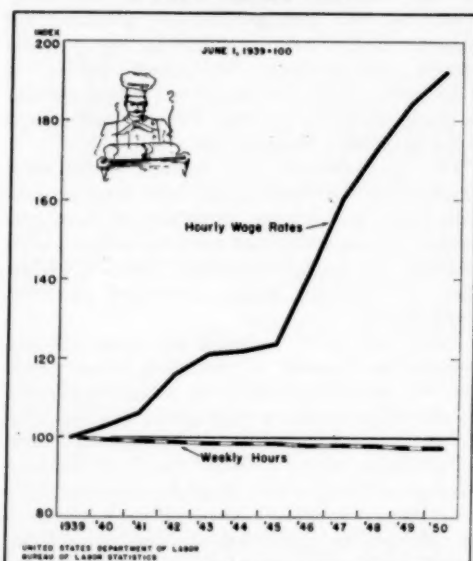
Type of baking	Average rate per hour July 1, 1950 <sup>1</sup>	Amount of increase July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1950 <sup>2</sup>	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All baking.....	\$1.37	4.3	6
Bread and cake:			
Hand.....	1.63	1.4	2
Machine.....	1.35	5.2	7
Pie and pastry.....	1.23	4.1	5
Nationality baking:			
Hebrew.....	1.93	3.2	6
Other.....	1.65	.5	1
Cracker and cookie.....	1.11	5.1	5

<sup>1</sup> Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1950; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

<sup>2</sup> Based on comparable quotations for 1949 and 1950; weighted by the membership reported in 1950.

In each branch of baking, hourly scales of individual workers clustered heavily about the average. With the exception of the other nationality branch, hourly scales varied from less than 80 cents to \$2 or more an hour.

#### Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Baking Industry



#### City and Regional Rate Variations

Scale negotiations in the bakery industry are generally conducted locally; wage scales, therefore, tend to vary from city to city. There was no consistent relationship between the scale levels in the various branches within a city. New York City, for example, had the highest average scale for hand bread and cake shops and the lowest for other nationality baking; it ranked eleventh for machine bread and cake shops, and eighth for cracker and cookie plants.

In the 71 cities having mechanized bread and cake shops—employing over half of the bakery workers studied—July 1, 1950, levels were highest in Pacific Coast cities and lowest in southeastern cities. Rates ranged from 94 cents in Miami to \$1.96 in Oakland.

Among the 42 cities having cracker and cookie plants, union scales varied from 84 cents in Dallas to \$1.41 in Newark. In nearly half the cities, scales averaged between \$1.05 and \$1.20 an hour.

Average union scales in hand bread and cake shops ranged from \$1 in Chattanooga to \$1.85 in New York. Levels below \$1.25 applied to 7 of the 38 cities in this group.

In the other branches of the baking industry, Detroit led in Hebrew baking with a scale of \$2.18; San Francisco ranked highest in pie and pastry shops and other nationality baking with levels of \$1.79 and \$1.77, respectively. The lowest city level reported for these branches of the industry was 84 cents an hour for pie and pastry workers in Chattanooga.

TABLE 3.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by population group and by type of baking, July 1, 1950

Type of baking	Population group				
	Cities with 1,000,000 or more	Cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities with 250,000 to 500,000	Cities with 100,000 to 250,000	Cities with 40,000 to 100,000
All baking.....	\$1.490	\$1.358	\$1.277	\$1.206	\$1.223
Bread and cake:					
Hand.....	1.742	1.556	1.523	1.277	1.237
Machine.....	1.421	1.347	1.349	1.248	1.241
Pie and pastry.....	1.256	1.350	1.093	1.083	1.108
Nationality baking:					
Hebrew.....	1.975	1.717	1.743	1.670	.....
Other.....	1.638	1.730	.....	.....	.....
Cracker and cookie.....	1.140	1.137	1.084	1.063	1.065

TABLE 4.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by region<sup>1</sup> and by type of baking, July 1, 1950

Type of baking	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
All baking.....	\$1.367	\$1.306	\$1.486	\$1.212	\$1.067	\$1.296	\$1.257	\$1.207	\$1.196	\$1.535
Bread and cake:										
Hand.....	1.632	1.246	1.796	1.589	1.059	1.806	1.252	1.292	1.349	1.721
Machine.....	1.352	1.294	1.376	1.253	1.037	1.515	1.341	1.237	1.408	1.640
Pie and pastry.....	1.232	1.120	1.267	.962	.843	1.139	1.204	-----	-----	1.827
Nationality baking:										
Hebrew.....	1.925	1.787	1.950	-----	1.800	1.885	1.394	-----	1.431	2.000
Other.....	1.652	-----	1.616	-----	-----	1.723	-----	-----	-----	1.691
Cracker and cookie.....	1.108	1.113	1.175	.980	1.096	1.107	1.110	1.076	.965	1.110

<sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Border States—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

Southeast—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

Middle West—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Southwest—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

A comparison of cities by population size shows average union hourly scales for all industry branches combined were highest in the more densely populated centers. Wage scales descended in accordance with city size, except for the 40,000 to 100,000 population group, which averaged slightly above the 100,000 to 250,000 group (table 3). Among the individual branches, average scales generally followed a somewhat similar pattern. Averages for pie and pastry shops and for other nationality baking were higher in cities with a population of 500,000 to 1,000,000 than in those with populations of 1,000,000 or more.

On a regional basis, hourly scales averaged highest on the Pacific Coast and lowest in the Southeast. Only two regions, the Pacific (\$1.54) and Middle Atlantic (\$1.49) had levels exceeding the \$1.37 national average (table 4).

Of the three branches represented in all regions, average hourly scales were highest for machine bread and cake shops on the Pacific Coast and for hand bread and cake shops and cracker and cookie shops in the Middle Atlantic States.

### Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1949, and July 1, 1950, affected relatively

few bakery workers. The average standard workweek consisted of 40.7 hours, the same as the previous year.

Over 98 percent of all workers in three branches of the industry—cracker and cookie, pie and pastry, and machine bread and cake shops—were covered by agreements stipulating standard workweeks of 40 hours or less on July 1, 1950. Two-thirds of the Hebrew bakers and over two-fifths of the union members in hand bread and cake shops had straight-time weekly schedules exceeding 44 hours.

—ANNETTE Y. SHERIER

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupations are available for any of the 74 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

<sup>2</sup> Information was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1950, and covered approximately 75,000 union bakery workers in 74 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Data were obtained primarily from local unions by mail questionnaire; in some cities local union officials were visited by Bureau representatives for the desired information.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates, or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates reported for the current year; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members working at the rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

<sup>4</sup> In the index series designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in both years, weighted by the membership reported in the current year.

## Wage Chronology No. 12: Western Union Telegraph, 1945-50<sup>1</sup>

PRIOR TO THE PURCHASE of Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. in October 1943, the Western Union Telegraph Co. was party to approximately 100 collective-bargaining agreements—85 with AFL affiliates, 4 with CIO affiliates, and the remainder with unaffiliated unions. In acquiring the facilities of Postal, under the terms of the Telegraph Merger Act, Western Union agreed to assume the obligations of Postal's agreement with the American Communications Association (then CIO).

Thereafter, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Western Union Division (AFL), formed a coalition with four AFL federal labor unions, also representing Western Union employees, and petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a representation election. The resulting committee which bargained in the name of the AFL was headed by a 3-man National Coordinating Board. Because of certain organizational difficulties the American Federation of Labor, the parent body, was to be party to future contracts with the company and was the union represented on the NLRB ballots. Later, when the federal labor unions affiliated with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (although retaining their identity and jurisdiction), the committee was known as the National Bargaining Committee. As a result of the January 1945 election, the AFL was certified, on May 13, 1945, as the collective-bargaining representative for employees in six of the seven Western Union geographic divisions. The New York Metropolitan Division employees chose the American Communications Association (CIO), which was certified as the bargaining representative on March 13, 1945.

Shortly after certification by the National Labor Relations Board, the company and the AFL signed an interim agreement which provided for the continuation of existing conditions of work until agreement on the terms of a new contract could be reached. The new contract was to replace the numerous agreements in existence at the time and govern labor-management relationships in the six divisions. After prolonged negotiations,

the parties agreed to submit 13 disputed issues to the National War Labor Board for decision. The Board handed down a decision on October 17, 1945, but reconsidered its directive on motion of the union and issued a final order on December 29, 1945. This order paved the way for the first uniform AFL-Western Union agreement. On the same day, the Board issued a directive on wages and related conditions which was incorporated into the ACA-Western Union contract. The first ACA contract negotiated after the Board's order was signed on March 22, 1946; the AFL and the company reached an agreement on April 1, 1946.

This chronology traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices put into effect by Western Union from the effective date of the 1945 National War Labor Board orders. The changes affecting the 6 divisions under contract to the CTU-AFL and the New York Metropolitan Division under contract to the ACA are shown separately. Provisions of the initial agreements do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment since the first agreements included some existing company practices in their original or revised form. Wage change data are not shown for salaried employees.

The company's employment and hence the coverage of each of the agreements have declined during the postwar period. Approximately 31,400 employees outside of the New York area are covered by the current AFL agreement. ACA, now unaffiliated, represents approximately 5,300 employees in the New York area. Employees engaged in receiving or transmitting messages to foreign countries are covered by separate agreements. The current AFL agreement, effective July 1, 1950, may be terminated on March 31, 1952. The contract may be reopened for wage discussions after July 1, 1951, only in the event of war. The Western Union-ACA agreement became effective on April 1, 1950, and may be terminated after 2 years by either party on 60 days' notice.

—ALBERT A. BELMAN

Division of Wage Statistics

<sup>1</sup> For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available upon request.

A—General Wage Changes<sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Nov. 14, 1943 (CTU-AFL). <sup>2</sup>	Increases averaging 12 cents an hour effective Dec. 29, 1945. Retroactive increase of 10 cents an hour for period Nov. 14, 1943, to Dec. 29, 1945.	In accordance with directive order of NWLB, dated Dec. 29, 1945, average of 12 cents per employee was to be allocated by agreement between parties to following purposes: (1) to eliminate substandard wage rates (55 cents an hour established as minimum, except for trainees), (2) to provide tapered increases in immediately related occupations in order to avoid creation of inequities because of increased minimum <sup>3</sup> and (3) to eliminate wage rate inequities. <sup>4</sup> Board's order retroactive to Nov. 14, 1943; however, to simplify computing retroactive pay, each employee received 10 cents an hour for all hours worked between Nov. 14, 1943, and Dec. 29, 1945.
Feb. 16, 1944 (ACA)---	Increases averaging approximately 12 cents an hour.	In accordance with order of Regional War Labor Board establishing job rate ranges which increased rates by approximately 12 cents an hour on the average. Minimum of 55 cents an hour established. Approved by NWLB, Dec. 29, 1945. <sup>5</sup>
June 2, 1946 (CTU-AFL and ACA).	16.5 cents an hour increase---	Increase based on recommendation of fact-finding board dated Aug. 30, 1946. Rates for nonmotor messengers increased 10 cents an hour. Parties to AFL contract agreed that 3.5 cents an hour of increase be used toward creation of equitable and balanced wage structure, while ACA agreement accepted fact-finding board's recommendation to allot 4 cents an hour for that purpose.
Apr. 1, 1947 (CTU-AFL and ACA).	5 cents an hour increase-----	Not applicable to nonmotor messengers.
Apr. 1, 1948 (CTU-AFL and ACA).	8 cents an hour increase-----	Not applicable to nonmotor messengers. The ACA contract provided that all nonmotor messengers with 5 or more years of service be increased to top of classification range. AFL contract provided that \$150,000 be made available annually for establishment of rate ranges in nonmotor messenger classification or for such other purposes affecting this classification as may be agreed upon.

<sup>1</sup> General wage changes are construed as upward or downward changes that affect an entire establishment, bargaining unit, or substantial group of workers at one time. Not included within the term and therefore omitted from this tabulation are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in specific classification rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the general wage level.

The general changes listed above were the major changes affecting wage rates during the period covered by this chronology. Because of the omission of nongeneral changes and other factors, the total of the general wage changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph and the negotiation of the first Nation-wide agreement between Western Union and the CTU covering employees in 6 of the 7 telegraph districts, the National War Labor Board ordered increases for employees of both companies:

*Western Union-ACA (New York)*—15 percent increase. Maximum of 5 percent to be applied across-the-board, the balance for wage structure changes. Hiring rates for nonmotor messengers established in a range from 30 cents to 34 cents an hour, depending on classification, to be increased to 35 cents to 39 cents after a year's service. Date of order—Jan. 13, 1943; retroactive date Aug. 20, 1942.

*Postal Telegraph-ACA*—12.5 cents an hour increase to all employees except messengers and route aids. Hourly rates for nonmotor messengers same as in Western Union. Motor messengers received 10 percent increase, route aids 7.5 cents an hour. Date of order—May 31, 1943; effective date—Oct. 1, 1942.

*Western Union-CTU*—15 percent increase to be allocated as follows: (1) not to exceed 5 percent across-the-board to all employees except nonmotor messengers, (2) 5 percent, if any, to correct intraplant inequities, and (3) 5

percent, if any, to correct interplant inequities. Same schedule for nonmotor messengers as in ACA order (effective June 9, 1943). Date of order—June 9, 1943; retroactive date—varied according to reopening or termination dates of contracts in effect.

*Western Union-ACA (Detroit, Mich., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Duluth, Minn.)*—Same increases and conditions as in Western Union-ACA (New York). Directive dated Dec. 20, 1943, effective in accordance with agreement of the parties.

Minimum rates for messengers were increased to 40 cents an hour by Fair Labor Standards Act determination of June 12, 1944.

<sup>3</sup> Company and union agreed to provide a 5-cents-an-hour increase, instead of the tapered increase, to all employees affected by this section of the order.

<sup>4</sup> The parties were directed to establish an equitable rate structure with definite job classifications and descriptions, appropriate rate ranges, and an orderly system of progression and merit increases. On October 2, 1946, an arbitrator interpreted the directive to mean that progression from minimum to maximum within a rate range was to be based on length of service for the first 80 percent of the range and upon merit for the last 20 percent.

<sup>5</sup> The Board also provided that white-collar employees performing in a satisfactory manner were to be automatically promoted to a point 37 percent between the minimum and maximum of the rate range. Non-white-collar employees performing in a satisfactory manner were to reach the midpoint between the minimum and maximum of the rate range. The progression in each event was to be made in the following periods:

- Classification I—4 months
- Classification II—6 months
- Classification III—8 months

Increases after that point were to depend on merit.

A—General Wage Changes <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
Apr. 1, 1949 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1950 to Oct. 1, 1950 (ACA).		Increases to specified employees earning less than maximum. 4 cents an hour to employees with 2 or more years' class-of-work seniority earning less than maximum. Maximum rates in some classifications increased up to 5 cents an hour (see table D).
July 1, 1950 (CTU-AFL).		Increases of 3 and 4 cents an hour to employees below the maximum rate attaining 7 or 10 years' service on July 1, 1950, except: (1) if increase would advance employee's rate beyond maximum in which case increase is limited to amount sufficient to bring rate to maximum, (2) if spread between job rate and maximum rate is less than 3 cents, minimum increase to be 2 cents, (3) if classification has only a single rate, increase to be 2 cents, and (4) if spread between job rate and maximum rate is less than 4 cents, increase to be limited to such spread. Increases of 1 and 3 cents an hour to employees attaining 10 and 7 years' service on Feb. 1, 1951, and Oct. 1, 1951, effective on dates specified. (1 cent to employees previously paid 3 cents, for 7 years' service, who attained 10 years' service between July 1, 1951, and one of the dates specified).

B—Related Wage Practices <sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Feb. 16, 1944 (ACA)	4 cents an hour premium pay for work on second shift; 6 cents or 5 percent (whichever higher) for work on third shift.	In accordance with NWLB directive of Dec. 29, 1945, retroactive to Feb. 16, 1944. Second shift defined as work beginning at or after 2 p. m.; third shift—at or after 8 p. m. Replaced NWLB directive (dated Jan. 13, 1943) establishing 5 percent differential for employees working major portion of shift between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.
Dec. 29, 1945 (CTU-AFL) Oct. 23, 1946 (ACA).	10 percent premium pay for employees working major portion of their time between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.	Differential established for CTU-AFL in accordance with NWLB directive of Dec. 29, 1945. Replaced 5 percent differential established by Board order of Jan. 13, 1943.
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Feb. 16, 1944 (ACA) Dec. 29, 1945 (CTU-AFL).	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day; double time for work in excess of 12 hours a day.	Retroactive practice ordered by NWLB directive, Dec. 29, 1945. Time and one-half paid for hours in excess of 40 a week under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday Work</i>		
Oct. 23, 1945 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).	Time and one-half for work on Saturday.	

B—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Premium Pay for Sunday Work</i>		
Oct. 23, 1945 (ACA).. Dec. 29, 1945, (CTU-AFL). Oct. 23, 1946 (ACA)--- June 10, 1947 (ACA)...	Time and one-half for work on Sunday. Time and one-half for work on Sunday; double time if 7th consecutive day. Added: Time and three-fourths for Sunday work if 7th consecutive day. Changed to: Double time for Sunday work if 7th consecutive day.	By order of NWLB, Dec. 29, 1945.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Feb. 16, 1944 (ACA) Dec. 29, 1945 (CTU-AFL).	6 or more holidays for which employees not required to work receive their regular rate of pay. Double time for work on 6 premium holidays.	Double time paid in accordance with NWLB order of Dec. 29, 1945. Holidays specified: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Additional holidays and holiday provisions established for certain departments covered by ACA agreements. AFL agreement stated that employees may be excused without loss of pay on other recognized holidays. <sup>2</sup>
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Mar. 22, 1946 (ACA)..  Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).  July 1, 1949 (CTU-AFL and ACA). July 1, 1950 (CTU-AFL).	For regular employees: 1 week after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 2 years, 3 weeks after 30 years. For regular employees: 2 weeks in each calendar year starting Jan. 1 following date of employment; 3 weeks after 30 years. Extended to: 3 weeks after 20 years, 4 weeks after 35 years. Changed to 3 weeks after 15 years.	Reduced time and part-time employees eligible for proportionate vacations.  First vacation—proportion of 2 weeks based on number of months of employment in previous year.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
Mar. 22, 1946 (ACA)..  Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).	Minimum of 2 hours' pay guaranteed to employees called to work 2 hours prior to regular tour or after tour. Minimum of 4 hours' pay plus travel time guaranteed employees called to work on other than regular tour, holidays, for a special event, or after regular tour.	Minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed to reduced time employees called to work on Saturday.  Minimum of 4 hours at double time plus excusal pay guaranteed employees called to work on holidays when not scheduled to work. Minimum of 4 hours guaranteed to reduced time employees called to work on Saturday. Minimum of 4 hours straight-time guaranteed employees working on Sunday interrupted shift.

## B—Related Wage Practices —Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Travel Pay</i>		
Mar. 22, 1946 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).	Time spent in required travel considered as working time and paid for at regular or premium rates, depending upon time of travel. <sup>3</sup>	Overtime rate applies to Saturday, Sunday, and holiday travel and travel before or after regular day's tour except when sleeping accommodations are provided.
<i>Subsistence and Lodging</i>		
Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).	Employees temporarily assigned away from their normal headquarters, city, or place of regular assignment and authorized relief employees to be reimbursed for living and traveling expenses, except when the company and union agree upon per diem in lieu of subsistence.	In the Commercial Department, authorized regular relief employees to receive transportation in addition to \$2 per diem. Migratory line gang employees not housed in camp cars or who do not avail themselves of company furnished subsistence paid \$2.50 a day, 7 days a week, provided employee has 6 months' service. Employees accepting assignment away from home office on detail to seasonal resort areas to receive transportation and \$1.50 per diem.
July 1, 1949 (CTU-AFL).	-----	Per diem of commercial relief and migratory gang employees who accept per diem in lieu of subsistence increased to \$3 per day.
<i>Vehicle and Mileage Allowance</i>		
Feb. 16, 1944 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL). Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL) Oct. 23, 1946 (ACA). Apr. 1, 1949 (ACA) July 1, 1949 (CTU-AFL). July 1, 1950 (CTU-AFL).	Automobile messengers paid allowance of 30 cents an hour for use of car in addition to regular rate of pay. Night bicycle messengers paid allowance of 2 cents an hour, day bicycle messengers 1 cent. Automobile messenger allowance increase to 35 cents (ACA) and 45 cents (CTU). Automobile messenger allowance increased to 48 cents, telecycle messengers to 18 cents an hour.	ACA: retroactive from Mar. 22, 1946, to Feb. 16, 1944, by agreement. CTU-AFL: other employees using personal cars paid allowance of 7 cents a mile.
<i>Absence Due to Death in Family</i>		
Mar. 22, 1946 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL). Apr. 1, 1947 (CTU-AFL).	Employee absent from duty on account of a death in immediate family to receive 3 days off with pay. -----	Employee who does not take 3 days off not given additional compensation. "Immediate family" defined to mean those of the same family group, by kinship or dependency. "Immediate family" changed to "Father, Mother, Husband, Wife, Child, Brother, or Sister". In case of death of other members of employee's family by kinship or dependency the employee is entitled to 1 day off—with maximum of 3 days if required.

B—Related Wage Practices <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Jury Duty Pay</i>		
Mar. 22, 1946 (ACA) Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL).	Regular employees serving on juries paid for time absent.	
<i>Severance Allowance</i>		
Apr. 1, 1946 (CTU-AFL) Oct. 23, 1946 (ACA).	Employees with 2 years of service or more separated because of major change in operating methods receive severance allowance of 4 weeks' pay for each year of service.	Proportionate amount granted for fractions of a year. Affected employees have option of accepting severance allowance, accepting pension if eligible, taking another job in the company, or going on force-reduction furlough. Later agreement amended these options to allow an employee to accept a lower class of work.
Apr. 1, 1950 (ACA)----	Changed to: employees with 2 to 25½ years' service separated for any reason to receive 4 to 71 weeks' severance allowance and an additional 4 weeks for each year over 25½. <sup>4</sup>	
Aug. 15, 1950 (CTU-AFL).	Added: employees affected by transfer of work between Traffic and Commercial Departments and who because of low seniority are unable to command a job at their former level to receive 2 weeks' pay for each year of service over 2.	Affected employees have option of (1) accepting work in a lower class, (2) accepting a pension if eligible, (3) accepting a separation allowance or (4) going on force-reduction furlough.
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
1945 (plan established in 1913).	Pensions provided for employees who started working prior to Dec. 31, 1936, <sup>4</sup> as follows: (1) men at 60, women at 55 with 20 years of service or more, (2) men at 55, women at 50 with 25 years of service, (3) any employee with 30 years of service who does not meet above age requirements, and (4) any employee with 15 years of service who becomes totally disabled as a result of sickness or injury arising in the course of employment. Annuities to equal 1 percent of average annual pay during 10 years preceding retirement or the 10 consecutive years during which employee received highest wages. Financed entirely by company.	Retirement in each case (except men at 60, women at 55 with 20 years' service) may be at the discretion of the committee administering the plan. Minimum pensions established at \$30 a month except in case of retirement for disability. Not covered by union agreements. <sup>4</sup>
Apr. 1, 1950 (ACA) July 1, 1950 (CTU-AFL).	Plan extended to all employees.	

B—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Accident, Sickness, and Death Benefits</i>		
1945 (plan established in 1913).	<p>Company to provide following benefits:</p> <p><i>Accident benefits.</i> Employees physically disabled by reason of accidental injury to receive: (1) total disability—half pay for 6 years after which benefits are not to exceed \$20 a week, (2) partial disability—50 percent of difference between wages earned by employee at time of disability and wages employee is subsequently capable of earning.</p> <p><i>Sick benefits.</i> Employees disabled because of sickness, including injuries not arising in the course of employment, to receive: (1) 10 years of service or more—half pay for 52 weeks, (2) 5 to 10 years—half pay for 26 weeks, (3) 2 to 5 years—half pay for 13 weeks.</p> <p><i>Death benefits.</i> In event of death arising from accident occurring in course of employment—benefits paid to equal 3 years' wages, but not to exceed \$5,000. In event of death resulting from sickness: (1) 10 years of service or more—one year's wages, (2) 5 to 10 years—6 months' wages. In either instance, benefits not to exceed \$2,000.</p> <p>All insurance and death benefit payments received under Social Security Act to be deducted from benefits payable under the company plan.</p>	<p>Amount of payment may be changed if disability changes from total to partial or from partial to total. No payments for partial disability to be made after 6 years of disability payments. Not covered by union agreements.</p>
July 1, 1947 (ACA and CTU-AFL).	<p><i>Accident benefits</i> for total disability increased to full pay for 13 weeks and half pay thereafter but not to exceed \$20 a week after 6 years. Benefits for partial disability increased to 100 percent of the difference between pay at time of disability and amount employee is capable of earning for first 13 weeks, and 50 percent of the difference after 13 weeks.</p> <p><i>Sickness benefits</i> increased to provide, (1) 10 years or more—full pay for 13 weeks and half pay for 39 weeks; (2) 5 to 10 years—full pay for 13 weeks and half pay for 13 weeks; (3) 2 to 5 years—full pay for 4 weeks and half pay for 9 weeks. One-half of insurance and death benefit payments received under Social Security Act to be deducted from company benefits.</p>	Amendments incorporated in union agreements.

B—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Application, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Group Insurance</i>		
June 1944 (ACA and CTU-AFL).	Contributory plan available to employees with 6 months' continuous service providing \$500 life insurance for employees earning less than \$30 a week or \$130 a month and \$1,000 for employees earning more than \$30 a week or \$130 a month. Employee contribution 30 cents and 60 cents a month respectively, company to pay balance of costs.	Insurance continued in effect for employees totally disabled before reaching 60. Plan excluded walking and bicycle messengers, joint railroad employees, students not in productive work, employees normally assigned outside of the United States, non-regular employees, and pensioners. Former Postal Telegraph employees were insured under another policy.
July 1, 1950 (CTU-AFL)	Maximum insurance increased to \$2,000 without additional cost to employee.	
July 7, 1950 (ACA).		

<sup>1</sup> The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.

<sup>2</sup> For example, Apr. 17 (Patriots' Day) and June 17 (Bunker Hill Day) are celebrated in Boston as local holidays, and employees in Boston offices may be excused.

<sup>3</sup> An interpretive memorandum included in the July 1, 1949, CTU agreement construed the provision to mean that employees would be paid for travel time only during the normal workday assignment except in cases where employee was scheduled to work upon arriving at his destination without a rest period, in which event the entire period was paid for.

<sup>4</sup> The schedule provides 4 weeks' pay for employees with 2 to 4½ years' service, an additional 2 weeks' pay for each year from 4½ to 10½, an additional 3 weeks' pay for each year from 10½ to 15½, and an additional 4 weeks' pay for each year above 15½ up to 25½ years.

<sup>5</sup> It is estimated that this provision disqualified approximately half of Western Union's employees as of 1945.

<sup>6</sup> The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in *American Federation of Labor v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.* (17 Lab. CAS (CCH) Para 65569, 25 L. R. R. M. 2327) held that the wording of the agreement, which provided that the pension and benefit plans could not be abandoned or modified without consent of the parties, made these plans a part of the agreement.

C—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the CTU, Western Union Division, Effective April 1948<sup>1</sup>

1. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT							
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, divisional office group 1—						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operator; automatic, relief, telephone:							
Starting rate.....	\$0.93	\$0.93	\$0.91	\$0.89	\$0.88	\$0.87	\$0.86
Job rate (48 months).....	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.08
Maximum rate.....	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.14
Operator; morse, senior automatic, senior telephone:							
Starting rate.....	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.00	.99	.97
Job rate (36 months).....	1.30	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18
Maximum rate.....	1.36	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.25	1.23
Clerk; delivery EMD, delivery tube and envelope, messenger personal:							
Starting rate.....	.87	.87	.85	.83	.83	.83	.82
Job rate (36 months).....	.99	.99	.97	.97	.95	.95	.94
Maximum rate.....	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00	.98	.98	.97

1. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—Continued							
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, divisional office group 1—						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Clerk; cashier, countersales, credit and collection, time-keeping:							
Starting rate.....	\$0.93	\$0.93	\$0.91	\$0.89	\$0.88	\$0.87	\$0.86
Job rate (36 months).....	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.03
Maximum rate.....	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.07
Messenger, automobile:							
Starting rate.....	.88	.88	.87	.86	.85	.84	.83
Job rate (groups 1 to 5)—2 months; group 6, 7 and district offices—6 months.....	.96	.96	.95	.94	.93	.88	.87
Maximum rate.....	.98	.98	.97	.96	.95	.89	.88

# C—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the CTU, Western Union Division Effective April 1948<sup>1</sup>—Continued

2. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT						
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, local office group <sup>4</sup> —					
	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	R-2
Operator; automatic CND, Morse, Morse-automatic:						
Starting rate.....	\$0.99	\$0.97	\$0.95	\$0.93	\$0.91	\$0.97
Job rate (60 months).....	1.33	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.31
Maximum.....	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.34	1.40
Operator; automatic, telephone:						
Starting rate.....	.90	.88	.86	.84	.83	.88
Job rate (60 months).....	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.22
Maximum rate.....	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.25	1.21	1.31
Clerk; D & A, route, methods, service:						
Starting rate.....	.90	.88	.86	.84	.83	.88
Job rate (60 months).....	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.17	1.13	1.22
Maximum rate.....	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.25	1.21	1.31
3. ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT						
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, city group <sup>4</sup> —					
	1	2	3	4	5	
Clerk; adjustment, bill rendering, direct billing, service:						
Starting rate.....	\$0.93	\$0.93	\$0.91	\$0.81	\$0.88	
Job rate (36 months).....	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.05	1.04	
Maximum rate.....	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.11	1.08	
Clerk; assembly C&K, messenger, inspection, sortigraf:						
Starting rate.....	.90	.90	.88	.86	.85	
Job rate (36 months).....	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.02	1.01	
Maximum rate.....	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.05	
Clerk; telephone billing, grapho-address:						
Starting rate.....	.87	.87	.85	.85	.83	
Job rate (36 months).....	.99	.99	.97	.97	.95	
Maximum rate.....	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.00	.98	
4. PLANT AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT						
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, all divisions and offices					
	April 1948					
Technician, automatic, repeater, wire:						
Starting rate.....						\$1.30
Job rate (60 months).....						1.69
Maximum rate.....						1.77
Cable man, equipment man, maintainer section:						
Starting rate.....						1.38
Job rate (48 months).....						1.61
Maximum rate.....						1.67
Lineman, section:						
Starting rate.....						1.17
Job rate (36 months).....						1.36
Maximum rate.....						1.41
Lineman (including subsistence):						
Starting rate.....						.92
Job rate (24 months).....						1.06
Maximum rate.....						1.10
5. MESSENGERS						
Occupation and rate range <sup>2</sup>	Hourly rate, all divisions and offices					
	April 1948		January 1950 <sup>4</sup>			
Teletype:						
Starting rate.....		\$0.70				\$0.75
Job rate (12 months).....		.75				
Maximum rate.....		.76				
Bicycle:						
Starting rate.....		.65				.75
Job rate (12 months).....		.70				
Maximum rate.....		.71				
Walking:						
Starting rate.....		.65				.75
Job rate (12 months).....		.68				
Maximum rate.....		.69				

<sup>1</sup> Rates shown apply only to Western Union employees outside the New York metropolitan area represented by the Western Union Division of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Rates paid employees in the Southern and Southwestern Division, represented by the former Federal labor unions, differ slightly for some occupations.

<sup>2</sup> In each rate range advancement is automatic if requirements of the job have been met, up to the job rate (60 percent of the rate range). As originally set up, advancement through the remaining 20 percent of the range was to be initiated by either the company or the union at the top level. By stipulation of the parties, dated Dec. 12, 1945, it was agreed that no merit increases in the 20-percent range would be granted. Under the terms of the July 1950 agreement, increases to the maximum rates were granted to certain groups of employees on the basis of length of service. (See table A for details.)

<sup>3</sup> Divisions cities are as follows: Group 1—Chicago; Group 2—Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, D. C.; Group 3—Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Seattle; Group 4—Baltimore, Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore.; Group 5—Buffalo, Birmingham, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Providence, Salt Lake City, San Diego; Group

6—Akron, Bridgeport, Charlotte, Des Moines, Hartford, Little Rock, Phoenix, Rochester, St. Paul, Spokane, Syracuse, Toledo, Wichita; Group 7—Albany, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Lincoln, New Haven, Peoria, Sioux City, Springfield, Mass.

<sup>4</sup> Local office cities are as follows: Group M-1—Chicago; Group M-2—10 cities with same general volume of revenue as Boston, Mass.; Group M-3—15 cities with same general volume of revenue as Baltimore, Md.; Group M-4—36 cities with same general volume of revenue as Albany, N. Y.; Group M-5—47 cities with same general volume of revenue as Boise, Idaho; Group R-2—St. Louis, Mo. and Oakland, Calif.

<sup>5</sup> Accounting department city groups are as follows: Group 1—Chicago; Group 2—Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco; Group 3—Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis; Group 4—Cincinnati, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore.; Group 5—Buffalo, Omaha.

<sup>6</sup> New minimum rate established for messengers by 1949 amendments to sec. 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as interpreted by Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Sept. 15, 1950. As a result of the ruling, all nonmotor messengers receive the same rate. Job and maximum rates are to be negotiated.

## D—Basic Hourly Rates for Selected Occupations in the New York Metropolitan Area (ACA), 1944-50

Department, occupation, and classification <sup>1</sup>	Effective date											
	Feb. 16, 1944			June 2, 1946			Apr. 1, 1947			Apr. 1, 1948		
	Mini- mum	Job rate	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Job rate	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Job rate	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Job rate	Maxi- mum
<b>Traffic department:</b>												
Telephone operator II.....	\$0.675	\$0.7675	\$0.925	\$0.800	\$0.8925	\$1.050	\$0.850	\$0.9425	\$1.100	\$0.930	\$1.0225	\$1.180
Automatic operator II.....	.725	.8175	.975	.850	.9425	1.100	.900	.9925	1.150	.980	1.0725	1.230
Morse operator III.....	.920	1.0236	1.200	1.045	1.1486	1.325	1.095	1.1986	1.375	1.175	1.2786	1.455
Morse-automatic operator III.....	.920	1.0236	1.200	1.045	1.1486	1.325	1.095	1.1986	1.375	1.175	1.2786	1.455
Assistant teleprinter chief III.....	1.150	1.3500	1.550	1.275	1.4750	1.675	1.325	1.5250	1.725	1.405	1.6050	1.805
Route clerk, city II.....	.700	.7925	.950	.825	.9175	1.075	.875	.9675	1.125	.955	1.0475	\$1.205
D and A clerk II.....	.700	.7925	.950	.825	.9175	1.075	.850	.9425	1.100	.900	1.0225	\$1.180
Route clerk-general and trunk II.....	.675	.7675	.925	.800	.8925	1.050	.850	.9425	1.100	.930	1.0225	\$1.180
<b>Plant and engineering department:</b>												
Assistant chief, automatic, teleprinter repeater, wire III.....	1.500	1.3500	1.550	1.275	1.4750	1.675	1.325	1.5250	1.725	1.405	1.6050	1.805
City lineman III.....	1.050	1.2000	1.350	1.175	1.3250	1.475	1.225	1.3750	1.525	1.305	1.4550	1.605
Equipmentman, const. III.....	1.100	1.2500	1.400	1.225	1.3750	1.525	1.275	1.4250	1.575	1.355	1.5050	1.655
Equipmentman, maintenance III.....	1.100	1.2500	1.400	1.225	1.3750	1.525	1.275	1.4250	1.575	1.355	1.5050	1.655
Equipmentman, city III.....	1.050	1.2000	1.350	1.175	1.3250	1.475	1.225	1.3750	1.525	1.305	1.4550	1.605
Cable man III.....	1.120	1.2700	1.420	1.245	1.3950	1.545	1.295	1.4450	1.595	1.375	1.5250	1.675
<b>Commercial department:</b>												
Clerk operator II.....	.700	.7925	.950	.825	.9175	1.075	.875	.9675	1.125	.955	1.0475	\$1.205
Branch office clerk I.....	.600	.6555	.755	.725	.7805	.875	.775	.8305	.925	.857	.9105	1.005
Branch office clerk, intermediate II.....	.725	.8175	.975	.850	.9425	1.100	.900	.9925	1.150	.980	1.0725	1.230
Branch office clerk, senior III.....	.850	.9610	1.150	.975	1.0860	1.275	1.025	1.1360	1.325	1.105	1.2160	1.405
Motor messengers I.....	.650	.7240	.850	.775	.8490	.975	.825	.8990	1.025	.905	.9790	1.105
All other messengers I.....	.550	.5685	.600	.650	.6685	.700	.650	.6685	.700	.650	.6685	.700
<b>New York repair shop:</b>												
Machinist III.....	1.040	1.1300	1.220	1.165	1.2550	1.345	1.215	1.3050	1.395	1.295	1.3850	1.475
Wireman II.....	.960	1.0400	1.120	1.085	1.1650	1.245	1.135	1.2150	1.295	1.215	1.2950	1.375
Shoeman.....	.800	.8700	.940	.925	.9950	1.065	.975	1.0450	1.115	1.055	1.1250	1.195
Instrument maker III.....	1.250	1.3500	1.450	1.375	1.4750	1.575	1.425	1.5250	1.625	1.505	1.6050	1.705
<b>Jersey City warehouse:</b>												
Packer, light instruments I.....	.550	.6000	.650	.675	.7250	.775	.725	.7750	.825	.805	.8550	.905
Packer, material II.....	.720	.7900	.860	.845	.9150	.985	.985	.9650	1.035	.975	1.0450	1.115
Clerk, receiving III.....	.950	1.1250	1.300	1.075	1.2500	1.425	1.125	1.3000	1.475	1.205	1.3850	1.555
Clerk, shipping III.....	.950	1.1000	1.250	1.075	1.2250	1.375	1.125	1.2750	1.425	1.205	1.3550	1.505

<sup>1</sup> In each rate range employees whose performance meets the requirements of the job are automatically advanced to the job rate as follows: Classification I, 4 months; classification II, 6 months; classification III, 8 months. Increases above the job rate determined by the company but subject to grievance procedure.

<sup>2</sup> Rate increased to 75 cents an hour, effective January 1950, in accordance with 1949 amendments to sec. 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as interpreted by the Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Sept. 15, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Rate increased to \$1.23 an hour, effective Oct. 1, 1950.

## Hazardous Occupations Order No. 9—Mining

EMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS under 18 years of age in mining, other than coal, has been prohibited by Hazardous Occupations Order No. 9, which was adopted by Secretary of Labor Tobin on December 7, 1950, to become effective January 6, 1951.<sup>1</sup> (Coal-mining occupations were prohibited by Hazardous Occupations Order No. 3, effective September 1, 1940.)

Certain nonhazardous mining occupations were specifically excluded from the prohibition made by

Order No. 9: work in offices, warehouses, laboratories, maintenance and repair of shops not underground, above-ground surveying, road repair and maintenance, and general clean-up about the mine property. However, the order does not permit employment of minors in any occupation prohibited by other hazardous occupations orders issued by the Secretary of Labor; nor does it justify noncompliance with any Federal or State law or municipal ordinance establishing a higher standard than the standard set by the order.

<sup>1</sup> For text of order see Federal Register December 7, 1950 (p. 8680).

For discussion of Hazardous Occupations Orders Nos. 1 to 8, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1948 (p. 410) and March 1950 (p. 290).

## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1950

WORK INJURIES in manufacturing have reversed the downward trend observed during the past 3 years and are again on the increase. The average injury-frequency rate<sup>1</sup> for the third quarter of 1950 was 11 percent above that for the second quarter and 5 percent above that for the third quarter of 1949.

Average injury rates for manufacturing establishments in each of the first 4 months of 1950 were below those for the same months in 1949, but were somewhat higher than those for the last 2 months of 1949. This increase from the low point reached in the latter part of 1949 was to be expected, since an upswing in injury rates normally occurs during the first few months of each year. The difference in rates between the 2 years, however, became less with each successive month. The January average in 1950 was 14 percent below that in 1949, but the April rate in 1950 was only 8 percent below that in 1949. In May, a contra-seasonal upswing brought the average injury-frequency rate to a point 2 percent above that for the same period in 1949. The rates for months since then have been above those for the corresponding periods in 1949. The September rate in 1950 was 9 percent above that in 1949.

On a cumulative basis the average injury-frequency rate for the first 9 months of 1950 was 2 percent below that for the corresponding period in 1949. However, if the upward trend noted in recent months continues through the fourth quarter, the rate for the year 1950 may well be above the average for 1949.

Past experience indicates that an increase in injury rates often accompanies expansion of employment, lengthening of the workweek, and intensification of industrial effort, or changes in manufacturing procedures. Such factors were associated with the increased civilian production during the first half of the year and with the defense preparation during the third quarter. Some industrialists have expressed the opinion that general nervousness—"War jitters"—arising from the uncertain international situation may be a psychological factor contributing to inattention on the part of workers and resulting in more injuries. It should be noted, however, that the

first important increase in injury rates occurred in May, a month before actual hostilities began in Korea.

Over 100,000 workers in manufacturing establishments were disabled for one or more days because of work injuries experienced during the third quarter of 1950. This was an increase of 15 percent over the estimate for the second quarter, and 18 percent over that for the third quarter of 1949. Increased exposure to industrial hazards, arising from expanded employment, as well as the higher injury-frequency rate accounted for the greater number of injuries.

Of the total number disabled, over 400 died as

TABLE 1.—Industries showing principal changes in injury-frequency rates, second and third quarters, 1950, and first 9 months of 1949 and 1950

Industry	Injury-frequency rates					
	Quarterly, 1950			First 9 months		
	Sec- ond	Third	Points difference	1949	1950	Points difference
<b>INCREASES OF 5 POINTS OR MORE</b>						
<i>Second to third quarter, 1950:</i>						
Sawmills.....	58.3	72.4	+14.1	54.7	65.7	+11.0
Canning and preserving.....	12.6	25.7	+13.1	14.1	17.5	+3.4
Logging.....	84.7	95.8	+11.1	86.1	91.1	+5.0
Bottling, soft drinks.....	22.3	29.4	+7.1	(1)	23.3	(1)
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified.....	13.8	20.6	+6.8	16.9	17.7	+0.8
Forgings, iron and steel.....	16.7	23.3	+6.6	16.2	18.6	+2.4
Foundries, iron.....	27.6	33.7	+6.1	26.2	30.2	+4.0
Steel springs.....	11.3	17.2	+5.9	13.6	13.4	-.2
Cold-finished steel.....	17.4	23.0	+5.6	16.5	19.6	+3.1
Metal coating and engraving.....	24.0	29.2	+5.2	20.4	23.8	+3.4
Tin cans and other tinware.....	13.7	18.8	+5.1	11.4	15.0	+3.6
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	11.8	16.9	+5.1	14.2	14.6	+0.4
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	34.9	40.0	+5.1	44.2	38.8	-5.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	15.7	20.7	+5.0	14.7	17.0	+2.3
<i>First 9 months, 1949, to first 9 months, 1950:</i>						
Sawmills.....	58.3	72.4	+14.1	54.7	65.7	+11.0
Planing mills.....	63.2	40.3	-2.9	35.1	40.5	+5.4
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	(1)	12.9	(1)	9.1	14.2	+5.1
Logging.....	84.7	95.8	+11.1	86.1	91.1	+5.0
<b>DECREASES OF 5 POINTS OR MORE</b>						
<i>Second to third quarter, 1950:</i>						
None						
<i>First 9 months, 1949, to first 9 months, 1950:</i>						
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	33.8	(1)	(1)	41.5	31.3	-10.2
Automotive electrical equipment.....	5.4	8.0	+2.6	14.9	6.6	-8.3
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	7.3	8.2	+0.9	15.6	7.7	-7.9
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	12.7	17.4	+4.7	21.3	14.6	-6.7
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	14.4	(1)	17.7	11.5	-6.2
Bookbinding.....	(1)	9.7	(1)	14.3	8.1	-6.2
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	34.9	40.0	+5.1	44.2	38.8	-5.4

<sup>1</sup> Insufficient data.

a result of their injuries and 5,400 others are known to have suffered some permanent body impairment which will disable them to some extent for the remainder of their lives. Some of those injuries classified as temporary disabilities at the time of the report may later become more serious, requiring a slight increase in these estimates.

No estimate of the future losses which will accrue from these permanent disabilities is possible at this time. Without any allowance for the deaths and permanent impairments, however, it is conservatively estimated that the workers injured in the third quarter of 1950 lost at least 2,000,000 man-days during the period because of their injuries. The value of immediate wage losses alone amounted to approximately 20 million dollars—a loss paid partly by employers in the form of workmen's compensation and partly absorbed by the injured workers in the form of reduced income during the period of disability. This estimate, however, makes no allowance for the continuing economic losses arising from the deaths and permanent impairments, or for hospital, medical, and other costs incidental to the treatment of these injuries.

Among the individual industries, 67 of the 123 separate classifications for which comparable data were available showed significant increases in injury-frequency rates between the second and third quarters of 1950. Only 20 industries reported decreases, while 36 others showed variations of less than 1 frequency-rate point.

Injury rates in 14 industries were five points or more higher in the third than in the second quarter of 1950. Sawmills had the largest increase, from 58.3 injuries per million man-hours in the second quarter to 72.4 in the third—a sharp contrast to the substantial decrease from the first to the second quarter of 1950. The industry had shown increases in earlier periods. The third-quarter rate in 1950 was 18.6 points above that in 1949. The average for the first 9 months of 1950 was 11.0 points above that for the same period in 1949.

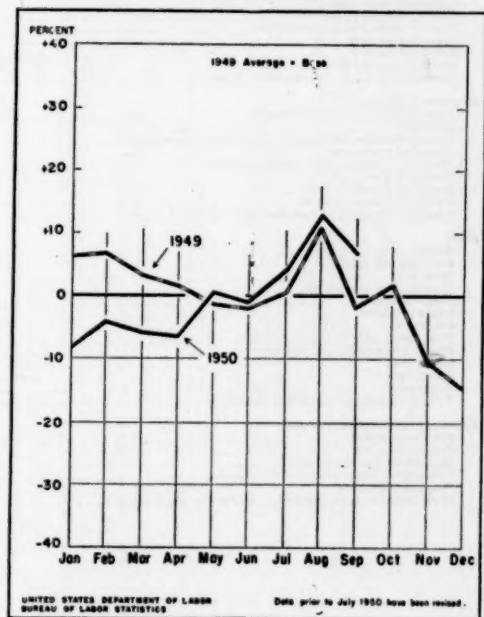
Integrated saw and planing mills, although reporting a five-point increase between the second and third quarters, had shown decreases in each of the previous three quarters. The 1950 third-quarter injury-frequency rate of 40 was well below the 1949 third-quarter rate of 45.5, and the 9-months average for 1950 was 5.4 points below that for 1949.

The steel springs industry, although showing an increase of 5.9 points between the second and third quarter rates, still recorded a slight decrease in the 9-months average rate for 1950 when compared with 1949.

All the other industries recording increases of five or more frequency-rate points between the second and third quarters also showed increases in their cumulative rates for the first 9 months of 1950 as compared with the same period in 1949 (see table 1). However, only two of these—logging and sawmills—had increases of as much as five frequency-rate points between the 9-months averages of the two years.

None of the industries recorded decreases of as much as five frequency-rate points between the second and third quarters of 1950. The average injury-frequency rates for the first 9 months of 1950, however, were five points or more lower than those for the same period of 1949 in seven industries (see table 1). Most of these industries, however, showed increases between the second and third quarters of 1949.

Percent Change in Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing



Despite the general increase in injuries, outstandingly low frequency rates for the third quarter of 1950 were found in the following industries:

<i>Injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup></i>	
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	2.1
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	2.4
Explosives.....	2.6
Synthetic textile fibers.....	2.7
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio.....	3.0
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified.....	3.6
Ordinance.....	4.0

<i>Injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup></i>	
Aircraft manufacturing.....	4.2
Synthetic rubber.....	4.3
Clothing, women's and children's.....	4.4
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	4.8

<sup>1</sup> The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment, which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform a regularly established job open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any 1 or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs) after the day of injury.

These data are compiled in conformity with the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950

Industry	Number of establishments	Third quarter, 1950				January-September 1950 (cumulative)	1949: Annual (final) <sup>2</sup>
		Frequency rate for—					
		July	August	September	Third quarter		
<b>Apparel:</b>							
Clothing, men's and boys'	332	4.8	6.5	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.0
Clothing, women's and children's	282	5.5	4.3	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.1
Apparel and accessories, not elsewhere classified	39	(7)	(7)	(7)	3.6	4.3	6.9
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified	95	13.8	10.7	7.5	10.5	8.3	12.7
<b>Chemicals:</b>							
Compressed and liquefied gases <sup>4</sup>	19	(7)	(7)	(7)	4.8	7.2	14.0
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	73	6.0	9.8	10.7	9.0	8.7	9.6
Explosives	36	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	1.8
Fertilizers	79	(7)	(7)	(7)	27.3	24.9	21.6
Industrial chemicals	211	7.4	8.0	6.7	7.4	7.1	8.7
Paints, varnishes, and colors	77	10.6	8.9	7.2	8.9	9.9	11.3
Plastics materials, except rubber	28	4.5	5.9	7.3	5.9	5.4	4.8
Soap and glycerin	40	4.6	8.1	5.5	6.2	6.3	7.1
Synthetic rubber	13	3.1	4.0	5.9	4.3	2.7	2.3
Synthetic textile fibers	18	4.0	1.3	2.8	2.7	1.9	3.6
Chemical products, not elsewhere classified	60	7.7	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.0	10.3
<b>Electrical equipment:</b>							
Automotive electrical equipment	27	8.2	8.8	6.8	8.0	6.6	9.5
Batteries	25	10.7	16.9	18.8	16.0	16.6	15.0
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio	24	4.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.9	4.7
Electrical appliances	32	13.1	9.9	10.0	10.8	10.4	8.9
Electrical equipment for industrial use	259	5.9	6.9	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.9
Electric lamps (bulbs)	19	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.7
Insulated wire and cable	30	14.1	16.1	14.9	15.1	12.2	11.5
Radios and phonographs	104	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.4
Electrical equipment, not elsewhere classified	17	10.0	6.3	6.4	7.3	8.3	5.7
<b>Food:</b>							
Baking	73	10.5	8.2	9.7	9.4	10.0	14.8
Bottling, soft drinks <sup>5</sup>	81	20.8	26.3	42.0	29.4	23.3	28.7
Breweries	32	21.3	25.2	18.3	21.8	22.9	28.4
Canning and preserving	70	25.0	28.3	23.5	25.7	21.7	20.8
Confectionery	32	4.2	12.2	9.6	9.3	9.3	12.8
Dairy products	130	19.4	17.5	17.8	18.2	17.2	18.2
Distilleries	31	8.2	7.7	6.3	7.3	6.2	8.6
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	129	9.2	12.1	11.8	11.1	9.8	18.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	305	13.5	14.6	14.8	14.6	14.7	23.2
Sugar, beet <sup>6</sup>	11	(7)	(7)	(7)	39.3	39.1	33.6
Sugar, cane <sup>6</sup>	9	53.7	20.6	21.7	22.0	20.0	23.4
Wineries <sup>4</sup>	17	(7)	(7)	(7)	13.5	13.9	26.0
Food products, not elsewhere classified	67	9.6	11.3	9.5	10.1	10.5	17.0
<b>Furniture and lumber products:</b>							
Furniture, metal	32	17.9	17.8	16.8	17.5	19.0	15.2
Furniture, wood	123	23.8	22.6	19.8	21.9	20.8	22.6
Mattresses and bedsprings	98	13.3	14.7	13.7	14.0	13.3	18.5
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	47	19.5	15.1	16.5	16.8	16.4	17.1
Wooden containers	202	32.4	39.8	37.6	36.8	36.8	35.6
Miscellaneous wood products, not elsewhere classified	153	18.2	23.4	23.0	21.7	20.6	26.4

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments	Third quarter, 1950				January-September 1950 (cumulative)	1949: Annual (final) <sup>1</sup>
		Frequency rate for—					
		July	August	September	Third quarter		
<b>Iron and steel:</b>							
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	44	9.5	20.0	18.7	16.7	15.2	13.9
Cold-finished steel.....	33	20.0	24.3	23.8	23.0	19.6	14.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	29	18.8	18.1	17.9	17.0	16.5	14.0
Fabricated structural steel.....	194	19.0	16.5	17.7	17.6	17.4	22.2
Forgings, iron and steel.....	111	18.6	25.5	25.1	23.3	18.6	15.3
Foundries, iron.....	332	32.0	33.0	35.7	33.7	30.3	29.0
Foundries, steel.....	108	20.1	23.8	28.6	24.5	21.2	23.1
Hardware.....	55	10.7	11.2	8.7	10.2	10.7	11.3
Heating equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	82	37.6	24.3	22.2	24.6	21.4	21.5
Iron and steel.....	145	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.8
Metal coating and engraving.....	64	31.5	31.9	24.3	29.2	23.8	24.0
Ornamental metal work.....	43	12.4	24.8	16.7	18.4	17.9	21.2
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products.....	113	21.0	25.8	19.1	22.2	20.6	25.1
Plumbers' supplies.....	45	17.2	21.7	22.6	20.7	17.0	16.2
Screw-machine products.....	93	17.5	12.9	18.2	16.1	15.2	15.6
Sheet-metal work.....	69	16.8	21.7	14.6	17.7	16.9	21.9
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	221	16.5	17.7	18.9	17.7	15.1	14.0
Steam fittings and apparatus.....	39	20.4	17.0	19.9	19.0	14.7	19.1
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages.....	20	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	12.9	14.2	13.5
Steel springs.....	13	23.0	12.1	17.2	17.2	13.4	13.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	14	10.3	27.0	18.5	18.8	15.0	12.2
Tools, except edge tools.....	53	15.7	17.6	16.7	16.7	15.4	16.9
Wire and wire products.....	139	19.8	20.0	16.9	18.9	17.0	17.2
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted.....	18	10.1	17.2	21.8	16.6	14.9	15.9
Iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified.....	24	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	14.4	11.5	18.3
<b>Leather:</b>							
Boots and shoes, not rubber.....	249	9.3	8.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	7.8
Leather.....	41	16.1	24.1	24.3	21.7	19.9	23.8
Leather products, not elsewhere classified.....	33	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.3	6.9	9.7
<b>Lumber:</b>							
Logging.....	83	95.5	100.7	90.9	95.8	91.1	92.2
Millwork, structural.....	201	28.7	29.5	24.6	27.6	24.5	26.2
Planing mills.....	57	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	40.3	40.3	38.1
Plywood mills.....	55	32.9	32.8	31.6	32.4	31.6	31.8
Sawmills.....	83	66.9	76.5	69.8	72.4	65.7	55.8
Saw and planing mills, integrated.....	86	35.4	43.8	40.1	40.0	38.8	47.6
Veneer mills.....	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	38.1	35.4	33.4
<b>Machinery, except electric:</b>							
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	80	14.3	16.1	11.8	14.2	14.1	17.1
Bearings, ball and roller.....	31	16.0	15.3	15.5	15.6	13.8	10.9
Commercial and household machinery.....	134	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	7.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	115	15.4	18.5	18.7	17.7	17.3	19.6
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	7	6.8	8.2	9.5	8.2	7.7	20.0
Engines and turbines.....	48	8.8	12.0	8.5	9.9	10.5	11.4
Food-products machinery.....	25	15.9	13.6	20.6	16.8	15.7	15.0
General industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.....	183	13.9	16.6	17.2	16.0	13.9	15.3
General machine shops (jobbing and repair).....	118	17.8	14.8	19.8	17.4	14.6	17.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	86	6.3	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.5	9.7
Mechanical power-transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings.....	68	12.9	17.9	14.5	15.2	14.7	16.9
Metalworking machinery.....	415	9.8	12.3	11.7	11.4	10.6	11.4
Pumps and compressors.....	78	12.0	13.3	14.6	13.5	13.8	15.2
Special-industry machinery, not elsewhere classified.....	132	14.0	13.5	17.7	15.2	15.6	17.6
Textile machinery.....	27	10.4	11.7	6.7	9.5	9.8	13.6
<b>Nonferrous metals:</b>							
Aluminum and magnesium products.....	22	20.5	13.3	18.1	17.0	18.5	12.5
Foundries, nonferrous.....	214	22.3	19.3	24.5	22.1	20.8	22.5
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms.....	32	11.6	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.8	11.8
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware.....	38	5.8	8.6	6.7	7.1	6.4	5.9
Nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	87	11.9	13.2	15.1	14.2	14.0	11.9
<b>Ordnance:</b>							
Ordnance and accessories.....	13	4.6	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.8	6.6
<b>Paper:</b>							
Paper boxes and containers.....	284	17.4	18.5	19.5	18.5	16.5	16.5
Paper and pulp.....	303	15.9	15.4	15.7	15.6	15.0	16.4
Paper products, not elsewhere classified.....	49	11.4	12.8	11.6	12.0	12.5	14.6
<b>Printing and publishing:</b>							
Book and job printing.....	194	8.2	10.8	7.3	8.8	8.2	7.5
Bookbinding.....	28	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.7	8.1	11.1
News and periodical.....	62	8.0	9.6	8.7	8.8	7.7	8.8
<b>Rubber:</b>							
Rubber boots and shoes.....	12	5.1	7.1	4.6	5.6	5.5	7.1
Rubber tires and tubes.....	27	6.9	6.9	5.0	6.2	5.4	5.9
Rubber products, not elsewhere classified.....	88	17.0	13.5	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7

TABLE 2.—Industrial injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1950, with cumulative rates for 1950—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments	Third quarter, 1950				January-September 1950 (cumulative)	1949: Annual (final) <sup>2</sup>
		Frequency rate for—					
		July	August	September	Third quarter		
<b>Stone, clay, and glass:</b>							
Clay products, structural.....	190	38.8	30.8	27.0	32.0	32.2	36.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	145	26.9	31.0	26.1	28.1	26.7	25.5
Glass.....	82	11.5	11.8	10.2	11.2	9.9	12.9
Pottery and related products.....	30	14.7	14.9	17.4	15.7	14.7	15.8
Stone, clay, and glass products, not elsewhere classified.....	50	13.0	18.2	18.6	16.9	14.6	16.4
<b>Textiles:</b>							
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	181	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.7	8.8	9.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	54	11.9	14.4	8.3	11.5	11.9	14.8
Knit goods.....	73	8.1	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.6
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	62	8.4	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.0	6.9
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	140	12.0	14.2	12.7	13.1	12.4	13.3
Miscellaneous textile goods, not elsewhere classified.....	43	27.3	17.6	18.5	20.6	17.7	16.4
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>							
Aircraft.....	17	4.3	3.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4
Aircraft parts.....	38	5.5	4.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	8.7
Boat building and repairing.....	57	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.3	40.0
Motor vehicles.....	124	7.0	8.4	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.7
Motor-vehicle parts.....	121	14.0	14.1	13.9	14.0	12.5	10.8
Railroad equipment.....	43	13.4	17.9	14.0	15.2	14.3	13.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	56	24.1	25.5	22.3	24.1	22.4	26.1
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing:</b>							
Fabricating plastics products.....	35	6.5	11.6	14.4	11.3	11.3	13.3
Optical and ophthalmic goods.....	18	3.9	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	5.6
Photographic apparatus and materials.....	32	5.5	5.8	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies.....	61	4.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	13.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing, not elsewhere classified.....	162	8.6	12.1	12.0	11.2	10.7	11.0

<sup>1</sup> The average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

<sup>2</sup> Annual rates are based on substantially larger coverage than that of the quarterly survey and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the monthly and quarterly rates.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data.

<sup>4</sup> Rates not comparable with those published prior to September 1950, because of changes in composition of sample.

<sup>5</sup> Formerly included in "Beverages, not elsewhere classified"; rate for industries combined was 24.9 for third quarter, and 21.8 for first 9 months of 1950.

<sup>6</sup> Formerly included in "Sugar refining"; rate for industries combined was 25.9 for third quarter, and 22.9 for first 9 months of 1950.

## White House Conference on Children and Youth, 1950

THE Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, held December 3 to 7, 1950, was the fifth in a decennial series, beginning in 1909. The first four conferences were primarily concerned with specific needs—physical, social, and economic. The fifth, the 1950 conference, dealt with the manner in which children could be helped to develop the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential for individual happiness and for responsible citizenship, and the physical, economic, and social conditions necessary for such development. Many of the problems discussed were of special interest to labor groups and to employers and workers. These included: Working conditions and experiences as related to the per-

sonality development of youth; effect of family income; children on the move; effect of mobilization and war; and vocational guidance and placement services.

Nearly 5,000 delegates attended the 1950 conference. They represented various professional fields, labor and industry, service agencies, minority groups, and national, State, and local agencies. Included were 500 youth delegates, representing urban and rural youth delegates, representing urban and rural youth organizations. Observers from United Nations agencies, foreign countries, and international voluntary agencies were also present.

General direction of the 1950 conference was provided through a national committee, composed of 52 leaders in various walks of life and appointed by the President in August 1949, under the chairmanship of Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

Three years of preparatory work by national organizations and State planning bodies concerned with children and youth had preceded the President's call for a conference. During the following year, thousands of citizens in all the States and Territories, working through State and local committees, actively cooperated in preparation for the conference, by gathering facts, appraising services for children and young people, and formulating programs of community action. National advisory and technical committees, with broad organization and citizen representation, assisted the national committee and the conference staff in preparing reports of State and local action and in amassing the facts needed for consideration by the conference.

The conference adopted the following recommendations in the field of economic conditions, child labor, and youth employment, as they affect the furthering of healthy personality development in children and youth.<sup>1</sup>

#### *General Considerations*

That more energetic efforts be made by both public and private organizations for support of selective recruitment and training of professional workers and for an extensive program of scholarships.

#### *Influence of Family, Church, School, and Other Social Institutions*

That school lunches be provided and that children unable to pay for their lunches be furnished them free, without being differentiated from the children who pay.

That guidance and counseling services in schools, employment offices, and youth-serving agencies be strengthened and extended, and that such services take into account emotional factors involved in vocational adjustment and aptitudes for specific jobs.

That, as an aid to the economic stability of children and their mothers, the old-age and survivors insurance program be further extended to cover workers not presently included, and benefits made more adequate; and that similar improvements be made in State unemployment insurance laws.

That States and other appropriate public bodies establish and enforce standards covering the employment of youth in all occupations, such standards to include minimum age and wages, as well as hours of work, night work, protection from hazardous occupations and provisions for workmen's compensation; and that, under these conditions, employers, in cooperation with labor, be urged to provide appropriate work experience for youth on a part-time basis.

That all programs for children and youth with handicaps be expanded to provide for physical, mental, emotional, and occupational needs.

That children of migrant and seasonal workers be given all the protections and services available to other children, with special regard to transportation, housing, sanitation, health and educational services, social benefits, and protection under labor laws.

#### *Influence of Certain Social and Economic Forces*

That schools, labor, industry, and other community agencies and the military services improve and expand their personnel, evaluation, placement, vocational guidance and counseling activities to serve the interests of the young people and to promote the overall development and efficient utilization of our human resources.

That specific efforts be made to bring lower-income groups up to a higher income level and to increase their real income by providing a greater variety of community services; such expansion of services to include children in all the States and Territories and in the District of Columbia.

That there be authoritative exploration of methods of improving the economic situation of children in families with inadequate incomes, with particular attention to family allowances, tax exemptions for children, and expenses of working mothers.

That to insure the welfare of all children the following specific measures be taken to provide a well-rounded comprehensive housing and community development program:

(a) Maximum emphasis should be placed on maintaining standards adequate for health, comfort, and decency in both private and public housing.

(b) That the construction of 810,000 low rent public housing units should proceed at full speed in order to provide much-needed housing for low-income families now living in slums.

(c) A cooperative housing program should be developed, specifically geared to meet the needs of middle-income families who are ineligible for public housing.

#### *Mobilizing Citizens for Improvement of Conditions Affecting Children and Youth*

That in order to insure proper assessment, creative planning and appropriate action with respect to meeting the needs of children and youth, communities undertake the following tasks on a continuing basis:

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) Initiating or organizing studies and gathering facts that are focused on specific problems according to priorities.

(e) Interpreting the facts, and informing the community as to their significance.

And that since goals and methods are closely intertwined, in undertaking these tasks the methods used be based on the following principles:

(f) Since the community is served by both public and private agencies, which have a common concern for meeting the needs of children and youth, the endeavors of both should be utilized in planning, assessment, and financing.

That, since citizen participation is essential for effective community services for children and youth, citizen advisory boards and similar groups representative of the community, when not already provided, be established for public as well as private services, and that every effort be made to enable and secure participation by a cross section of the citizenry; and further that educational institutions and other groups emphasize the importance of participation by volunteers as a basic factor in citizen responsibility.

That communities foster cooperative community bodies representative of all community interests to study and advance better conditions and opportunities for young workers.

That citizens be encouraged to support adequate

appropriations and qualified staff to administer and enforce basic legislative standards of States, and Territories, and other appropriate public bodies, covering the employment of youth.

Throughout the conference, the need for a follow-up program was emphasized—one which would give wide publicity to conference considerations and conclusions, and which would stimulate action to make its recommendations effective. A national advisory committee made up of individuals serving in their own right, rather than as representatives of organizations, was authorized by one of the resolutions, with the chief operating responsibility for the follow-up program to be assumed by existing organizations—National, State, and local.

—ELLA A. MERRITT  
Bureau of Labor Standards

<sup>1</sup> Information as to availability of bulletins published by the conference can be obtained from the Midcentury White House Conference, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

## Summary of Industrial Relations Activities<sup>1</sup>

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS in industrial relations activities during December 1950 and early January 1951 centered in stabilization problems, the prolonged railroad dispute, and formation of the United Labor Policy Committee.

### Railroads

An unauthorized strike by members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a tentative settlement of the prolonged wage and hour dispute between the railroads and the four major railroad unions, and rejection of the settlement by these unions combined to make for uncertain industrial relations in the industry during this period.

The unauthorized strike involving railroad yard workers started at terminals in Chicago, Ill., on December 13 and spread to terminals in St. Louis, Mo.; Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and several other cities by December 15. The idle

workers returned to their jobs on December 16, following requests by President Truman and union officials and the issuance of court-restraining orders in some cities.

Five days later, the railroads and the four major railroad unions—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—reached a tentative agreement on a 3-year contract which was expected to settle the 22-month-old dispute which had resulted in Government seizure of the railroads in August. This tentative agreement provided for: (1) A 23-cents-an-hour wage increase effective October 1, 1950, an additional 2 cents an hour effective January 1, 1951, and acceptance of a 40-hour workweek in principle, but deferring it until January 1, 1952, or later if the manpower situation should require further deferment for 120,000 yardmen. Wages would be raised 4 cents an hour if and when the 40-hour week became effective. (2) A wage increase of 5 cents an hour effective October 1, 1950, and an additional 5 cents an hour effective January 1, 1951, for 180,000 road employees. (3) An esca-

latter clause with quarterly wage adjustments for road and yard employees beginning April 1, 1951, at the rate of 1 cent an hour for each point of change in the BLS Consumers' Price Index starting at 176. (4) An understanding that neither the railroads nor the employees represented by the four unions would propose changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions for the duration of the agreement, except for proposed changes in rules and working conditions initiated prior to June 1, 1950. However, there was a stipulation "that if as the result of Government wage stabilization policy, workers generally have been permitted to receive so-called annual improvement increases, the parties may meet with Dr. Steelman [presidential assistant who conducted the mediation] on or after July 1, 1952, to discuss whether or not further wage adjustments . . . are justified."

The tentative agreement was rejected, however, by the general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on December 29, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on January 5, and the Order of Railway Conductors on January 7. The heads of all four unions were instructed by their general chairmen to return to Washington and negotiate more favorable terms of settlement.

The President, on January 10, signed a bill amending the Railway Labor Act to permit carriers and labor organizations to bargain and reach agreements providing for a union shop and a check-off of dues.

### **Automobiles**

The Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) announced on December 11 that they had agreed on a new 5-year contract to replace the 3-year agreement signed on May 4, 1950. This was the third major change in the Chrysler-UAW contractual relations in 1950. On August 25, the parties announced jointly that they had reached an informal agreement providing for an immediate wage increase of 10 cents an hour and other wage adjustments for more than 100,000 employees.

Under the terms of the new contract, which follows the pattern of the General Motors agreement, Chrysler employees will receive an annual

wage improvement of 4 cents an hour, a wage adjustment of 1 cent an hour for each 1.14 change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index, and maximum pensions of \$125 a month, including social security benefits. The new agreement also provides for health and accident insurance, and a modified union shop (if approved by the company's employees when necessary union shop elections are held).

Four days after the Chrysler agreement was announced, the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and the UAW-CIO signed a 5-year contract containing escalator, annual wage improvement, and pension provisions similar to those embodied in the General Motors and Chrysler agreements.

The automobile industry was the first industry in which price and wage stabilization orders were put into effect in the present national emergency. On December 16, the Economic Stabilization Agency ordered that prices of passenger automobiles be stabilized at December 1 levels. Six days later, ESA, upon recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board, issued an order which stabilized wages in the industry until March 1, 1951, at levels provided for in existing contracts or established wage or salary administration plans or schedules.

### **Farm Equipment**

Deere and Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) reached agreement on a 5-year contract on December 16, terminating a 107-day strike of 13,000 workers at seven of the company's plants in Illinois and Iowa. Of the strikes involving 10,000 or more workers, which began in 1950, this was the longest.

The agreement includes provisions for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour, a cost-of-living escalator clause, a 3 percent annual wage improvement factor, a modified union shop, and increased pension, health, and welfare benefits.

### **Clothing and Textiles**

Approximately 85,000 dressmakers in the New York metropolitan area, represented by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), received wage increases ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week effective December 11, 1950, under the terms of an agreement reached with dress manufacturers.

The agreement provides for an increase in employers' payments to the union's health, pension, and vacation fund from 4½ percent to 6½ percent of weekly payrolls, effective February 1, 1951—the day after the previous contract was scheduled to expire.

The Textile Workers Union (CIO) is seeking substantial wage increases, quarterly cost-of-living adjustments, annual wage improvement factors, and other contract gains for 270,000 of its members. The union announced its program in mid-December after a conference in Washington of delegates representing 200,000 union members in northern and southern rayon-cotton mills. The conference was called also to work out a program aimed at erasing the differential in wages and fringe benefits between northern and southern divisions of the industry.

The union submitted proposals for similar benefits for workers in the woolen and worsted industry on December 28.

#### Other Industries

The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (AFL) on December 11 jointly announced wage-increase proposals. This action satisfied 60-day notice requirements for the first wage reopenings under the current 2-year contracts negotiated last August.

In the telephone industry, the Communications Workers of America (CIO) approved four contracts, subject to ratification by union members, which provide for pay increases ranging from 8 to 14 cents an hour for 7,500 Bell Laboratory workers in New York City; Buffalo, N. Y., Lincoln, Nebr., and Salem and Burlington, N. C.

Division 5 of the CWA-CIO reached agreement with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. on a 15-month contract, effective December 10, 1950. Under its terms, workers will receive wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$6 a week, 26 towns will be upgraded, and automatic progression within wage schedules will be reduced to 6½ years.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) on December 5 requested "all employers having collective bargaining agreements with it to negotiate immediately upon a substantial wage increase, without regard to reopening provisions which normally would call for later wage discussions." The

union's request was refused by Westinghouse Electric Corp. and General Electric Co.

The Aluminum Co. of America and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) on December 21 agreed to add 6 paid holidays to the 10-percent wage increase negotiated in October 1950. The current contract, which expires in November 1951, was also amended to provide additional wage increases of 2 to 3 cents an hour to employees in five southern mills of the company.

#### Labor Union Affairs

*United Labor Policy Committee.* In mid-December, a United Labor Policy Committee was organized "to develop a common approach to the problems arising out of the mobilization and stabilization program." The committee has no direct relationship to any Government agency. It is composed of 14 ranking officials of the constituent organizations—the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railway Labor Executives Association, and the International Association of Machinists.

The committee presented President Truman with its defense stabilization program on December 20. It suggested giving the Wage Stabilization Board "the status and authority to make decisions on matters within its jurisdiction." It asked for a policy of flexibility in wage stabilization by permitting adjustments for increases in the cost of living, compensation for increased productivity, correction of substandard wages and wage inequities within or between industries, and recognition of collective-bargaining agreements which assure wage stability.

Active labor participation in all important mobilization agencies, as well as manpower policies based on voluntary arrangements, were proposed as necessary complements of the mobilization program.

*IAM Returns to AFL.* The International Association of Machinists returned to the American Federation of Labor on January 4 after a 5-year absence. The over 500,000 dues-paying members of the IAM voted more than 3½ to 1 to reaffiliate with the AFL. This raised the dues-paying membership of the AFL to 7,646,000—the highest in its history.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Industrial Relations Division.

# Technical Notes

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## Changes in Estimating City Worker's Family Budget

ESTIMATED COSTS of the city worker's family budget for four persons in 34 cities in October 1949 and October 1950 given on p. 153 of this issue are based on the same budget concepts and basic quantity weights used in March 1946 and June 1947 (described in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1948). Methodological changes were introduced, however, and are described below.

### Goods, Rents, and Services

Average retail prices of over 300 items entered into the cost computations for 1946 and 1947, compared with about 60 items for 1949 and 1950. In selecting the shortened list, price relationships were analyzed to determine the single item or the few items in a subgroup that would best reflect the level of prices of the entire subgroup. Quantity weights of the 300 items originally priced were then allocated among those in the short list. The imputation pattern was based on the relationship between costs of the single or few priced items within each subgroup and the full list of items originally included in the subgroup. A detailed description of the methodology was published in the March 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 315).

Subsequently, the basic formulas have been adjusted so that the short-cut procedure can also be used to estimate the average cost of goods, rents, and services combined; the original formula was designed to measure only relative intercity differences in costs of the CWFB. Errors of estimate in the group and subgroup totals in this short-cut procedure, tend to cancel out in summation. Therefore, only the estimates for the total budget are considered valid.

### Price Collection Dates

Except for seasonal items, the budget covers a year's purchases, based on prices as of the specified date. For the two earlier budget calculations, prices for nonseasonal items were collected in March 1946 and June 1947, respectively, in all 34 large cities. For 1949 and 1950, the price collection date was not the same in all cities for all items. Food prices were collected in October in all 34 cities; prices of other goods and services were obtained during October in 18 cities, in September in 8, and in November in the remaining 8. The pricing cycle in each city is that established for collection of prices for the Consumers' Price Index.

### Calculation of Food Costs

In determining the cost of the food budget, linear regression equations were used to estimate the average price for a group of foods, based on actual prices of a small number of items in the group. For example, the average price of all cereal and bakery products was estimated from the relationship between the group average and white bread and soda cracker prices. These equations are of the form  $Y = a + b_1X_1 + \dots + b_nX_n$ , where  $Y$  is the average price for a whole food group; the  $X_i$ 's are prices for selected items in the group, and the  $a$  and  $b_i$ 's are constants of the equation.

The coefficients of the estimating equations were derived by multiple regression techniques, using data from the study, "Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, 1934-36." The period 1934-36 was one of low prices, and when the estimating equations were applied to the relatively higher prices for the later periods, the resultant estimated average prices were found to be biased downward.

To correct for this bias, a simple adjustment for changes in price levels was made by applying to the  $a$  term of each equation the relative change in the retail food price subgroup index most similar to that group for which the average price was being estimated. The adjustment was as follows:

$$a' = a + \left( \frac{I_n}{I_o} - 1 \right) |a|$$

where  $a$  = original coefficient of the basic equation.

$a'$  = adjusted coefficient.

$I_n$  = price index at time  $n$  for the food subgroup represented in the estimating equation.

$I_o$  = comparable 1935 annual food price index.

$|a|$  = the absolute value of  $a$  which was chosen to permit a positive adjustment even when  $a$  is negative.

This adjustment procedure had not been applied in previously published food budget costs for March 1946 or June 1947. Therefore, in order to maintain comparability between the cost estimates for June 1947, October 1949, and October 1950, food costs for June 1947 were recalculated by applying the adjustment just described. The

effect was to increase the 1947 food budget about \$65 above the costs originally published.

### Rent, Heat, and Utilities

It was unnecessary to use a short-cut method of estimating costs of rent, heat and utilities in the October 1949 and October 1950 budgets because current dwelling unit survey data were available for all 34 cities. The budget costs for this category thus are not subject to the estimating errors found in the other groups of goods and services.

The March 1946 and June 1947 costs of rent, heat, and utilities were based on representative city samples of five-room dwelling units which met the budget standard.<sup>1</sup> Both furnished and unfurnished units were included, and rents for furnished units were adjusted downward to exclude the rental cost of furnishings. In October 1949 and October 1950, the CWFB cost of rent, heat, and utilities was based only on unfurnished units.

—JAMES C. GROBLE

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

<sup>1</sup> March 1946 and June 1947 estimates were derived from dwelling unit surveys conducted in 1944 and 1945.

## Techniques of Comparing Purchasing Power Among Nations

TECHNIQUES OF PREPARING the international comparisons of the work time required to buy food (see pp. 143-151) are described below. The nature of the earnings and price data on which the study was based are also outlined.

### Methods of Comparison

In order to determine for each of the three periods—prewar, 1949, and 1950—the relationship between the power of an hour's earnings to buy food in each foreign country as compared with the United States, a common list of foods was first chosen for each foreign country and for the United States. The next step was the selection or estimation of an average (foreign) hourly earnings figure that was roughly comparable with the Bureau of Labor Statistics measure of average (U. S.) hourly earnings in manufacturing.

The hours and minutes of work required to earn the foods for which prices were available were then calculated, by country. The time required to earn a unit—pound or quart—of each food in this country was expressed as a ratio of the time required to earn the same quantity of the same food in each of the others.

These ratios were weighted in accordance with (1) the relative importance of the foods in United States wage earners' food expenditures and (2) their relative importance in the foreign workers' food expenditures. An effort was made to weight the broad food groups, such as cereals, meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, beverages, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, according to their actual importance in expenditure patterns in each period; but, the limited number of fruit and vegetable prices obtained from foreign countries resulted in frequent underweighting of this category. The procedure employed necessitated the reassignment of weights within each group so that the weights of items for which prices were not available could be attributed to those of similar items for which prices were available.

Thus, two index numbers were obtained for each United States-foreign comparison: one calculated with United States weights; and the other

computed with weights derived from the expenditure patterns of the appropriate foreign country. (See columns 3 and 4 of table 7, p. 147.) The final purchasing-power index (presented in table 1, p. 143, and column 5 of table 7) is a geometric mean of the two numbers just described.

Column 8 of table 7 shows the hourly earnings data for each foreign country converted to United States cents at the foreign exchange rate existing at the time to which the earnings apply; they are expressed as percentages of United States earnings in column 10. By dividing the hourly earnings index thus obtained by the index of purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food, the food-price index in column 11 was obtained for each country in terms of current foreign exchange rates (United States=100). The exchange rates upon which the figures in columns 10 and 11 are based were, of course, subject to the complicated political and economic factors that affect the international values of currencies. *Thus, the series of figures in either column 10 or 11, unless taken in conjunction with the other, is likely to misrepresent the facts.* For example, it is not very significant for many purposes that April 1950 hourly earnings in Great Britain when converted to American money were 27 percent of United States earnings (column 10), unless account is taken of British food prices which (when similarly converted to dollars) were less than half those of the United States (43 percent of United States prices, according to column 11). Even used together these figures are, of course, subject to the other limitations cited in the article.

### Nature of Data<sup>1</sup>

The variations in the coverage and accuracy of the price and earnings data available for the individual countries introduces a range of error in the comparisons.

Insofar as possible the data used represent national averages for urban areas. The exceptions were as follows:

Geographical coverage of data on—		
	Prices	Earnings
Australia.....	Sydney	-----
Austria.....	Vienna	Vienna
Chile.....	Santiago and Val-	-----
	paraiso	
Czechoslovakia..	Prague	Czech lands <sup>1</sup>
France.....	Paris	Paris

*Geographical coverage of data on  
Prices                      Earnings*

Hungary.....	Budapest.....	.....
U. S. S. R.....	Moscow <sup>2</sup> .....	.....
United Kingdom.....	London, Oxford, and Reading <sup>3</sup> .....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Prague in prewar period.

<sup>2</sup> Prices were for a zone that included Moscow. Prices in this zone were intermediate between the lowest and highest price zones.

<sup>3</sup> These 3 cities in 1950; national averages in the other periods. Most of the 1950 prices were taken from a survey of prices in the working class districts of these 3 cities. The survey was reported in the Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, May 1950 (p. 129). This source was used because official prices were not available. The prices check closely, however, with the maximum retail prices set for most of the nation for those foods still subject to price control. A few of the 1950 prices and all of the 1949 prices were maximum prices; these were generally the prevailing prices.

United States earnings figures represent gross average hourly earnings in manufacturing. In most of the foreign countries, average hourly earnings were not available for manufacturing alone but for manufacturing and mining or utilities, or for a broad industrial group including manufacturing as well as a number of nonmanufacturing industries, such as building, transportation, and service.

In certain instances, hourly earnings data were estimated from daily or weekly earnings, or hourly earnings for a different date were adjusted to the desired date by the use of wage rates or earnings indexes. An effort was made to include in earnings supplementary wage payments, such as bonuses and payments in kind, but the figures for different countries are not strictly comparable in this respect.

The accuracy of the earnings figure used in this study is doubtful for a few countries. The most extreme example is the 1950 earnings figure for Hungary which in the absence of any other figure, was taken from an address by a leading political figure in that country. This quotation was used notwithstanding that scattered wage data indicate that actual average earnings in Hungary may have been as much as 25 percent lower than the stated level.<sup>3</sup> Thus, the margin of error in the indexes of purchasing power for the different countries varies according to the reliability of statistical data.

Prices available for the selected dates varied, covering from 14 to 30 foods. (For the list of foods included in each 1950 comparison, see table 8 (p. 149) which gives the minutes of work required to earn various foods.) The food items included generally accounted for approximately two-thirds of the weights in the food-price index.

Although an effort was made to insure comparisons of similar qualities of food items, certain differences were inevitable. For example, the United States prices for various cuts of lamb usually were compared with foreign prices for similar cuts of mutton. Perhaps the most serious quality differences were for bread, cheese, and fish.

It was impossible to take full account of the fact that rationing limits the actual purchasing power of earnings to buy certain foods in some countries. In Great Britain, for example, in April 1950 each person was allowed meat costing a shilling and a half (about 20 United States cents) per week.

### Time-to-Time Comparisons

Use of the indexes in interpreting relative trends in purchasing power from period to period is subject to all the limitations previously described. In addition, intertemporal comparability of the indexes for a particular country is reduced owing to differences in the lists of food prices procurable in the three different periods. In order to include the largest number of foods in each of the three periods, a particular food was included in one period even though its price was not available in another. For a few countries, the comparability of the prewar and postwar index numbers may have been reduced also, owing to the use of different sources for the estimates of average hourly earnings. The indexes obtained in the 1950 study are compared below with the 1950

Indexes for 1950 (United States=100)

	Food pur- chasing power	Derived from— Prewar indexes	1949 indexes
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Australia.....	107	104	104
Austria.....	28	25	26
Canada.....	78	86	80
Chile.....	37	37	33
Denmark.....	73	84	76
Finland.....	39	51	44
France.....	31	31	34
Germany.....	38	43	35
Great Britain.....	62	65	63
Ireland.....	46	42	48
Israel.....	63	84	60
Italy.....	24	28	26
Netherlands.....	38	34	39
Norway.....	84	85	86
Sweden.....	63	68	66
Switzerland.....	46	49	49

indexes derived by adjusting the prewar and the 1949 indexes to allow for the changes in food-price indexes and in earnings in the United States and each foreign country.

The method of computing columns (2) and (3) is illustrated by the derivation of the figure 104 for Australia in Column (3):

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Australian food purchasing power index for 1949} \times \frac{\text{1950 Australian earnings index on 1949 base}}{\text{1950 U. S. earnings index on 1949 base}} = \text{Derived 1950 food purchasing power index} \\ & \frac{\text{1950 Australian food index on 1949 base}}{\text{1950 U. S. food index on 1949 base}} \end{aligned}$$

or,

$$109 \times \frac{111.9}{103.1} + \frac{110.6}{103.1} = 103.9, \text{ which has been rounded to 104.}$$

The food-price indexes used in these computations were taken from United Nations, International Labor Organization, and official sources except for Great Britain. The current official index for the latter country was linked to the prewar period through the use of R. G. D. Allen's estimate of the actual price increase between 1938 and 1947 (London and Cambridge Economic Service, Bulletin III, August 11, 1947, p. 75).

The 1950 derived food purchasing power indexes (columns 2 and 3) conform to the 1950 computed indexes (column 1) within the margin to be expected in view of the difference in coverage of the time-to-time and the place-to-place comparisons. Only one of the indexes derived by adjusting the 1949 indexes differs from the computed 1950 index by more than 10 percent (Finland). The 1950 figures derived from the prewar food purchasing power indexes do not conform so well. About a third of them (including those for Denmark, Finland, Germany, Israel, and Italy) differ from the 1950 computed indexes by more

than 10 percent. These differences also are due in part to variations in coverage. In addition, changes have occurred in pricing and computing methods used in the time-to-time indexes since 1937. Finally, there may have been variations in the extent to which the foods compared in the three periods were actually of comparable quality. More satisfactory country comparisons of purchasing power are dependent upon the availability of more and better basic data.

Finally, the exact date of reference varies within each of the three periods. The availability of the foreign data was the controlling factor in the selection of this date for each United States-foreign comparison. For the two postwar studies, United States prices and earnings were relatively stable within the span of the reference dates—varying generally, by less than 5 percent. Partly because of the longer time spread of the dates of reference in the prewar study, the variation in United States data for this period was greater.<sup>3</sup> Since United States prices were significantly lower and earnings slightly higher in 1938 than in the preceding year, countries for which a 1937 date of reference was taken could be expected to compare more favorably with the United States than those for which a 1938 date was used, other things being equal. Business fluctuations, although often international in character, vary from country to country in amplitude and timing. Therefore, even if use of a single date of reference had been possible, variations in the level of economic activity among countries would have nevertheless affected the results of the Bureau's studies.

—IRVING B. KRAVIS  
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

<sup>1</sup> For an account dealing more fully with some of the points made in this section, see *Monthly Labor Review* for November 1949 (p. 487).

<sup>2</sup> By consistent use of the highest average for foreign countries, the Bureau minimized the estimated spread between purchasing power in the United States and elsewhere.

<sup>3</sup> The food price index ranged from 97.1 in October 1938 to 106.5 in October 1937—about 10 percent. United States average hourly earnings, however, varied by as much as 15 percent owing to the inclusion of the low July 1936 figure for the United States-U. S. S. R. comparison; excluding this figure hourly earnings show approximately the same range as the food index.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

*Applicability of 8-Hour Law to Foreign Employment.* The Supreme Court of New York County held<sup>3</sup> that the 8-hour law was applicable to an employee of a Government contractor involved in construction work on land in British Guiana, South America. The employee was thereby permitted to recover overtime compensation for work performed in that country. The court, however, dismissed a similar claim under the Fair Labor Standards Act, holding that the employee's work was essentially local in character and not in interstate commerce within the meaning of the latter statute.

The United States entered into a contract with the employer to construct an outlying defense base in British Guiana, an area which this country held under a long-term lease from Great Britain. The worker was hired in New York by the employer to perform the duties of a timekeeper at the foreign job site, and subsequently was promoted to the position of labor foreman. During the period of his employment, he claimed, he worked in excess of 40 hours a week, and in excess of 8 hours a day, for which overtime he demanded compensation at the rate of time and one-half his basic rate of pay.

In sustaining the employee's claim for overtime compensation under the 8-hour law, the court rejected the employer's contention that a recent United States Supreme Court decision<sup>4</sup> indicated that that law had no application to overtime work performed in a foreign country. The decision referred to, the New York tribunal stated, restricted the law's applicability only to foreign countries over which the United States lacked complete sovereign authority and legislative control. Employing this criterion, the New York court held that coverage of the statute extended to the land in British Guiana, since the United States possessed a 99-year lease over it and could expend the force of its sovereignty and legislation over that area.

In dismissing the claim for overtime under the FLSA, the court found from the evidence that as a timekeeper, the employee kept records of the working hours of workers on original construction which was essentially local rather than interstate in character. Hence, his work was not covered by the FLSA. It further found the employee similarly disqualified to claim the benefits of that law

during his employment as a labor foreman, since the men he supervised were exclusively engaged in the local construction work of the defense base. The fact that some materials used in that work were delivered by boats from places other than British Guiana was held not to make the work interstate.

## Labor Relations

*Closed Shop, Pre-Taft-Hartley Contract—Renewal.* Affirming a trial examiner's decision, the National Labor Relations Board ruled<sup>5</sup> that lay-off of nonunion employees holding work permits, prior to laying off union employees of less seniority, violated section 8 (b) (2) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, although the lay-offs were made pursuant to a closed-shop agreement entered into prior to effective date of the act. Section 8 (b) (2) makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to cause, or attempt to cause, an employer to discriminate against a nonunion employee.

The contract in question, entered into in 1943, provided that all persons hired by the employer would be union members. However, during the war years the great majority employed were nonmembers who received work permits from the union, which supplied or cleared all workers for the employer. After the war the "permit men" were gradually laid off because of lack of work. Applications of "permit men" for union membership were denied by the union. In 1949 and 1950, a number of "permit men" were laid off and were replaced by union men; others were laid off prior to union men with less seniority. Unfair-labor-practice charges were filed against the union.

This, the Board held, was a clear violation of the LMRA, and was not excused by section 102. That section permitted enforcement of a closed-shop contract entered into prior to the LMRA, provided it was permitted under section 8 (3) of the Wagner Act (the original National Labor Relations Act), unless such contract was "renewed or extended" subsequent to the effective date of the 1947 amendments. The agreement provided for automatic renewal after July 1, 1947, unless notice was given 90 days prior thereto. Such renewal from year to year thereafter did not, the Board held, bring the contract within the saving provisions of section 102. As in previous cases,<sup>6</sup> the Board held that a renewal of the contract resulting from the operation of an automatic renewal clause was a renewal within the meaning of section 102. The contract was not made "perpetual," the Board said, by its inclusion of a clause providing for arbitration in case the parties failed to agree on wage terms after presentation of the 90-day notice.

*Obligation to Bargain With Noncomplying Union.* In a 3-2 decision, the NLRB ruled<sup>7</sup> that a union's failure to file non-Communist affidavits, as required by section 9 (h) of the amended National Labor Relations Act, did not excuse the employer from bargaining with the union, if he had not relied upon the union's noncompliance at the time of the refusal. Shortly after the refusal, and before initiating unfair-labor-practice proceedings before the Board, the

union complied with the non-Communist affidavit requirement.

The employer initially ignored the union's demands for recognition as the appropriate bargaining representative. Subsequently, when the union requested a bargaining conference, the employer suggested that it prove its majority status in a Board-conducted election. Upon learning of union activity among his employees, the employer interrogated them with regard to their union membership, threatened them with loss of pay and other disadvantages if the union succeeded in entering the shop, and discriminatorily discharged one of the members. At this point, the union filed its non-Communist affidavits. In none of his conversations with the union did the employer advert to its noncompliance with the affidavit-filing provision of the act as a ground for his refusal to afford recognition or to bargain collectively.

In reaching its conclusion, the Board overruled an earlier decision<sup>8</sup> in which an employer was held under no statutory compulsion to bargain collectively with a union unless, at the time it sought to bargain, it had already filed non-Communist affidavits. The Board in the earlier decision considered that the obligations under section 8 (a) (5) of the act were suspended so long as the union failed to comply and, therefore, that an employer could not be charged with unfair labor practices committed prior to the union's filing.

In the present case, the Board shifted emphasis in construing the filing provisions of the act. It focused attention upon the employer's motive at the time of his failure to fulfill his statutory obligations, rather than upon the time when compliance with the filing provision was made. The present ruling would preclude an employer from committing an unfair labor practice with impunity by raising the noncompliance objection as an afterthought when it could not have motivated his original refusal to bargain. To rule otherwise, the Board stated, would severely penalize unions who were in fact completely free from Communist influence, or who had subsequent to their demand that the employer bargain purged themselves of such influence, a goal which the amended NLRA was designed to achieve.

*Government Seizure of Railroad—Injunction Against Striking Union.* A Federal district court in New York ruled<sup>9</sup> that the Norris-LaGuardia Act did not deprive a Federal court of jurisdiction to award preliminary injunctive relief in a suit by the United States. In the suit, the court was asked to enjoin a union from continuing a strike against a railroad which the Government had seized.

The union called a strike against the railroad company in a dispute over wages and hours of labor. An unsuccessful attempt at mediation was made by the National Mediation Board. The President then established an emergency board, which further investigated the facts involved in the strike. Its report disallowed the union wage and hour demands. Subsequently, the railroad was seized pursuant to a Presidential Executive order, issued under the War-time Seizure Act of 1916. When the union refused to put its men back to work, the Government procured a temporary restraining order directing it to do so. Thereafter,

the men returned to their jobs, and the Government sought a preliminary injunction to take effect at the expiration date of the temporary restraining order.

In opposition to the Government's request for a preliminary injunction, the union contended that the Norris-LaGuardia Act forbade the issuance of a restraining order or Federal court injunction when any person or persons participating in a labor dispute, whether singly or in concert, cease or refuse "to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment." In rejecting this contention, the court emphasized that the Executive order authorizing the seizure recited that the control and operation of this transportation system was necessary in connection with the conflict in Korea. Relying upon an early Supreme Court decision<sup>10</sup> that a Federal court has jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of governmental affairs, the court concluded that the act was not intended to thwart the Government's attempt to provide vital services in time of national emergency.

*Intermediate Report Prepared by Substitute After Death of Trial Examiner.* An NLRB order based in part upon an intermediate report by a trial examiner who was not present at the original hearing charged an employer with unfair labor practices. A United States court of appeals held<sup>11</sup> that this did not deprive the employer against whom the order was issued of due process of law, nor did such procedure violate the provisions of the amended NLRA.

The testimony in the case was submitted to a trial examiner, who died before he could prepare a report. A substitute examiner was then designated by the Board to prepare an intermediate report, which he did by consulting the transcript of the record at the hearing before his predecessor. The Board then considered the entire record, including the report, and on the basis of all the evidence, issued a cease and desist order against the employer. Upon his refusal to comply, the Board petitioned the Federal court to enforce the order.

The employer contended that since the Board utilized the report of an examiner who did not take the testimony, this procedure violated due process of law as well as the amended NLRA. In rejecting the first contention, the court referred to a Supreme Court decision<sup>12</sup> which had upheld, against due process objections, the Board's procedure in dispensing altogether with an intermediate report and relying upon the transcript of the record in making its ruling. The appellate court concluded that such a report is merely advisory, and that due process under administrative proceedings of the type involved does not require that the testimony be evaluated by an officer before whom it was offered and who observed the witnesses.

In reply to the employer's contention that the Board's procedure violated the procedural provisions of the amended NLRA, the court pointed out that the purpose of a report under the act was to avoid the necessity of an independent examination of the entire record and proceedings by the Board. When, as in this instance, the party adversely affected by the examiner's report objects

thereto, the act places no compulsion upon the Board to follow the examiner's findings.

**Secondary Boycott—Mobile Situs of Labor Dispute.** By a 3-2 decision, the NLRB upheld<sup>12</sup> a decision of a trial examiner that a labor organization does not offend the secondary-boycott provisions of the amended NLRA by maintaining pickets at the entrance to a secondary employer's shipyard in which a ship owned by the primary employer is in drydock for conversion purposes.

The primary employer, a Panamanian shipping corporation, contracted to convey gypsum from Mexico to California. The contract entered into contemplated the withdrawal of an American vessel from the trade, and substitution of a ship owned by the primary employer, which had hired a crew consisting of nationals other than United States.

In order to ready the vessel for the conveyance of gypsum, the owner entered into a contract with the dockyard company to convert the ship into a suitable carrier. The agreement provided that during the last 2 weeks before the completion of the work, the owner would be permitted to place a crew aboard for training purposes. During this period and in addition to being trained, the crew replenished the ship's stores, and painted and overhauled the vessel.

A sailors' union, upon learning of the proposed removal from the gypsum run of an American ship whose seamen it represented, requested a meeting with the shipowner for the purpose of negotiating an agreement covering the crew of the converted vessel. A majority of these expressed a desire to have the union represent them. At the meeting, the employer refused to accede to the union's request for recognition and bargaining.

In order to advertise its dispute with the owner, the union posted pickets at the entrance to the shipyard. This was done because the drydock operator refused to permit pickets to enter upon the dock at which the ship was moored. During the picketing, the union was at all times careful to indicate that its dispute was solely with the shipowner. As a result of the picketing the employees of the drydock company refused to work on the ship.

In dismissing the drydock company's complaint charging the union with violation of secondary boycott provisions of the amended NLRA, the Board seemingly established a new criterion. It would apply in determining whether picketing is permissible near the premises of a secondary employer where he harbors mobile property owned by a primary employer with whom the union has a labor dispute. Picketing, ruled the Board, is lawful if it meets a conjunction of these four conditions, that (a) it is strictly limited to times when the situs of the dispute is located on the secondary employer's premises, (b) at the time of the picketing the primary employer is engaged in its normal business at the situs, (c) it is limited to places reasonably close to the location of the situs, and (d) the union discloses clearly that the dispute is with the primary employer.

Previously, the Board confined secondary picketing under the act to situations in which it occurred "within the immediate vicinity" of a moving situs, as where pickets paraded around an employer's trucks being unloaded in

front of the premises of consignees.<sup>14</sup> Under the present ruling, however, the picketing may be farther removed from the mobile situs if the union does not have access to the immediate area in which the situs resides.

The Board found that its conditions had been met, but emphasized that location of the vessel on the drydock company's premises would not validate the picketing, if the vessel's presence was for purposes of overhaul or repair alone. In order for secondary picketing to satisfy the Board's test, the primary employer must be engaged in his normal business at the situs, a fact which the majority found, since the shipowner trained a crew on board the vessel while in drydock, and readied it for its voyage. All of this was deemed a part of the business of ocean transportation.

*Union Activities Not Violative of Sherman Act or of LMRA.*

A union does not unlawfully restrain trade nor commit a secondary boycott when, in order to effect compliance with its demands at the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement with a radio station, it induces its sponsors to discontinue business relations with it. This was the holding of a Federal district court<sup>15</sup> in refusing to assume jurisdiction over a suit for damages and injunctive relief originally begun by a radio station in a New York State court.

At the expiration of a collective-bargaining agreement between the union and the radio station (licensed by the FCC), the parties were unable to agree upon terms of a new contract. The employer alleged that the union thereupon sought to achieve its objectives by embarking upon a campaign designed to destroy its business and good will by coercing and compelling various sponsors to cease doing business with it. Consequently, some of the sponsors succumbed to the union pressure and canceled their contracts with the station, while others threatened to do so. The employer brought suit in a New York State court, praying for damages and injunctive relief against the union. In order to avoid the application of unfavorable State laws, the union removed the action to a Federal district court, claiming that the activities about which the employer complained would constitute an unlawful restraint of trade under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and a secondary boycott within the meaning of the LMRA, if proved.

In declining to assume jurisdiction over the suit, the Federal court found that the union's pressure upon some sponsors to compel them to terminate their business relations with the employer did not violate the Sherman Act. Adverting to recent Supreme Court decisions on the matter,<sup>16</sup> the court stated—"a labor organization, engaged in advancing the legitimate aims of its members, may incur liability under the antitrust laws only by entering into a combination with employers who are themselves violating the antitrust law." Since there was no indication that the union had combined with the sponsors to restrain the employer's trade, the essential prerequisite to union liability for antitrust violations was lacking.

The court similarly refused to accept the union's contention that jurisdiction should be entertained on the ground that its activities might constitute a violation of the secondary boycott features of section 303 of the

**LMRA.** The court pointed out that a claim for damages on this theory could be maintained only if it were found that in its effort to dissuade the sponsors from doing business with the radio station, the union induced the sponsors' employees to strike or refuse to work. Because the union's activity was directed at the sponsors, and not at their employees, the LMRA was not violated.

## Decisions of State Courts

**California—Secondary Boycott.** A California appellate court upheld<sup>17</sup> an injunction against picketing of a building under construction which was next door to a struck barber shop. The owner of the barber shop, which was also picketed, owned the picketed building as well. The picketing had caused the carpenters (union members) to stop working on the building although they had no dispute with their employer (a building contractor) over wages, hours, or other working conditions.

In upholding the injunction, the appellate court held that the barbers had no right to picket the building contractor, since he was a neutral having no relation either to the labor dispute or to the industry in which the dispute arose.

**Massachusetts—Injunctions; State v. Federal Jurisdiction.** The fact that a business affects interstate commerce and is within coverage of the Federal Labor Management Relations Act does not prevent a State court from enjoining a strike against employers in such business, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court held.<sup>18</sup> At least when violence, intimidation, and other illegal methods were used, the duty of policing strikes was held to remain with the States. The jurisdiction of the NLRB was held to cover only strikes the object of which was illegal.

In this case a strike for recognition was conducted by a union representing, at least toward the end of the strike, a majority of the employees of the struck employer. In the trial court, the employer obtained preliminary injunctions, and subsequently permanent injunctions, against the strike. That court found that the picketing by strikers was used as a means of instilling fear in others and to intimidate them so as to secure compliance with the union's wishes.

The appellate court held that a "labor dispute" was involved within the meaning of the State anti-injunction act. However, it upheld the injunction because all the conditions prescribed by the act for granting an injunction were found to have been met. It pointed to several United States Supreme Court decisions<sup>19</sup> that picketing was more than speech.

**Virginia—Picketing; Free Speech.** A Virginia anti-picketing law was held<sup>20</sup> to be an unconstitutional abridgment of free speech insofar as it prohibited picketing of a place of business by nonemployees.

A theater was picketed peacefully by nonemployees with signs urging the appointment of a Negro manager. Two pickets walked back and forth on the 20-foot street frontage

and urged others not to patronize the theater. The entrance was not obstructed, but box receipts fell. The pickets were arrested under a statute prohibiting any person who was not a bona fide employee of a business being picketed to participate in picketing such business, and were found guilty by the trial court of violating the act.

Upon their appeal, the State supreme court of appeals reversed the decision on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional. The court concluded from numerous decisions of the United States Supreme Court that, granting a State's power to regulate picketing, such regulation must have a reasonable basis. Such basis should involve the prevention of disorder, restraint of coercion, protection of life or property, or promotion of the general welfare. The State anti-picketing law made the sole criterion of legality of picketing the question whether the picket was an employee of the business picketed, and disregarded the relevance of violence, the objectives, and the methods used in picketing. This statutory provision was held to have gone beyond the allowable area of State control and to have included within its scope activities which in ordinary circumstances constituted an exercise of free speech. Therefore the possibility that the State might have written a more specific statute which could have constitutionally prohibited the activities engaged in by the pickets<sup>21</sup> was held immaterial.

<sup>17</sup> Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>18</sup> This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of those acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

<sup>19</sup> *Finnan v. Elmhurst Contracting Co.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct., Dec. 11, 1950).

<sup>20</sup> *Foley Bros. v. Flurdo* (336 U. S. 281 (1949)).

<sup>21</sup> *In re International Association of Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers, Local No. 7, AFL* (92 NLRB No. 134, Dec. 21, 1950).

<sup>22</sup> *In re Clara-Vol Picking Co.* (87 NLRB No. 120, Dec. 16, 1949).

<sup>23</sup> *New Jersey Mills, Inc.* (92 NLRB No. 122, Dec. 11, 1950).

<sup>24</sup> *Andrews Co.* (87 NLRB No. 62, Dec. 6, 1949).

<sup>25</sup> *United States v. Switchmen's Union* (U. S. D. C., W. D. N. Y., Aug. 11, 1950).

<sup>26</sup> *In re Debs* (158 U. S. 564 (1894)).

<sup>27</sup> *NLRB v. Stacker Mfg. Co.* (C. A. 3, Nov. 28, 1950).

<sup>28</sup> *NLRB v. Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.* (304 U. S. 333 (1938)).

<sup>29</sup> *In re Sailors' Union of the Pacific* (92 NLRB No. 93, Dec. 8, 1950).

<sup>30</sup> *In re International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Truck Drivers & Chauffeurs, Local Union No. 897 (AFL)* (87 NLRB No. 82, Dec. 9, 1949).

<sup>31</sup> *New Broadcasting Co. v. Kibbe* (U. S. D. C., S. D. N. Y., Nov. 24, 1950).

<sup>32</sup> *Allen Bradley Co. v. Local 2, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers* (325 U. S. 707 (1945)); *United States v. Hutchinson* (312 U. S. 219 (1941)).

<sup>33</sup> *Holl v. Superior Court* (Cal. Dist. Ct. of App., Nov. 14, 1950).

<sup>34</sup> *Thayer Co. v. Binnall* (Mass. Sup. Jud. Ct., Nov. 16, 1950).

<sup>35</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 134).

<sup>36</sup> *Edwards v. Commonwealth of Virginia* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., Sept. 6, 1950).

<sup>37</sup> See *Hughes v. Superior Court* (330 U. S. 460 (1950)) Monthly Labor Review, July 1950 (p. 134), for a decision that a State can prevent picketing to compel hiring of persons of a specified race.

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## December 12, 1950

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR established minimum wages ranging from 85 cents to \$1.40 an hour, under the Walsh-Healey Act, for work on Government contracts in the chemical and related products industry in the 48 States and the District of Columbia, effective January 23, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 249, Dec. 23, 1950, p. 9238.)

## December 13

RAILROAD SWITCHMEN, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) started a strike. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 14, 1950.)

On December 15, the President urged the men to return to work, and on December 16, work was accordingly resumed. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 17, 1950.)

On December 21, the 2-year wage-hour dispute of the trainmen and the operators that led to Government seizure of the railroads on August 27 (see Chron. item for Aug. 27, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950) ended with a 3-year agreement providing cost-of-living adjustments and wage increases. The agreement was signed by leaders of the four operating brotherhoods, subject to final acceptance of union chairmen. (Source: Memorandum of agreement, White House, Dec. 21, 1950.)

On January 7, the Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) joined the other three operating unions in rejecting the agreement. (Source: New York Times, Jan. 8, 1951.)

## December 14

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, following the first meeting of the Management-Labor Committee on Defense Manpower (composed of leading officials in both groups), announced that regional and area manpower committees will be established in industrial production centers and major cities to aid in the effective use of manpower in the national defense program. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor Press Service, week of Dec. 18, 1950, and New York Times, Dec. 15, 1950.)

THE UNITED LABOR POLICY COMMITTEE, representing the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, and the International Association of Machinists (Ind.), was organized in Washington, D. C., to act jointly on stabilization and mobilization problems resulting from the national emergency. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 18, 1950.)

## December 15

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 7 (AFL)* and *Sidney Arthur Lennox, et al.*, ruled that union violated amended NLRA by refusing to issue work permits to six individuals and by requiring employer to lay them off for lack of work permits. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, 27 LRRM, p. 1145, Dec. 25, 1950.)

THE MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT, in deciding against an appeal brought by United Electrical Workers (UE), ruled that local unions affiliated with UE may, after expulsion of UE from CIO, disaffiliate from UE by majority or unanimous vote and take their property with them. (Source: Labor Relation Reporter, vol. 27 LRRM, No. 17, Jan. 1, 1951, p. 2177.)

## December 16

THE PRESIDENT proclaimed the existence of a National Emergency and, by Executive Order No. 10193, established the Office of Defense Mobilization in the Executive office. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 245, Dec. 19, 1950, pp. 9029 and 9031.)

On December 20, Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric Co., was confirmed by the Senate as Director of Defense Mobilization, with full authority to direct, control, and coordinate all mobilization activities. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 96, Dec. 20, 1950, p. 16994.)

On January 3, 1951, the President, by Executive Order No. 10200, established the Defense Production Administration and appointed William H. Harrison, Director of National Production Authority, as its administrator with authority for central programming of production programs for the national defense, subject to the direction of the Director of Defense Mobilization. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 2, Jan. 4, 1951, p. 61, and New York Times, Jan. 4, 1951.)

## December 18

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division established minimum hourly wages, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, of 55 cents for the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico, effective January 15, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 248, Dec. 22, 1950, p. 9186.)

On December 26, the Administrator announced adoption of minimum wage rates, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, for home workers in the Virgin Islands, effective February 2, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 1, Jan. 3, 1951, p. 6.)

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY, in Ceiling Price Regulation No. 1, froze prices of new passenger automobiles as of December 1, 1950, until March 1, 1951, whereupon the General Motors Corp. suspended sale of its 1951 models, having announced a price increase on

December 5. (Source: Federal Register, Vol. 15, No. 245, Dec. 19, 1950, p. 9061; New York Times, Dec. 27, and Dec. 19, 1950.)

On December 21, General Motors Corp. withdrew its suspension notice. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 22, 1950.)

On December 22, ESA, in Wage Stabilization Regulation No. 1, also froze wages in the new passenger automobile industry to March 1, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 250, Dec. 27, 1950, p. 9326.)

## December 19

THE PRESIDENT, by Executive Order No. 10194, established in the U. S. Department of Labor, the Federal Safety Council, having representatives of executive departments and agencies and concerned with safety measures for civilian employees of the Government. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 15, No. 247, Dec. 21, 1950, p. 9137.)

## December 20

THE NLRB in the case of *Round Mountain Gold Dredging Corp. and Operating Engineers, Local Union 3, International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL)*, ruled that alleged statement of the union's representative that a failure to vote would be counted against the union, even if made, does not warrant setting aside election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27 LRRM, No. 17, Jan. 1, 1951, p. 1167.)

THE ACT extending Federal rent control through March 31, 1951, was approved (see Chron. item for June 23, MLR Aug. 1950). (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 96, No. 212, Dec. 21, 1950, p. D1145.)

THE NLRB in the case of *E. B. Law and Son and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local No. 941 (AFL)*, ruled that employer's request of employees that they record on "open ballot" their choice for or against union, in presence of employer, was coercive. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27 LRRM, No. 17, Jan. 1, 1951, p. 1168.)

## December 22

THE NLRB, in the case of *National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO)* and *George C. Quinley*, rules that union unlawfully caused shipping company to discriminate against crew member by instructing its members to refuse to sail on same ship with such crew member, and that the NLRB is not required to make unfair labor practice finding against employer as prerequisite to finding that union caused employer to discriminate against employee. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27 LRRM, No. 17, Jan. 1, 1951, p. 1172.)

## December 26

THE NLRB, in the case of *Ambassador Venetian Blind Workers' Union, Local No. 2665*, affiliated with the *United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL)* and *Viola Dodd*, ruled that union unlawfully caused employer to discriminate against employee by threatening

continuation of strike if employee was reinstated, and that the union is solely liable for back pay to employee whom it caused employer to discharge unlawfully even though employer was not a party to case. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27 LRRM, No. 17, Jan. 1, 1951, p. 1171.)

## December 27

THE NLRB, in the case of *United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), District 31 Local Nos. 4060, 4042, 4671, and 5650 and R. E. Beery et al.*, ruled that union restrained and coerced nonunion miners by mass invasion of nonunion mine to compel employer to cut workweek to conform to that at union mines. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 19, 27 LRRM, Jan. 8, 1951, p. 1192.)

## December 28

THE COUNCIL of Economic Advisers submitted its fifth annual report to the President, in accordance with the terms of the Employment Act of 1946. (Source: Business and Government, fifth annual Report to the President by the CEA, Washington, Dec. 28, 1950.)

On January 8, President Truman delivered his State of the Union address to Congress. (Source: Message of the President to Congress on the State of the Union, White House release, Jan. 8, 1951.)

## December 29

THE NLRB, in the case of *General Electric Co. and United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.)*, ruled that preelection letter indicating employer's preference for dealing directly with its employees did not interfere with election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 27, No. 19, Jan. 8, 1951, 27 LRRM, p. 1194.)

## January 4, 1951

THE 600,000 members of the International Association of Machinists returned to the AFL, having left the organization in 1945 in a controversy regarding jurisdiction. (Source: AFL News, Jan. 5, 1951.)

## January 8

THE first Inter-American Regional Conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions convened in Mexico City, with representatives of the AFL, CIO, and UMW attending, and is one of a series being conducted throughout the world to establish regional subdivisions. (Source: CIO News, Jan. 8, 1951.)

## January 10

THE PRESIDENT approved the act amending the Railway Labor Act, to allow the union shop and check-off of union dues for railroad, express and bus company, air carrier, and other employees in the transportation industry. (Source: 81st Congress, 2nd sess., Public Law 914, Jan. 10, 1951.)

# Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, were shown with the title series.

## Special Review

*Studies in Leadership: Leadership and Democratic Action.*

Edited by Alvin W. Gouldner. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 736 pp. \$5.

This book is basically a series of articles by some 30 social scientists, mostly sociologists but including some psychologists, economists, lawyers, and magazine editors. It represents an organized, coordinated effort to analyze leadership as it expresses itself in the democratic society.

The authors first explore the problem of types of leadership and point out the distinction which exists between bureaucrats at one extreme and agitators at another. It is made clear, of course, that the bureaucrat in this sense is found not only in government but also in business, in unions, or in any other type of social structure. The bureaucrat is the type of effective administrator who makes the organization perform well in pursuit of its objective. The agitator is the opposite type of leader, a dynamic person who either stirs up the crowd or effectively expresses some of its aims in a period of crisis and confusion.

There are, of course, many shadings between these two. Each has his positive and constructive side. Thus, the agitator may become the sainted leader of a people or he may be the fascist portrayed in the article by Leo Lowenthal and Norbert Guterman. Likewise, one great sociologist of a former era characterized the bureaucrat as almost the ideal type of person for an advanced social order.

However, Robert K. Merton, in the first article of the book, attempts to appraise both the constructive and the negative aspects of bureaucracy.

Types of union leadership are portrayed in articles by Eli Chinoy, John W. Alexander, and Morroe Berger. It is noteworthy that in certain stages of union development the agitator type is likely to come to the top, whereas with the passage of time the bureaucratic type takes over as the conservator of the organization.

Types of minority leadership are portrayed in articles on the Jews, Negroes, Italian-Americans, and Feminists.

Reinhard Bendix turns his attention to government

itself in an article on "Who Are the Government Bureaucrats?". He pays special attention to the "middle" bureaucrats who rank under the top political leaders but above the mass of clerical workers.

Mr. Bendix makes some interesting comparisons of this government leadership with the type of leadership found in the business world. He comes to the conclusion that government bureaucrats, on the whole, have more widely diverse experience and are less of a class group than the businessmen. In analyzing the public suspicion concerning government bureaucrats (and business leaders also), he clearly shows the inconsistency of public opinion: bureaucrats are characterized as inefficient on the one hand and at the same time are greatly feared for their power on the other. Both obviously cannot be true, and the author concludes that the balance is on the side of efficiency rather than of power. Daniel Bell and other writers in another section of the book provide an interesting analysis of authoritarian and democratic leaders. They show that while there are some common traits there are also sharp and distinctive differences. As Kurt Lewin points out, the authoritarians work from the leader down to the mass, while the democrats work cooperatively with the group and tend to reflect pressures from below.—EWAN CLAGUE.

## Agriculture

*The Hired Farm Working Force, 1948 and 1949, With Special Reference to Coverage of Hired Farm Workers Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.* By Gladys K. Bowles, Louis J. Ducoff, Margaret Jarman Hagood. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1950. 45 pp.; processed.

*Migratory Farm Workers in 1949.* By Louis J. Ducoff. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1950. 20 pp.; processed. (Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 25.)

Comparisons are made, from data now available for the first time, between migratory hired farm workers and other workers on farms. The comparisons include population characteristics, and employment and earnings at farm and nonfarm work. The basis of the comparisons is a national cross-section survey of households, made by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

*Mexican Farm Wages and Farm Labor Productivity.* By John A. Hopkins. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1950. 13 pp., maps. (Foreign Agriculture Report No. 46.)

Comparative data for the United States and Colombia are included.

*Report of a Survey of Problems in the Mechanization of Native Agriculture in Tropical African Colonies.* London, Colonial Office, Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health, and Forestry, 1950. 121 pp., diagrams, maps, illus. 4s. 6d net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

## Handicapped

*Achieving Goals for the Handicapped.* Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 1950. 231 pp., illus. \$1.

Proceedings of annual convention of the society, New York City, November 6-10, 1949.

*Hiring the Handicapped in the Federal Civil Service.* Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1950. 4 pp. (Pamphlet No. 16.)

*Operation Rehabilitation.* By G. Gingras, M.D., and Maurice Mongeon, M.D. (In *Industrial Health Review*, Department of National Health and Welfare, Industrial Health Division, Ottawa, October 1950, pp. 1-5, illus.)

*The Principles and Practices of Rehabilitation.* By Henry H. Kessler, M.D., and others. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1950. 448 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, forms, illus. \$9.

The first half of this book deals with basic principles of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, and the second, with the application of these principles to specific types of physical and mental disabilities. Some attention is given to employment problems.

*Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.* By Roma K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1950, No. 19.) \$1.

*Proceedings of the First Institute on Rehabilitation Problems in Puerto Rico, San Juan, February 1-4, 1950.* San Juan, [University of Puerto Rico], School of Tropical Medicine, 1950. 157 pp.

*Milestones in Rehabilitation of the Blind [in Canada].* By Paul C. O'Neill. (In *Canadian Welfare*, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, October 15, 1950, pp. 3-10, illus. 30 cents.)

*A Selected List of Periodicals that Publish Articles Concerning the Handicapped.* Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., October 1950. 5 pp.; processed.

## Income and Savings

*Expenditures and Incomes in 1950.* (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, December 1950, pp. 1565-1576, charts. 20 cents.)

The article includes data on total personal income, expenditures, and saving.

*1950 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part IV: The Distribution of Consumer Saving in 1949.* (In *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, November 1950, pp. 1441-1455; also reprinted.)

*Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings.* By Simon Kuznets. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1950. 68 pp., charts. (Occasional Paper No. 35.) \$1.

The upper income groups as defined for this analysis are the "top 1 percent" and the "top 5 percent" in terms of per capita income. The estimated aggregate income of the highest 1 percent rose from 14.0 percent in 1919 to 17.2 percent in 1928 and 1929 and thereafter gradually fell to 9.1 percent in 1944. In terms of "disposable income" the proportion rose from 12.2 percent in 1919 to 19.1 percent in 1928 and fell to 6.7 percent by 1944. A slight rise in the percentages is indicated after 1944. Similar trends are shown for the top 5 percent.

## Industrial Relations

*Collective-Bargaining Provisions: Preamble, Scope of Bargaining Unit, Duration of Agreements.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 54 pp. (Bull. No. 908-19.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Communication Within Industry: Principles and Methods of Management-Employee Interchange.* By Raymond W. Peters. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1950. 198 pp., bibliography, charts. \$3.

Methods adopted by employers to communicate with workers are described, and evaluated by reference to the functions which a good system should perform. The author maintains that good communication systems, by revealing management's point of view to the worker and the worker's point of view to management, result in cooperation, increased productivity, and greater satisfaction with the system of free enterprise.

*Community of Interests Between Unions, Employers, and Investors.* [Duluth?], University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1950. 30 pp.; processed. (Mimeographed Release No. 3.)

Proceedings of conference conducted by Industrial Relations Center and other branches of University of Minnesota, Duluth, December 10-11, 1949.

*Emerging Patterns in Industrial Relations.* Edited by E. Clark Worman. New York, Young Men's Christian Associations, National Council and Committee on Industrial Service, 1950. 136 pp., illus. \$1.50.

Proceedings of 32d Silver Bay (N. Y.) Conference on Human Relations in Industry, July 19-23, 1950.

*Improving Worker Performance Through Industrial Relations.* By A. C. Thornton. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1950. 13 pp. (Management Report No. 80.) \$1.

*Joint Consultation Over Thirty Years—A Case Study.* By C. G. Renold. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1950. 195 pp., charts. 18s.

*La Démocratie Industrielle et les Comités d'Entreprise en Suède.* By Charles Leger. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1950. 227 pp., bibliography. (Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 14.)

### Industries and Occupations—Selected Reports

*Employment Outlook in Petroleum Production and Refining.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (in cooperation with Veterans Administration), 1950. 50 pp., maps, charts, illus. (Bull. No. 994.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Grey Ironfounding.* London and New York, Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 1950. 125 pp., maps, diagrams, illus. 3s.6d.

Report on production methods, working conditions, and related matters in the grey-ironfounding industry in the United States, by a British productivity team which visited this country in 1950.

Delegations representing various other British manufacturing industries visited their counterparts in the United States in 1949 and 1950, under arrangements by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity. Their reports have been published by the Council and are also available from the Economic Cooperation Administration, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.

*Report on an Inquiry into the Operation of the Catering Wages Act, 1945, in the Hotel Industry, [Great Britain].* London, Minister of Labor and National Service, Catering Wages Commission, 1950. Various pages. (Cmd. 8004.) 5s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The commission's recommendations deal with complaints made by the hotel industry to the effect that the orders previously issued under the Catering Wages Act concerning split shifts, spread of working hours, overtime payments, days of rest, and tipping, impose unreasonable costs on the industry and lead to reductions in service which, in turn, tend to divert tourists from Great Britain.

*British Railways—The Human Problem.* By Frank Pickstock. London, Fabian Society, 1950. 36 pp. (Research Series, No. 142.) 2s.

Reviews the history of trade-unionism and industrial relations on the British railways. Describes problems of railway organization and the significance for industrial relations of the centralized scheme which was adopted. Describes in detail the operation of joint consultation before and after nationalization and analyzes both shortcomings and achievements.

*Labor Conditions in the Oil Industry in Iran.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1950. 87 pp., map, illus. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 24.) 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

*Prospects and Problems of the Textile Industry in Western Germany.* By René Roux. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, September-October 1950, pp. 264-

290, map. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Post-war Developments in the Japanese Textile Industry.* By Chiang Hsieh. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, November 1950, pp. 364-388. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

### Labor Organizations

*Disciplinary Procedures of Unions.* By Clyde Summers. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 15-32. \$1.25.)

*Leadership in a Local Union.* By Joel Seidman, Jack London, Bernard Karsh. (In American Journal of Sociology, Chicago, November 1950, pp. 229-237. \$1.25.)

*The Technical Engineering Service of an American Trade Union.* By Solomon Barkin. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1950, pp. 609-636. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Forty-Sixth Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1949-50 (With Statistics of Membership, 1947-48-49).* Boston, Department of Labor and Industries, 1950. 122 pp. (Labor Bull. No. 194.)

*Membership of Trade Unions, [Great Britain, End of 1949].* (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, November 1950, pp. 365, 366. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

*Report of Proceedings at the 82d Annual Trades Union Congress, Brighton, [England], September 4-8, 1950.* London, Trades Union Congress, 1950. 638 pp.

*Trade Unions in Natal.* By H. G. Ringrose. (In South African Journal of Economics, Johannesburg, September 1950, pp. 267-284. 6s. net.)

*Verslag Over de Jaren 1947-1948-1949, Algemene Nederlandse Landarbeidersbond.* Utrecht, Algemene Nederlandse Landarbeidersbond, [1950?]. 268 pp., illus.

Report of Netherlands General Agricultural Workers' Union for 1947 to 1949.

*Fagorganisasjonen i Norge: 1, Fra Avmakt til Stormakt, 1870-1920, av Gunnar Ousland; 2, De Store Kamp-Åra, 1921-1931, av Gunnar Ousland; 3, Fra Verkstedet til Samfunnet, 1932-1939, av Gunnar Ousland; 4, Under Okkupasjonen, 1940-1945, av Alfred Skar.* Oslo, Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisasjon i Norge, 1949. 4 vols.

History of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions.

### Military Leave

*Military Leave Policies of 500 Corporations.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1950. 28 pp., charts. \$1.

Survey of military leave policies in effect in September and October 1950 based on information furnished by both large and small companies in major industries.

*Military Leave Policies of 35 Selected Companies, October 1950.* New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1950. 5 pp. and pasters. (Industrial Relations Memo No. 120.) \$1.

*Military Leave—What Happens to Benefit Plans?* By John J. Speed. (In Conference Board Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, November 1950, pp. 410, 411.)

A check list for company guidance in writing a military-leave policy was published in the Management Record for September 1950 (p. 324); the matter of bonus payments to workers leaving to enter the armed services was discussed in the October issue (p. 378).

*Survey of Military Leave Policies [of 246 Companies].* New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1950. 5 pp.

## Pension and Welfare Plans

*Arbitration and Arbitrators Under Pension Plans. Pension Plan Financing.* By Laurence J. Ackerman. Storrs, University of Connecticut, Labor-Management Institute, 1950. 6 and 14 pp., respectively; processed. (Mimeograph Bulls. Nos. 2 and 3.)

*Current Trends in Negotiated Pension Plans.* By Arnold W. Frutkin. (In Advanced Management, Society for Advancement of Management, New York, September 1950, pp. 13-15. 75 cents to members, \$1 to nonmembers of Society.)

*Pension Plans—Check List for Administrators.* By Jules J. Justin. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, November 1950, pp. 114-122; also reprinted.)

Outlines basic points to be considered in bargaining on a pension plan.

*Pension and Welfare Plans: Gratuities or Compensation?* By A. Norman Somers and Louis Schwartz. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1950, pp. 77-88. \$1.25.)

*Pensions and Health and Welfare Plans in Collective Bargaining.* Edited by Anne P. Cook. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1950. 63 pp. \$1.

Proceedings of second conference sponsored by Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, in cooperation with California bar members, April 13 and 15, 1950.

## Productivity

*The Productivity Measurement Program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. Various pagings, forms; processed. Free.

*Productivity in the Primary Smelting and Refining of Copper, Lead, and Zinc, 1939-49.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 6 pp.; processed. Free.

Another recent report in this series gives data for rayon and other synthetic fibers.

*Trends in Man-Hours Expended per Pair, Footwear, 1947 to 1948.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 25 pp. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Trends in Output per Man-Hour in Mining, 1935-49.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 40 pp., charts; processed. Free.

## Unemployment Insurance

*Unemployment Insurance: Experience Rating, 1949; Exhaustions, 1949.* (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, August 1950, pp. 42-53, chart; 59-67. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Unemployment Insurance Financial Developments Through June 30, 1950.* (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, September 1950, pp. 39-49. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Unemployment Insurance in California.* By Arthur P. Allen. Los Angeles, John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, 1950. 135 pp., charts, illus. \$2.

Discusses development of the California unemployment-insurance system and the major problems connected therewith, and evaluates the program.

*The Law of Unemployment Insurance in New York.* By David H. Colin. New York, New York University, Institute of Labor Relations and Social Security, 1950. xxiv, 412 pp., bibliography. \$6.

Comprehensive analysis and appraisal of the State law and its administrative framework. Major policies as to coverage, contributions, benefits, claims, and disqualifications of workers for benefits are examined in the light of the legislation and of administrative and judicial case decisions. The author makes recommendations for improvement of the system.

*Arbejdsløshedsløven, 1950.* Copenhagen, [Socialministeriet], 1950. 39 pp.

Text of the Danish unemployment-insurance law. A subject index is provided.

## Wages and Hours of Labor

*Wage Developments Through Collective Bargaining in 1949.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 50 pp.; processed. (Wage Movements, Series 3, No. 4.) Free.

*Lumber in the South, 1949 and 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 34 pp., charts; processed. (Wage Structure, Series 2, No. 76.) Free.

*Problems and Policies of Dispute Settlement and Wage Stabilization During World War II.* Washington,

U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950. 380 pp. (Bull. No. 1009.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summarized briefly in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 136).

*Wage Control.* By William H. Chartener. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1950, No. 22.) \$1.

Outlines control policies under the Defense Production Act of 1950, describes wage-control experience in World War II, and discusses effects of wage controls on the economy.

*Wage Determination Under Trade Unions.* By John T. Dunlop. New York, Augustus M. Kelley, Inc., 1950. 230 pp., charts. \$3.

Reprint, with a new 4-page preface by the author, of a book published in 1944.

*Wage Policy and Problems in a Preparedness Economy.* New York, American Management Association, 1950. 35 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 136.) \$1.25.

Presents a statement by a company official regarding the 1950 General Motors agreement, a trade-unionist's view of collective bargaining in a transition economy, and three other papers.

*Work-Force Effectiveness and Wage Policy.* By H. M. Dooty. San Francisco, California Personnel Management Association, 1950. 10 pp.; processed. (Management Report No. 77.) \$1.

*Minimum Wages in Latin America.* By Jorge Méndez. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1950, pp. 116-140. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Teollisuuden Työaika Vuosina, 1940-49.* (In Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja, Sosiaaliministeriö, Helsinki, No. 9-10, 1950, pp. 353-359.)

Report on working hours in Finnish industries, 1940-49. Includes data, by industry, on average hours worked in a 2-week period by each worker during each year. Printed in Finnish and Swedish with brief summaries in English (p. 392) and French (p. 395).

*Psychologie du Salaire: Rôle de la Rémunération du Travail dans les Relations Industrielles.* (In Producteurs, Institut Technique des Salaires, Paris, Nos. 15-16, 1950, pp. 6-49.)

Discusses the many components of a French worker's wages and the effect of the present wage structure in stimulating labor productivity.

*Wage Incentive Schemes [in Great Britain].* (In Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, October 1950, pp. 329-333. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

*Wage Regulation in New Zealand.* (In Industry and Labor, International Labor Office, Geneva, November 15, 1950, pp. 414-421. 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

## Women in Industry

*Every Woman's Guide to Spare-Time Income.* By Maxwell Lehman and Morton Yarmon. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1950. 312 pp. \$2.95.

*Women in Higher-Level Positions: A Survey of Women in Positions of Responsibility in Selected Fields of Business and Industry and in Specified Areas.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 86 pp., forms. (Bull. No. 236.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The Outlook for Women in Social Case Work in a Psychiatric Setting.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 56 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 235-2.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Digest of State Laws Relating to Night Work for Women, November 1, 1950.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 11 pp.; processed. Free.

*Legislation Affecting Household Employees (as of November 15, 1950).* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

*Recommended Standards for Employment of Women.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. Folder; bibliography.

*A Partial List of Public Trade and Industrial Schools Which Enroll Girls and Women.* Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, November 1950. 18 pp.; processed. (Miscellaneous, No. 2052.)

*Child Care Facilities for Women Workers.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, November 1950, pp. 389-406. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*The Role of Women in Wartime Britain, 1939-1945.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1950. 16 pp.; processed. Free.

## Miscellaneous

*Labor's Library: A Bibliography for Trade Unionists, Educators, Writers, Students, Librarians.* New York, Workers Education Bureau, 1950. 81 pp. 2d ed. (Publication No. 503.) 25 cents.

*Metropolitan Washington After 150 Years; Its Economic Expansion.* College Park, Md., University of Maryland, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1950. 29 pp., maps, charts. (Studies in Business and Economics, Vol. IV, No. 1.) Free.

*Socialization of Legal Services.* By Roma K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1950. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1950, No. 21.) \$1.

# Current Labor Statistics

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## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)												1949
	1950												
	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept. <sup>3</sup>	Aug.	July <sup>4</sup>	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force <sup>5</sup> .....	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742	66,177	64,108	63,813	63,021	63,003	62,835	63,475
Civilian labor force.....	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427	64,896	62,788	62,183	61,675	61,637	61,427	62,045
Unemployment.....	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213	3,384	3,057	3,515	4,123	4,064	4,480	3,490
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,153	1,240	1,955	1,107	1,051	1,814	1,629	1,130	1,130	1,229	1,583	1,086	1,399
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	408	475	420	464	679	754	664	634	666	1,143	1,143	1,171	971
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	167	147	128	201	221	249	181	252	321	560	547	418	302
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	217	175	183	272	266	334	474	559	708	722	650	542	456
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	194	204	257	269	285	361	439	481	475	449	448	396	361
Employment.....	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214	61,482	59,731	58,668	57,551	58,953	58,947	58,556
Nonagricultural.....	54,075	55,721	55,273	55,415	54,207	52,774	52,426	51,669	51,473	50,877	50,730	50,749	51,783
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,177	45,546	42,720	38,042	43,835	25,072	43,117	43,053	41,143	41,334	41,433	40,839	42,200
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,002	6,417	7,023	8,287	4,583	19,201	5,153	5,149	6,552	5,715	5,271	6,251	6,126
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,964	1,545	1,650	1,843	1,949	2,183	2,102	2,085	1,974	2,049
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,246	6,852	2,323	1,537	1,597	1,728	1,941	1,086	1,349
Agricultural.....	6,234	7,451	8,491	7,811	8,190	8,440	9,046	8,062	7,196	6,076	6,223	6,198	6,773
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348	6,975	5,970	5,123	4,551	4,334	3,979	4,778
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,698	1,739	1,613	1,603	1,575	1,711	1,459	1,811
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	348	306	245	356	295	238	246	292	318	255	300	329	297
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	399	163	88	170	223	158	88	187	280	295	317	451	199
Males													
Total labor force <sup>5</sup> .....	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000	46,718	45,614	45,429	45,204	45,116	45,102	45,174
Civilian labor force.....	43,535	44,010	44,208	44,726	45,818	45,708	45,429	44,316	44,120	43,879	43,799	43,715	43,785
Unemployment.....	1,459	1,459	1,172	1,462	1,664	2,120	2,200	2,130	2,628	3,002	3,429	3,262	2,472
Employment.....	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582	43,229	42,186	41,492	40,877	40,343	40,453	41,313
Nonagricultural.....	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605	36,216	35,067	35,220	34,800	34,698	34,880	35,399
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,308	31,175	30,820	31,103	31,800	31,803	31,823	30,800	29,722	29,562	29,338	29,108	30,077
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,598	12,762	2,805	2,829	3,483	3,156	3,909	3,711	3,424
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	968	980	809	817	654	732	756	754	909	898	922	904	884
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	1,062	962	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207	1,342	1,034	1,017	1,214	1,331	1,157	984
Agricultural.....	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977	7,013	6,589	6,272	5,967	5,645	5,573	5,924
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,751	4,962	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789	6,031	5,339	6,001	4,880	4,178	3,817	4,497
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899	743	895	925	1,146	942	1,064	1,017
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	208	200	146	219	181	162	162	186	251	188	228	262	234
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	338	133	82	143	183	126	78	170	205	274	298	399	177
Females													
Total labor force <sup>5</sup> .....	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742	19,459	18,494	18,694	17,817	17,888	17,733	18,301
Civilian labor force.....	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719	19,437	18,472	18,083	17,798	17,698	17,712	18,280
Unemployment.....	770	931	768	859	836	1,087	1,184	927	967	1,121	1,258	1,215	1,017
Employment.....	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632	18,253	17,545	17,116	16,674	16,440	16,494	17,263
Nonagricultural.....	17,490	17,167	16,796	16,638	16,752	16,160	16,220	16,072	15,233	15,987	16,032	15,869	16,414
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,869	12,371	11,894	8,939	12,035	6,187	11,994	12,173	11,421	11,772	12,067	11,731	13,183
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439	2,548	2,320	3,069	2,549	2,362	2,540	2,702
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	818	1,057	1,075	1,184	1,144	1,183	1,070	1,163
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	515	475	473	878	1,752	2,645	901	663	680	511	610	529	365
Agricultural.....	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463	2,933	1,473	923	688	578	625	849
Worked 35 hours or more.....	232	505	942	384	507	559	944	831	294	171	198	162	281
Worked 15-34 hours.....	371	732	835	897	711	796	996	718	878	429	329	365	494
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	80	106	99	127	114	76	84	106	87	67	72	67	63
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	61	30	6	27	40	32	10	17	45	21	19	32	12

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contains legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

<sup>5</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949 1948
Total employees.....	46,424	45,850	45,903	45,694	45,080	44,096	43,945	43,311	42,926	42,265	41,661	42,125	43,694	43,000 41,201
Mining.....	937	936	941	946	950	922	948	940	939	938	935	941	940	939 981
Metal.....	102.9	102.3	101.9	101.0	102.5	103.1	101.8	99.9	98.5	98.4	97.9	97.7	96.6	100.1 103.1
Iron.....	36.5	37.0	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.1	33.4	33.8	33.9	33.6	34.0	33.1	33.7	36.6
Copper.....	28.1	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.0	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.1	27.3	27.8
Lead and zinc.....	19.9	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.4	18.4	20.6	21.7
Anthracite.....	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.3	76.1	75.3	76.9	75.9	75.6	75.6	77.5	82.0
Bituminous coal.....	406.8	403.6	407.3	407.0	407.8	382.1	410.4	413.1	419.0	422.9	422.6	347.7	419.7	435.2
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	253.9	253.3	258.6	261.2	261.9	258.9	253.9	251.4	249.2	249.8	251.1	250.4	250.0	257.5
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	98.5	101.9	101.9	102.7	103.4	101.3	100.0	97.3	94.5	90.2	88.6	88.9	93.6	100.1
Contract construction.....	2,947	2,949	2,929	2,928	2,929	2,933	2,414	2,346	2,370	1,967	1,981	1,919	2,088	2,158 2,185
Nonbuilding construction*.....	504	533	540	548	519	493	442	389	328	312	327	378	428	416
Highway and street.....	212.0	229.8	234.3	240.0	228.8	213.5	182.4	150.2	118.3	110.4	117.1	147.7	178.1	172.1
Other nonbuilding construction*.....	292.0	303.3	305.8	307.5	290.4	279.3	260.0	238.4	210.0	201.9	209.6	230.7	250.3	243.8
Building construction.....	2,065	2,096	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,921	1,903	1,687	1,570	1,549	1,502	1,710	1,727	1,749
General contractors*.....	891	903	906	905	870	827	796	702	651	641	653	733	753	797
Special-trade contractors*.....	1,174	1,193	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,094	1,037	985	928	908	920	974	974	952
Plumbing and heating.....	294.3	296.7	293.7	285.7	278.7	267.4	267.1	249.3	242.6	241.7	249.7	254.3	248.8	239.7
Painting and decorating*.....	146.5	157.8	157.2	158.3	149.8	140.0	126.7	117.1	104.5	106.6	97.6	113.2	124.4	125.2
Electrical work*.....	138.4	137.5	135.8	133.7	131.0	127.6	122.0	120.2	118.6	118.0	119.5	125.1	125.1	124.3
Other special-trade contractors*.....	394.5	400.9	393.0	397.0	383.5	358.6	330.8	498.7	461.9	447.2	462.3	484.2	479.0	463.1
Manufacturing.....	15,708	15,742	15,825	15,885	15,450	14,777	14,686	14,415	14,148	14,105	13,997	13,980	14,148	15,288
Durable goods*.....	8,676	8,642	8,615	8,423	8,294	7,978	7,964	7,809	7,548	7,418	7,324	7,302	7,465	8,315
Nondurable goods*.....	7,032	7,100	7,210	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,702	6,604	6,614	6,685	6,673	6,638	6,728	6,970
Ordinance and accessories.....	29.3	28.3	27.4	26.6	25.0	23.7	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	21.3	21.6	24.8
Food and kindred products.....	1,517	1,577	1,649	1,739	1,718	1,617	1,519	1,461	1,432	1,420	1,409	1,432	1,491	1,523 1,536
Meat products.....	305.8	300.6	295.7	290.6	295.8	282.6	286.3	282.7	285.3	288.7	301.3	307.6	288.6	271.2
Dairy products.....	139.9	143.0	149.6	156.4	158.7	158.7	148.7	148.7	144.4	136.6	134.1	132.4	133.7	147.7
Canning and preserving.....	199.7	200.6	203.1	209.1	200.4	177.0	182.3	144.9	133.9	143.6	141.0	161.2	207.1	222.0
Grain-mill products.....	124.3	128.2	129.4	128.6	125.9	124.3	121.2	120.2	120.1	119.3	119.8	120.9	120.6	117.7
Bakery products.....	291.1	293.9	290.4	287.7	280.3	263.7	280.7	284.6	282.4	277.9	277.3	280.0	281.7	282.9
Sugar.....	49.6	48.7	34.5	33.5	30.6	29.4	28.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	28.9	42.5	32.7	34.5
Confectionery and related products.....	109.7	113.5	110.5	102.1	90.0	90.4	88.6	90.6	94.5	96.7	96.5	104.7	96.9	100.2
Beverages.....	216.5	217.4	230.0	240.1	234.2	224.8	212.8	200.0	205.1	198.2	196.2	205.4	211.4	218.6
Miscellaneous food products.....	140.1	143.0	145.4	144.3	141.8	140.4	135.5	134.1	135.3	133.2	132.3	135.4	137.6	141.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	85	90	95	96	89	82	82	83	83	85	88	92	94	100
Cigarettes.....	28.4	26.2	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.4	25.5	25.5	25.4	25.5	26.3	26.8	26.6	26.6
Cigars.....	43.2	43.1	41.7	40.7	38.9	39.9	39.7	39.3	40.9	42.2	42.4	43.4	44.6	48.3
Tobacco and snuff.....	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	8.8	13.3	14.4	10.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.5	8.9	7.4	10.8	10.7	10.1	11.2
Textile-mill products.....	1,348	1,355	1,356	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,264	1,232	1,261	1,272	1,273	1,265	1,274	1,224 1,362
Yarn and thread mills.....	171.5	171.1	169.5	164.4	156.7	156.4	153.3	154.7	158.5	159.4	157.7	157.7	149.3	177.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	637.2	637.9	637.4	625.0	601.5	610.4	602.9	602.8	604.2	600.6	597.4	604.1	581.9	645.7
Knitting mills.....	254.4	256.6	253.0	246.9	228.4	230.9	231.6	236.1	239.8	241.1	241.7	244.7	251.4	249.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	90.0	93.5	92.6	89.2	84.9	86.4	86.4	89.5	89.5	89.9	89.3	90.0	86.4	89.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	62.5	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	59.8	59.8	60.9	60.5	60.3	59.3	58.8	58.9	64.8
Other textile-mill products.....	136.4	135.5	133.2	129.2	120.3	119.8	119.7	117.8	119.6	121.2	119.1	119.1	116.0	135.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,188	1,180	1,222	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,063	1,091	1,119	1,174	1,180	1,146	1,156	1,136 1,162
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	151.6	153.3	151.4	152.4	140.6	145.5	143.2	146.0	146.2	148.9	143.5	140.7	141.5	154.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	271.9	272.6	272.3	270.4	249.3	255.1	258.6	262.2	260.6	262.8	268.5	264.5	267.8	290.1
Women's outerwear.....	310.0	331.7	340.0	340.3	299.1	281.3	285.2	305.2	338.9	348.2	334.9	330.1	328.6	342.4
Women's, children's undergarments.....	113.2	113.9	111.1	105.9	95.8	98.9	101.3	105.5	107.1	106.3	102.3	104.4	98.9	97.4
Millinery.....	18.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	17.8	18.9	20.7	25.5	26.3	24.2	22.3	22.3	22.9
Children's outerwear.....	65.7	68.7	68.6	68.5	67.2	65.3	62.6	63.6	64.4	65.6	65.6	64.5	63.4	59.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	97.3	101.6	99.0	96.2	86.6	88.5	84.5	82.6	83.6	82.8	80.0	90.0	88.2	90.1
Other fabricated textile products.....	151.9	157.8	152.5	150.1	137.9	137.8	137.9	136.9	138.4	137.9	137.3	139.1	135.8	125.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	815	839	849	853	845	812	803	784	753	738	713	702	744	736 812
Logging camps and contractors.....	77.6	77.8	78.1	78.8	76.2	73.7	67.4	59.2	56.3	49.2	45.0	61.5	61.5	72.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....	486.5	493.8	498.7	494.5	474.6	467.3	459.1	439.8	429.8	416.1	411.2	433.9	431.7	472.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	129.2	130.3	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.4	122.0	120.2	121.2	116.8	116.7	117.4	110.5	119.5
Wooden containers.....	82.5	82.9	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.9	75.5	74.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	73.7	73.3	81.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	63.5	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	59.9	59.5	59.8	58.8	57.7	56.8	57.1	59.0	65.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing-Continued</b>															
Furniture and fixtures	374	377	370	376	367	350	349	348	347	344	341	333	332	315	348
Household furniture		270.6	271.0	269.0	262.1	249.5	249.8	248.5	247.3	244.9	238.1	236.8	222.0	247.0	
Other furniture and fixtures		106.2	107.6	107.1	104.9	100.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	97.1	96.1	95.1	93.5	94.6	100.9
Paper and allied products	500	499	490	488	479	465	467	459	458	455	453	451	455	447	470
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		242.4	241.3	241.5	238.6	234.8	233.2	231.8	230.6	230.2	229.3	228.4	229.0	226.9	240.7
Paperboard containers and boxes		141.8	140.6	137.4	131.7	123.4	124.2	121.3	121.3	120.5	120.0	119.8	123.1	117.1	121.4
Other paper and allied products		114.5	108.8	109.2	109.1	106.4	107.6	105.7	105.6	104.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	103.1	107.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	756	755	751	746	741	739	739	736	735	734	732	730	730	727	725
Newspapers		292.5	290.1	285.1	282.7	283.1	283.0	283.9	283.5	281.6	280.5	282.7	288.6	282.5	267.5
Periodicals		53.4	52.9	51.5	51.8	51.7	51.4	51.6	51.5	52.0	52.1	52.3	53.0	53.4	54.7
Books		48.2	48.2	48.4	46.2	46.3	46.0	46.0	45.3	45.2	44.8	45.0	45.2	44.6	46.6
Commercial printing		205.1	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	199.6	197.9	198.9	199.2	198.5	200.4	201.5	197.1	197.5
Lithographing		42.5	42.3	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	42.2	41.1	45.1
Other printing and publishing		113.5	112.9	110.0	108.9	108.2	106.8	106.2	105.7	106.3	106.7	106.8	108.1	108.0	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	719	720	720	701	684	669	670	671	675	671	665	658	660	664	699
Industrial inorganic chemicals		77.5	76.1	69.3	68.3	70.3	72.9	71.4	70.5	69.4	68.8	65.8	66.6	68.4	70.9
Industrial organic chemicals		210.3	208.6	206.4	203.6	199.8	198.4	195.7	194.1	191.9	189.3	187.9	187.8	192.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines		99.9	99.4	98.4	96.7	95.9	94.2	93.1	93.4	91.1	91.4	94.6	94.6	92.3	89.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers		73.7	74.2	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.5	69.7	69.1	68.9	68.3	67.6	67.1	67.3	70.7
Fertilizers		32.2	32.8	32.7	29.6	28.3	30.2	26.2	41.6	40.9	38.5	32.5	30.7	34.3	33.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		61.8	62.6	54.3	48.7	46.8	48.2	50.0	53.2	53.3	56.2	50.2	62.1	56.1	56.2
Other chemicals and allied products		164.7	165.9	165.4	164.0	155.6	154.9	154.4	153.4	153.0	152.4	150.3	151.5	153.0	163.0
Products of petroleum and coal	254	253	252	251	254	241	239	236	234	241	242	242	243	245	250
Petroleum refining		200.2	199.1	198.1	200.5	189.0	187.8	186.2	185.7	194.8	195.1	195.4	195.6	198.7	199.1
Coke and byproducts		21.3	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.1	21.1	20.7	20.5	19.7	19.6	20.2	20.4	19.5	20.0
Other petroleum and coal products		31.3	31.4	31.2	32.5	30.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.0	27.1	30.8
Rubber products	274	272	268	265	258	249	247	241	238	237	236	234	234	234	259
Tires and inner tubes		117.1	115.0	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.8	108.1	106.6	106.3	105.8	105.0	104.3	106.6	121.1
Rubber footwear		28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.2	23.6	24.9	27.0	26.4	29.6
Other rubber products		126.4	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	112.4	108.8	107.4	106.1	106.2	104.1	102.7	100.5	107.9
Leather and leather products	391	399	407	411	409	390	382	374	379	396	395	388	382	388	410
Leather		51.7	51.5	51.9	51.1	49.5	49.6	49.3	49.5	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.4	49.7	54.2
Footwear (except rubber)		249.1	253.9	259.5	260.4	252.8	247.2	240.4	244.3	257.4	257.4	254.9	247.1	251.0	260.1
Other leather products		98.4	101.7	99.6	97.5	88.1	84.9	83.5	85.4	88.4	87.9	85.2	85.5	87.2	95.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	551	551	545	532	532	512	511	501	487	478	475	469	470	484	514
Glass and glass products		145.7	141.0	133.8	137.9	130.8	134.4	131.7	128.8	128.8	123.9	121.7	122.7	122.6	135.9
Cement, hydraulic		42.8	43.1	42.4	43.3	41.7	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.6	41.0	41.7	42.2	41.8	45.8
Structural clay products		88.8	88.2	88.0	87.2	85.2	83.0	80.2	76.0	75.5	75.9	75.2	77.4	79.8	83.4
Pottery and related products		61.0	58.0	58.8	57.4	55.3	56.0	57.6	57.6	58.0	57.6	57.1	57.0	57.3	60.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		98.6	99.3	98.1	98.3	97.5	93.9	90.0	86.4	84.0	83.6	81.4	85.1	84.6	87.8
Other stone, clay, and glass products		114.5	113.1	110.5	107.4	103.5	101.4	99.4	77.1	94.7	94.1	93.2	94.3	97.1	105.9
Primary metal industries	1,318	1,302	1,292	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,216	1,190	1,171	1,144	1,137	1,121	1,112	1,101	1,247
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		636.6	636.0	632.5	630.5	621.4	616.4	606.3	599.2	583.3	587.5	584.8	580.4	550.4	612.0
Iron and steel foundries		262.1	255.7	250.2	241.2	229.7	227.7	220.8	215.7	208.6	203.6	198.3	198.8	217.0	259.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		55.2	55.9	54.8	55.1	54.3	55.2	54.6	54.2	54.4	54.1	51.1	49.6	52.3	55.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		102.6	102.4	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.2	95.1	93.2	92.4	90.6	89.0	88.1	87.0	103.8
Nonferrous foundries		107.0	105.0	100.7	96.0	92.1	91.4	87.3	84.3	83.3	80.8	79.0	78.4	75.8	85.2
Other primary metal industries		138.1	137.0	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.2	126.1	124.1	121.6	120.8	119.0	117.1	118.4	130.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,021	1,016	1,031	999	972	929	923	894	876	863	851	846	841	859	976
Tin cans and other tinware		50.0	50.7	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.6	45.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	41.2	41.1	45.8	48.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		169.0	166.3	163.1	156.7	153.0	156.2	154.3	152.5	151.2	147.3	145.2	142.9	142.3	154.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		162.9	163.7	164.1	158.8	147.2	148.1	144.4	143.9	140.4	137.8	133.0	136.8	132.0	165.8
Fabricated structural metal products		218.8	217.1	209.9	210.3	201.3	198.0	192.4	190.3	187.6	185.1	186.2	186.2	198.5	215.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		184.5	185.0	182.9	179.3	172.7	170.7	162.6	156.3	152.9	152.1	151.2	147.0	147.9	172.2
Other fabricated metal products		231.1	229.2	230.6	211.5	203.1	201.2	194.8	188.0	187.7	187.0	188.9	186.1	192.4	219.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,488	1,459	1,427	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,341	1,328	1,307	1,293	1,261	1,238	1,229	1,311	1,533
Engines and turbines		78.8	73.1	70.2	74.8	72.8	73.5	73.6	70.9	68.7	66.5	66.7	65.9	72.5	83.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors		164.9	162.3	140.5	179.5	180.1	180.5	180.7	180.5	177.3	175.2	171.0	168.3	181.3	191.3
Construction and mining machinery		110.4	109.2	105.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	95.9	95.4	95.2	93.4	91.3	90.6	101.3	122.6
Metalworking machinery		250.2	242.3	233.5	222.1	212.0	212.3	207.2	204.5	201.6	198.4	196.7	196.0	208.7	238.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		181.2	178.3	174.6	168.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	160.8	158.7	157.1	155.9	156.6	171.8	201.9
General industrial machinery		207.9	202.9	197.6	191.7	185.0	182.8	181.3	178.8	177.3	174.0	172.8	173.1	186.4	209.8
Office and store machines and devices		97.3	95.7	94.4	90.8	89.5	89.3	88.4	88.0	87.0	85.4	84.7	86.2	90.6	109.1
Service-industry and household machines		186.3	183.4	180.1	178.6	178.8	180.8	181.5	175.6	169.3	163.9	155.2	149.3	145.4	191.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts		182.4	178.4	171.4	166.3	160.5	158.5	156.2	152.6	149.3	147.0	143.9	142.9	153.2	183.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949 1948
	[In thousands]													
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>														
Electrical machinery	937	925	913	872	853	817	810	800	791	779	772	762	762	759 809
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	343.1	339.9	323.5	323.9	313.8	308.2	306.7	303.3	300.0	298.1	294.4	294.5	294.5	295.2 332.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.1	75.1	73.3	70.9	70.0	68.9	67.8	66.6	65.1	65.5	65.1	64.9	64.5	69.0
Communication equipment	352.5	345.2	326.5	318.1	297.0	296.1	289.4	287.6	283.2	279.7	276.7	275.5	271.1	312.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	153.9	152.7	149.0	139.6	136.2	136.6	136.5	133.7	130.5	128.8	126.6	126.9	128.3	154.8
<b>Transportation equipment</b>	1,355	1,358	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,305	1,269	1,122	1,100	1,091	1,197	1,112	1,212	1,263
Automobiles	872.1	923.8	913.3	907.9	883.7	893.4	862.4	720.3	698.9	699.0	797.4	703.2	769.0	792.8
Aircraft and parts	317.7	300.0	286.0	272.8	259.3	259.3	253.9	252.4	251.7	251.7	251.7	252.5	255.6	228.1
Aircraft engines and parts	217.6	205.2	195.8	183.7	172.8	170.5	169.6	167.9	165.5	166.1	166.8	167.0	169.7	151.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	57.5	54.5	52.5	54.1	52.8	52.1	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.8	46.7
Other aircraft parts and equipment	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	33.7	31.8	29.5	27.5	26.0	26.0	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.0	26.2	22.4
Ship building and repairing**	88.3	85.6	80.1	91.7	81.2	80.9	80.0	79.9	80.2	81.2	79.4	82.8	100.3	140.7
Boat building and repairing**	75.3	73.8	75.8	78.4	67.4	66.4	66.2	66.7	68.3	70.0	68.9	72.3	88.2	124.2
Railroad equipment	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.5	13.8	13.2	11.9	11.2	10.5	10.5	12.1	16.4
Other transportation equipment	66.0	64.1	63.0	61.8	61.3	63.5	61.6	58.4	56.2	56.0	60.6	64.2	76.1	84.8
Instruments and related products	280	276	271	265	259	242	243	238	238	234	232	233	234	228
Ophthalmic goods	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	26.8	28.2
Photographic apparatus	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	50.1	49.1	48.1	48.2	48.1	48.3	48.8	52.6	60.3
Watches and clocks	33.8	32.7	31.5	28.0	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.5	28.9	28.3	30.3	31.4	31.4	40.8
Professional and scientific instruments	160.1	157.3	153.5	146.0	138.1	139.8	136.5	133.7	131.5	129.7	129.2	128.1	127.1	130.5
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</b>	498	510	511	493	471	430	439	434	435	432	429	420	436	466
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	58.1	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	52.8	52.7	52.7	53.2	54.4	54.2	56.2	55.4	60.3
Toys and sporting goods	81.9	84.6	81.3	78.9	71.5	72.6	70.3	69.5	67.2	63.8	61.7	66.8	68.7	80.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	65.7	65.8	63.7	61.1	52.1	52.4	51.4	53.1	56.5	59.4	56.7	58.4	57.7	62.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	303.9	302.7	290.8	276.0	254.8	261.3	260.0	239.8	258.5	251.3	246.9	254.6	243.8	262.8
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b>	4,130	4,125	4,136	4,139	4,190	4,080	4,025	3,845	3,999	3,873	3,941	3,800	3,930	3,979
Transportation	2,914	2,912	2,916	2,913	2,891	2,839	2,813	2,685	2,733	2,682	2,631	2,676	2,732	2,796
Interstate railroads	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,441	1,414	1,407	1,396	1,356	1,315	1,290	1,316	1,333	1,367	1,517
Class I railroads	1,292	1,291	1,286	1,272	1,246	1,240	1,195	1,188	1,188	1,123	1,148	1,149	1,191	1,327
Local railroads and bus lines	145	145	146	146	148	147	140	150	151	152	153	154	158	163
Trucking and warehousing	616	622	621	614	589	577	562	554	550	545	540	566	548	566
Other transportation and services	686	687	688	690	689	682	678	673	666	664	667	679	684	687
Air transportation (common carrier)**	76.7	76.9	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.6	74.6	72.7	74.2	73.6	74.5	75.2	76.7	77.9
Communication	668	664	670	671	667	662	659	657	654	654	657	660	666	696
Telephone	615.1	620.7	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.6	610.7	609.2	607.0	606.7	609.1	611.7	632.2	634.2
Telegraph	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.7	46.2	47.1	47.7	52.5	60.8
<b>Other public utilities</b>	548	549	550	553	558	556	545	538	537	536	538	538	537	521
Gas and electric utilities	524.0	525.4	529.5	531.7	530.4	522.3	515.8	512.5	511.5	510.6	511.5	513.0	512.0	497.0
Electric light and power utilities**	253.0	254.0	256.6	258.6	258.4	253.2	253.5	251.4	252.0	252.0	252.7	253.5	258.4	226.4
Local utilities	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	24.8	24.6	24.6	23.7
<b>Trade</b>	10,490	9,890	9,755	9,641	9,474	9,390	9,411	9,326	9,348	9,306	9,150	9,040	9,156	9,491
Wholesale trade	2,612	2,618	2,620	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,502	2,479	2,477	2,484	2,485	2,511	2,542	2,533
Retail trade	7,790	7,281	7,135	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,909	6,847	6,869	6,722	6,657	6,735	7,614	6,916
General merchandise stores	2,021	1,651	1,537	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,411	1,412	1,466	1,392	1,390	1,392	1,987	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,266	1,283	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,205	1,204	1,200	1,192	1,185	1,187	1,217	1,185
Automotive and accessories dealers	753	747	742	743	749	746	753	714	706	699	700	701	717	676
Apparel and accessories stores	637	598	558	540	491	501	536	533	545	519	496	513	632	554
Other retail trade	3,113	3,072	3,079	3,069	3,065	3,040	3,024	2,984	2,952	2,920	2,916	2,942	3,061	3,008

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group <sup>1</sup>—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949	1948
<b>Finance</b> .....	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>1,716</b>
Banks and trust companies.....	436	433	433	435	432	427	421	420	419	416	415	416	416	403	403
Security dealers and exchanges.....	60.9	60.7	60.9	61.4	61.3	60.0	59.2	58.2	57.7	57.2	56.1	55.4	55.4	55.5	57.9
Insurance carriers and agents.....	651	651	654	658	652	646	640	639	637	634	630	630	619	589	589
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	671	676	679	683	686	694	692	686	677	670	671	669	672	665	665
<b>Service</b> .....	<b>4,699</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,827</b>	<b>4,841</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>4,757</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>4,701</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>4,799</b>
Hotels and lodging places.....	433	440	475	512	515	482	451	441	431	430	428	443	464	478	478
Laundries.....	353.1	355.8	357.5	358.6	363.4	362.1	353.7	347.4	345.5	345.0	346.9	346.7	352.2	356.1	356.1
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	149.4	151.2	150.0	147.1	151.6	155.9	150.1	146.1	141.3	139.7	141.1	142.7	146.9	149.9	149.9
Motion pictures.....	243	244	245	244	245	249	236	236	236	236	235	238	237	241	241
<b>Government</b> .....	<b>6,376</b>	<b>6,037</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>6,004</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>5,832</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>5,760</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>5,813</b>
Federal.....	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,851	1,890	1,939	1,802	1,800	1,804	2,101	1,902	1,827
State and local.....	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	3,981	4,010	3,976	3,957	3,942	3,973	3,940	3,911	3,786

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> New series; employment data are available from January 1945.

<sup>6</sup> New series; employment data are available from January 1947.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

	[In thousands]												1949		Annual average
Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal:		90.7	89.9	91.1	90.8	91.4	90.0	88.5	87.2	87.3	86.9	86.2	86.1	80.0	94.7
Iron:		33.0	33.2	33.4	33.4	32.9	32.4	31.8	30.3	30.5	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.4	33.6
Copper:		24.6	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.3	25.0
Lead and zinc:		17.4	17.3	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.4	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.1	15.1	19.2
Anthracite:		60.9	60.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.8	71.6	70.7	72.3	71.4	71.1	71.8	72.8	78.8
Bituminous coal:		377.8	381.2	381.8	383.0	357.6	385.0	387.9	393.8	398.4	60.0	322.5	392.7	373.4	413.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production:		124.3	126.0	128.3	130.3	129.7	127.7	124.2	123.5	123.3	123.3	122.9	123.9	127.1	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:		89.5	89.5	90.2	90.6	88.8	87.6	85.0	82.4	78.3	77.3	76.7	80.1	83.7	87.6
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	18,975	13,022	13,133	13,016	12,809	19,151	19,068	11,541	11,597	11,549	11,480	11,440	11,604	11,597	12,717
Durable goods:	7,210	7,190	7,181	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,596	6,456	6,195	6,070	5,982	6,000	5,961	6,006	6,900
Nondurable goods:	5,765	5,832	5,952	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,470	5,385	5,402	5,479	5,478	5,449	5,543	5,501	5,808
Ordinance and accessories:	24.0	23.0	22.1	21.6	20.1	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	17.1	20.2	23.9
Food and kindred products:	1,136	1,194	1,266	1,350	1,331	1,231	1,141	1,090	1,065	1,060	1,055	1,078	1,139	1,172	1,197
Meat products:		244.1	240.2	235.7	235.8	234.8	232.0	227.4	223.3	228.3	231.5	243.7	251.0	231.3	218.8
Dairy products:		99.9	101.8	107.4	113.7	116.1	114.4	108.2	102.8	99.1	96.7	95.1	95.1	107.9	111.0
Canning and preserving:		174.0	234.3	324.2	302.1	222.8	150.6	126.8	119.9	109.3	109.8	116.5	135.6	140.8	180.3
Grain-mill products:		92.6	96.7	98.1	97.7	95.9	94.6	92.2	91.4	92.1	92.0	93.2	95.0	95.3	93.6
Bakery products:		193.3	196.7	194.3	192.2	193.9	190.7	192.6	191.0	190.0	187.6	186.1	189.8	191.2	195.5
Sugar:		43.9	43.2	29.5	28.8	28.0	24.7	24.4	22.6	22.9	22.7	24.9	38.1	28.5	30.0
Confectionery and related products:		92.9	96.4	93.2	83.4	73.6	73.8	72.7	74.6	78.4	80.9	84.6	90.5	83.0	85.3
Beverages:		149.0	149.8	159.4	169.3	163.5	156.5	146.4	140.9	139.4	134.4	135.3	141.3	150.6	161.4
Miscellaneous food products:		104.6	106.9	108.5	106.1	104.1	103.3	96.4	98.4	100.7	99.4	98.1	101.3	103.8	108.1
Tobacco manufactures:	78	83	88	89	82	75	75	76	78	81	85	87	87	93	90
Cigarettes:		23.8	23.7	24.5	23.1	22.4	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.1	24.3
Cigars:		41.0	41.0	39.5	38.6	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.2	38.7	40.2	40.3	41.2	42.4	46.2
Tobacco and snuff:		10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.5	12.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying:		7.7	12.2	13.4	9.8	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.4	9.7	9.8	9.0	10.2
Textile-mill products:	1,252	1,261	1,263	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,174	1,162	1,172	1,183	1,183	1,177	1,187	1,136	1,275
Yarn and thread mills:		160.7	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	146.4	143.0	144.5	148.7	149.4	148.5	148.5	140.3	168.5
Broad-woven fabric mills:		606.0	607.3	606.2	594.6	570.8	579.9	572.8	574.0	570.5	567.9	573.9	581.4	581.4	615.3
Knitting mills:		253.8	256.1	253.3	227.1	209.4	211.7	212.8	217.9	221.4	222.5	222.8	226.6	213.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles:		83.1	83.4	82.8	79.6	78.4	76.7	76.7	78.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	80.3	76.9	80.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:		55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	52.7	52.4	53.7	53.0	52.8	51.8	51.3	51.2	57.2
Other textile-mill products:		122.1	121.2	119.3	115.4	106.6	106.5	104.4	104.5	106.3	107.8	105.8	105.7	102.8	121.7
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,060	1,060	1,101	1,099	1,089	981	976	976	1,003	1,058	1,065	1,032	1,040	1,022	1,049
Men's and boys' suits and coats:		137.4	138.9	137.4	138.2	126.9	134.6	129.0	131.7	133.5	133.2	130.3	127.3	128.1	140.1
Men's and boys' furnishing and work clothing:		254.2	254.9	253.8	252.0	231.9	237.8	238.6	241.3	244.9	243.6	240.9	246.8	239.8	250.7
Women's outerwear:		276.6	297.2	305.3	306.6	265.6	247.9	253.5	271.6	305.4	315.2	302.4	296.1	294.3	308.7
Women's, children's undergarments:		101.9	102.7	100.4	95.9	88.6	88.6	91.1	93.8	97.0	96.5	92.5	94.5	89.4	88.7
Millinery:		15.9	20.2	20.7	20.9	17.6	18.3	16.4	18.0	23.8	23.4	21.4	19.4	19.5	24.2
Children's outerwear:		59.8	62.6	62.5	62.6	61.3	59.2	57.0	58.0	62.6	62.7	59.7	58.7	58.0	54.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel:		84.7	89.0	87.5	85.1	75.9	72.2	74.4	71.8	72.6	72.1	69.1	78.7	76.5	78.5
Other fabricated textile products:		129.9	135.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	115.8	115.4	116.6	116.2	115.9	118.3	115.8	107.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	751	774	784	790	783	750	741	723	692	677	652	642	662	676	752
Logging camps and contractors:		73.0	73.2	73.6	74.4	71.4	69.4	62.9	54.7	54.8	45.0	40.9	57.2	57.6	69.5
Sawmills and planing mills:		453.9	461.7	467.8	464.6	443.9	436.8	429.8	409.9	398.3	385.7	381.1	403.5	401.3	442.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:		113.2	114.3	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	106.2	104.4	101.7	101.2	101.6	101.9	95.7	105.0
Wooden containers:		76.7	77.2	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.4	69.9	69.1	67.9	67.6	68.1	67.9	76.0	
Miscellaneous wood products:		57.0	57.6	57.6	55.8	53.1	53.5	54.0	54.0	53.5	52.4	51.2	51.5	53.1	59.2
Furniture and fixtures:	324	327	329	327	319	303	303	302	303	301	297	289	289	272	306
Household furniture:		241.6	242.0	240.2	234.2	221.8	222.3	221.4	222.0	220.9	218.2	211.7	211.0	194.8	221.6
Other furniture and fixtures:		85.8	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	80.4	81.2	80.7	79.9	78.7	77.6	78.1	77.6	84.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

	1950												1949	Annual average	
Industry group and industry	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products.....	428	426	420	418	410	396	399	392	391	389	386	385	390	382	405
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	210.7	210.2	209.9	207.4	204.1	204.8	201.7	200.7	200.2	199.5	199.2	199.2	200.2	197.6	210.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	121.8	120.3	118.2	113.1	104.6	105.7	103.1	103.4	102.6	101.4	101.4	101.4	105.3	99.6	104.6
Other paper and allied products.....	93.6	89.8	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.9	86.9	86.6	86.2	85.4	84.2	84.8	85.2	88.4	89.4
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	514	515	514	510	504	499	500	498	497	496	495	493	501	495	501
Newspapers.....	149.8	149.1	151.1	149.6	149.6	150.1	149.3	147.7	146.4	145.3	142.0	142.2	141.2	141.2	133.5
Periodicals.....	35.0	35.2	35.2	34.5	34.1	33.7	34.5	34.0	35.2	35.1	34.5	34.8	36.0	37.3	37.3
Books.....	36.5	36.8	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.3	34.5	34.9	35.2	34.9	35.0	35.8	36.1	36.8	36.8
Commercial printing.....	170.6	170.4	166.5	165.0	164.4	165.7	164.1	164.9	165.3	164.6	167.2	167.8	164.4	165.5	165.5
Lithographing.....	33.4	33.2	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.9	31.0	30.8	30.7	32.7	31.9	35.1	35.1
Other printing and publishing.....	89.7	89.3	87.0	86.2	85.4	84.1	83.6	83.2	83.3	83.1	83.9	85.1	85.3	91.0	91.0
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	520	521	523	506	491	479	482	485	490	487	485	480	484	485	520
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	150.3	155.9	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	145.8	145.8	164.4
Industrial organic chemicals.....	160.0	159.0	157.7	154.8	151.5	150.0	147.8	146.0	144.9	144.0	143.7	143.7	145.8	145.8	164.4
Drugs and medicines.....	66.3	65.7	64.9	63.4	62.5	61.8	61.0	60.6	58.1	58.7	61.7	61.9	60.8	59.9	59.9
Fertilizers.....	25.9	26.6	26.4	25.3	22.1	23.9	29.9	35.6	34.9	35.2	26.5	24.9	28.6	29.6	30.2
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	50.5	51.3	43.5	38.2	36.2	37.6	39.6	42.7	44.9	45.8	49.0	51.9	46.1	46.6	46.6
Other chemicals and allied products.....	114.3	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	108.1	107.6	106.9	106.8	106.7	104.9	106.2	108.4	117.2	117.2
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	192	191	190	189	193	182	181	177	176	182	183	184	185	188	192
Petroleum refining.....	147.8	146.6	144.6	147.4	138.5	137.8	136.1	135.6	142.8	144.0	145.4	145.7	146.8	148.9	148.9
Coke and byproducts.....	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	17.8	17.8
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.8	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	24.8	23.2	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.3	22.1	22.0	25.3	25.3
<b>Rubber products</b>	222	221	219	215	208	200	199	194	191	189	188	187	187	186	209
Tires and inner tubes.....	93.1	91.6	91.7	89.6	88.3	88.0	85.9	84.0	83.4	83.1	82.6	82.1	83.6	96.2	96.2
Rubber footwear.....	23.3	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	19.3	19.1	19.3	19.4	18.8	20.1	22.1	21.6	24.6	24.6
Other rubber products.....	104.7	104.1	101.0	96.0	92.8	92.0	88.8	87.2	86.2	86.3	84.5	83.1	89.9	88.1	88.1
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	354	360	368	372	370	351	343	335	341	357	357	348	343	347	368
Leather.....	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.5	45.5	45.0	44.9	45.1	49.5	49.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	229.2	231.0	230.7	237.3	229.8	224.3	217.5	221.5	224.5	224.5	221.4	223.7	228.2	224.8	224.8
Other leather products.....	87.0	89.8	87.9	85.8	76.6	73.7	72.8	74.6	77.3	76.7	71.9	74.2	73.8	88.1	88.1
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	477	478	471	458	459	440	441	432	419	410	408	403	412	416	445
Glass and glass products.....	128.8	127.1	117.0	121.7	114.4	118.3	115.9	112.8	108.9	108.9	108.2	106.2	107.1	106.8	119.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.7	37.0	36.8	37.1	35.6	36.5	36.0	35.4	34.5	35.0	35.8	36.4	36.0	35.5	35.5
Structural clay products.....	80.7	79.9	79.8	78.9	77.0	75.5	72.8	68.6	68.5	68.3	68.6	70.5	72.5	78.5	78.5
Pottery and related products.....	55.3	52.3	53.0	51.8	49.8	50.6	52.2	52.3	52.7	52.2	50.7	51.6	52.2	55.4	55.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	84.3	84.6	84.1	84.3	81.5	80.2	76.4	73.5	71.3	71.3	69.8	73.1	72.4	76.4	76.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	91.8	90.4	88.0	84.9	81.7	80.0	78.5	75.9	73.9	73.2	72.6	73.7	75.6	84.0	84.0
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1,141	1,125	1,117	1,105	1,066	1,054	1,050	1,026	1,007	982	978	963	955	940	1,083
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	552.6	552.0	552.2	550.4	542.5	538.1	520.3	522.5	506.9	512.3	510.5	506.6	476.7	536.5	536.5
Iron and steel foundries.....	232.5	228.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	200.2	193.0	188.1	182.1	177.1	172.0	172.2	188.9	230.9	230.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	45.7	46.6	45.8	45.8	45.1	46.0	45.5	45.2	45.4	45.3	42.5	41.2	43.3	46.8	46.8
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	85.7	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.5	80.1	78.9	77.1	76.5	75.0	73.7	72.8	70.6	86.0	86.0
Nonferrous foundries.....	91.9	89.8	85.7	81.7	78.0	77.4	73.5	70.7	69.8	67.8	66.0	65.9	63.3	73.2	73.2
Other primary metal industries.....	117.0	115.6	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.0	105.1	103.3	101.2	100.0	97.9	96.8	97.1	109.1	109.1
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	853	850	851	837	814	773	769	742	722	709	698	693	688	701	812
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.1	45.8	49.8	50.2	45.5	43.1	40.1	39.0	38.0	36.3	35.9	36.6	39.9	42.2	42.2
Cutting, band tools, and hardware.....	143.3	141.7	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.6	130.7	129.2	127.6	125.7	121.2	119.3	118.4	131.6	131.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	135.3	137.0	137.1	131.9	120.4	121.9	118.6	117.7	114.0	112.3	107.4	111.1	106.0	137.1	137.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	172.2	171.3	165.6	165.1	158.0	158.0	148.5	145.8	142.7	140.6	141.5	142.2	152.3	168.7	168.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	160.0	161.0	159.1	155.8	149.9	148.1	140.5	134.4	131.2	130.4	128.6	124.8	125.8	148.6	148.6
Other fabricated metal products.....	186.6	194.2	187.5	178.1	170.0	169.2	163.6	155.6	155.8	155.1	157.0	153.7	156.0	183.8	183.8
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	1,158	1,135	1,105	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,033	1,022	1,003	981	960	937	929	1,001	1,203
Engines and turbines.....	60.5	55.2	52.1	56.6	54.7	53.5	56.0	55.4	53.4	51.1	48.9	48.8	45.0	53.9	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	125.6	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	141.2	141.5	142.4	139.5	137.4	133.2	130.6	142.4	151.7	151.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	70.4	68.4	68.3	68.1	66.5	64.4	63.7	72.4	91.1	91.1
Metalworking machinery.....	196.6	189.2	180.9	170.6	161.5	162.6	158.3	153.4	152.0	149.5	146.5	146.5	157.9	186.6	186.6
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	157.7	135.9	132.2	127.4	124.3	124.6	122.7	120.9	119.0	117.1	116.8	117.3	131.1	158.6	158.6
General industrial machinery.....	150.3	146.7	141.9	136.9	131.3	130.1	128.8	125.9	123.3	121.6	120.4	121.2	132.3	154.3	154.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	81.8	80.2	79.0	75.6	74.3	74.2	73.5	73.2	72.0	70.6	69.9	71.1	75.4	98.0	98.0
Service industry and household machines.....	152.1	148.9	146.1	145.3	145.5	147.9	148.7	143.3	137.8	137.8	124.0	118.7	115.4	156.3	156.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	147.7	144.2	137.9	133.4	128.1	126.5	124.1	120.4	118.2	116.7	112.5	111.5	120.4	147.5	147.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]															
Industry group and industry	1950												1949	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1949	1948
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Electrical machinery.....	726	718	708	673	655	620	615	606	595	580	573	561	559	552	656
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		253.2	250.7	237.1	226.5	226.6	221.9	221.5	217.1	213.0	211.4	207.8	207.6	210.7	251.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		61.9	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	55.1	53.7	52.5	50.9	50.7	50.4	49.8	49.0	54.6
Communication equipment.....		277.4	271.9	254.6	247.8	227.5	227.1	219.9	217.2	211.6	207.3	202.5	200.6	191.8	224.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		125.9	124.9	121.6	113.1	109.8	110.7	110.6	108.1	104.8	103.3	100.6	100.8	100.8	125.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,124	1,117	1,152	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,078	1,045	899	879	872	978	896	987	1,031
Automobiles.....		743.6	735.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	754.7	736.3	736.3	735.6	737.1	775.4	785.1	643.5	657.6
Aircraft and parts.....		254.3	220.0	229.4	199.0	188.1	186.6	185.2	184.9	184.0	184.0	184.3	184.0	188.5	166.6
Aircraft.....		161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	126.3	125.1	124.4	123.4	122.2	122.2	122.9	122.7	126.6	111.5
Aircraft engines and parts.....		41.5	38.9	37.3	38.9	37.4	37.0	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.8	36.0	37.4	33.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		25.5	24.9	22.1	20.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.2	16.6
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		75.4	74.1	76.3	79.0	67.9	68.3	67.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	66.1	69.0	85.0	123.2
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		64.1	63.0	64.8	67.5	56.1	55.6	55.2	55.4	56.9	58.5	57.5	60.5	75.0	109.3
Boat building and repairing.....		11.3	11.1	11.5	11.5	11.8	12.7	12.0	11.2	10.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	10.0	13.9
Railroad equipment.....		51.5	50.2	49.3	48.2	47.7	48.8	47.5	45.5	44.2	45.4	46.1	49.9	61.0	69.6
Other transportation equipment.....		11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.5	8.1	8.2	14.5	
Instruments and related products.....	212	209	205	199	187	178	180	176	174	172	171	172	173	177	200
Ophthalmic goods.....		21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	21.9	23.8
Photographic apparatus.....		40.6	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	35.3	38.4	45.4
Watches and clocks.....		28.9	28.0	27.0	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.6	26.8	26.6	35.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....		117.4	115.0	111.6	105.3	98.1	100.2	97.0	94.8	93.2	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.1	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	430	434	437	418	399	358	367	362	363	361	355	345	351	354	394
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		47.7	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	42.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.7	43.8	45.4	45.0	49.6
Toys and sporting goods.....		72.7	75.4	72.2	69.8	62.5	63.6	61.5	60.6	58.0	54.5	52.3	57.4	59.8	71.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		56.4	56.6	54.4	52.0	43.9	44.1	43.0	44.7	45.0	45.9	48.2	48.3	53.9	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		256.7	256.7	244.3	232.0	210.2	217.1	215.2	215.4	212.9	207.5	202.2	209.8	200.5	219.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production

operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

\* New series; data are available from January 1947.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	150.2	326.9	1950: May.....	144.5	348.0
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	June.....	147.3	362.7
1941: Average.....	132.8	154.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	July.....	148.3	367.5
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1949: December.....	140.4	320.3	August.....	156.3	394.4
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	1950: January.....	139.8	329.2	September.....	158.9	403.2
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	February.....	139.9	330.0	October.....	160.3	415.8
1945: Average.....	157.0	290.5	March.....	141.0	333.5	November.....	159.0	414.9
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.7	April.....	141.6	337.2	December.....	158.4	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>1</sup>	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Average.....	2,066,182	2,055,397	916,358	470,975	668,064	7,273	3,483
1949: Average.....	2,100,407	2,089,151	899,186	511,083	678,882	7,661	3,595
1949: December.....	2,288,367	2,276,635	799,888	804,038	672,709	7,854	3,778
1950: January.....	1,976,093	1,964,246	791,048	503,106	670,092	8,063	3,784
February.....	1,970,815	1,959,063	782,788	503,815	672,460	7,986	3,766
March.....	1,970,603	1,958,806	776,324	504,420	673,062	8,048	3,749
April.....	2,110,903	2,099,036	773,711	503,916	671,409	8,102	3,765
May.....	2,061,939	2,050,132	775,769	501,911	672,452	8,048	3,759
June.....	2,022,117	2,010,286	780,614	497,394	672,278	8,063	3,768
July.....	1,966,705	1,974,902	778,745	491,823	704,334	8,031	3,772
August.....	2,005,398	1,960,427	806,029	487,101	700,297	8,146	3,825
September.....	2,083,218	2,071,351	887,267	485,006	699,078	8,032	3,835
October.....	2,117,391	2,105,391	932,322	483,842	689,227	8,146	3,854
November.....	2,151,912	2,139,927	970,024	482,197	687,706	8,131	3,854
December.....	2,508,916	2,496,940	965,880	811,857	695,203	8,103	3,873
Payrolls (in thousands)—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1948: Total.....	\$6,223,486	\$6,176,414	\$2,680,770	\$1,369,072	\$2,116,872	\$30,891	\$16,181
1949: Total.....	6,699,270	6,647,671	2,782,286	1,538,741	2,306,664	34,437	17,163
1949: December.....	610,344	605,564	218,404	186,462	200,698	3,100	1,630
1950: January.....	553,090	548,372	214,870	132,177	201,525	3,148	1,570
February.....	521,041	516,525	198,094	131,085	187,376	3,083	1,433
March.....	583,186	578,339	228,091	133,461	219,787	3,222	1,635
April.....	539,430	534,757	192,199	131,117	211,441	3,232	1,441
May.....	577,915	573,036	220,044	130,361	222,621	3,246	1,543
June.....	573,659	568,889	221,123	131,302	216,564	3,214	1,558
July.....	551,510	546,806	212,778	129,803	204,225	3,206	1,498
August.....	618,049	613,138	230,451	130,361	223,326	3,277	1,634
September.....	601,454	596,537	261,527	128,754	206,546	3,200	1,717
October.....	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,696
November.....	621,491	616,009	273,633	129,869	213,107	3,292	1,560
December.....	688,620	683,884	266,908	213,247	213,679	3,207	1,529
Employment—Continental United States							
1948: Average.....	1,846,840	1,836,188	734,484	466,270	632,895	7,273	3,409
1949: Average.....	1,921,903	1,910,724	761,362	509,184	640,178	7,661	3,618
1949: December.....	2,134,592	2,122,037	688,698	501,008	633,330	7,854	3,701
1950: January.....	1,825,245	1,813,475	683,018	501,257	629,200	8,063	3,707
February.....	1,820,625	1,808,950	678,316	501,899	631,645	7,986	3,689
March.....	1,821,470	1,809,750	670,546	502,872	636,333	8,048	3,673
April.....	1,959,746	1,947,956	698,180	502,622	777,761	8,102	3,685
May.....	1,910,210	1,898,480	670,040	500,017	728,414	8,048	3,682
June.....	1,871,203	1,859,539	674,597	495,505	699,437	8,063	3,691
July.....	1,839,477	1,827,751	677,181	499,922	660,548	8,031	3,695
August.....	1,861,043	1,849,149	707,114	485,248	656,787	8,146	3,748
September.....	1,935,928	1,924,138	785,282	483,154	655,702	8,032	3,758
October.....	1,968,258	1,956,335	828,284	481,987	646,064	8,146	3,777
November.....	2,000,202	1,988,294	862,905	480,359	645,030	8,131	3,777
December.....	2,352,801	2,340,902	885,563	808,962	646,387	8,103	3,796
Payrolls (in thousands)—Continental United States							
1948: Total.....	\$5,731,118	\$5,694,494	\$2,272,001	\$1,294,037	\$2,018,456	\$30,891	\$15,739
1949: Total.....	6,234,345	6,183,230	2,442,580	1,552,992	2,187,658	34,437	16,678
1949: December.....	573,588	568,849	193,321	185,796	189,733	3,100	1,579
1950: January.....	516,707	512,032	189,625	131,699	190,638	3,148	1,527
February.....	498,138	493,662	176,371	130,599	176,692	3,083	1,508
March.....	545,866	542,061	201,071	132,969	206,021	3,222	1,583
April.....	506,707	502,074	171,555	130,629	199,690	3,232	1,491
May.....	541,190	536,351	196,249	129,841	210,261	3,246	1,598
June.....	536,052	531,325	196,921	130,704	203,700	3,214	1,513
July.....	516,924	512,261	191,100	129,316	191,836	3,206	1,487
August.....	580,732	575,867	235,435	129,870	210,662	3,277	1,588
September.....	563,400	559,029	257,332	128,278	197,749	3,200	1,671
October.....	576,155	571,557	243,232	129,416	198,946	3,250	1,548
November.....	583,978	579,140	248,667	129,413	201,060	3,292	1,540
December.....	632,030	627,358	242,681	212,460	192,217	3,207	1,485

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-7.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table A-7.

TABLE A-7: Civilian Government Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,<sup>1</sup> by Branch and Agency Group

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive 1			All other agencies			
				All agencies	Defense agencies 2	Post Office Department				
Employment										
1948: Average .....	231,229	18,774	212,465	204,601	68,509	7,828	128,266	7,273	591	
1949: Average .....	241,812	19,511	222,301	214,026	70,461	8,164	135,401	7,661	614	
1949: December .....	244,467	20,031	224,436	215,840	68,660	12,888	137,092	7,954	643	
1950: January .....	238,935	20,110	218,825	210,106	65,699	7,859	136,548	8,063	656	
February .....	238,713	20,245	218,468	209,817	65,456	7,643	136,718	7,946	665	
March .....	238,933	20,166	218,765	210,056	65,445	7,796	136,822	8,048	661	
April .....	239,754	20,011	219,743	210,980	65,380	7,853	137,747	8,102	661	
May .....	240,086	20,227	219,859	211,130	65,903	7,826	137,701	8,048	661	
June .....	238,710	20,038	218,672	209,947	64,766	7,742	137,439	8,063	662	
July .....	239,119	19,772	219,347	210,650	65,179	7,715	137,756	8,001	666	
August .....	240,678	19,767	220,911	212,037	66,139	7,669	138,229	8,146	728	
September .....	245,738	20,000	225,738	214,979	69,269	7,607	138,083	8,072	727	
October .....	244,863	20,194	224,669	215,821	70,765	7,531	137,525	8,146	732	
November .....	247,906	20,388	227,518	218,657	72,395	7,631	138,631	8,131	730	
December .....	256,244	20,331	235,913	227,077	74,081	12,686	140,310	8,103	733	
Payrolls (in thousands)										
1948: Total .....	\$817,854	\$54,248	\$763,606	\$729,791	\$233,599	\$31,298	\$464,904	\$30,801	\$2,624	
1949: Total .....	906,842	60,802	846,040	808,918	253,433	33,488	521,997	34,437	2,685	
1949: December .....	90,004	5,503	74,501	71,068	21,274	3,839	45,965	3,160	273	
1950: January .....	80,747	5,531	75,216	71,787	22,673	3,866	45,246	3,148	281	
February .....	78,142	5,218	72,924	64,586	19,387	2,787	42,412	3,083	255	
March .....	83,331	5,699	77,632	74,132	22,744	2,926	48,462	3,222	279	
April .....	74,469	5,029	69,440	65,944	20,416	2,786	42,742	3,232	264	
May .....	84,018	5,705	78,313	74,785	22,607	2,872	49,306	3,246	282	
June .....	82,733	5,590	77,143	73,656	22,186	2,867	46,603	3,214	273	
July .....	77,713	4,192	73,521	70,043	21,399	2,755	45,889	3,206	272	
August .....	85,472	4,514	80,958	77,372	24,459	2,918	49,695	3,277	299	
September .....	82,280	5,347	76,933	73,415	24,951	2,856	45,608	3,200	318	
October .....	84,657	5,680	78,977	75,424	24,495	2,892	48,037	3,250	303	
November .....	85,380	5,796	79,584	75,991	25,545	2,888	48,538	3,292	301	
December .....	84,487	5,570	78,917	75,388	23,683	4,872	46,833	3,207	292	

<sup>1</sup> Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve Banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by Government personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data, which are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission, are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

<sup>3</sup> Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Panama Canal, Philippine Alien Property Administration, Philippine War Damage Commission, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,<sup>1</sup> by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]														
Geographic division and State	1950												1949	1948
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Continental United States.....	895.3	782.8	845.7	1,063.2	1,388.4	1,521.1	1,700.3	1,908.8	2,112.1	2,325.9	2,380.9	2,200.0	2,019.9	944.0
New England.....	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	224.6	225.1	182.5	181.5	202.8	191.2	180.9	104.2
Maine.....	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.6	22.7	17.5	19.5	21.8	20.9	16.9	8.8
New Hampshire.....	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	16.6	16.3	13.1	12.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	7.2
Vermont.....	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	1.5
Massachusetts.....	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	124.8	123.6	78.0	89.6	101.4	99.2	95.1	54.4
Rhode Island.....	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	33.6	28.9	16.4	19.3	19.2	17.1	17.4	15.1
Connecticut.....	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	27.0	32.0	34.0	38.3	41.2	35.6	35.3	17.2
Middle Atlantic.....	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	481.5	536.0	594.2	622.2	685.5	678.3	663.7	328.7
New York.....	267.8	236.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	269.2	292.2	319.3	343.1	379.1	385.9	378.3	232.4
New Jersey.....	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	79.6	84.9	98.3	92.1	101.5	91.4	84.4	41.4
Pennsylvania.....	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	132.7	148.9	166.8	187.0	204.9	201.0	201.0	54.9
East North Central.....	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	304.0	373.4	417.6	462.3	477.9	510.9	462.0	128.0
Ohio.....	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	81.6	103.5	130.9	146.9	157.4	141.6	144.9	27.7
Indiana.....	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	19.2	26.7	34.6	38.6	38.8	40.3	37.1	14.7
Illinois.....	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	147.6	148.1	153.2	148.4	158.4	141.1	133.4	49.2
Michigan.....	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	42.7	75.9	94.6	98.6	89.3	150.7	114.5	29.6
Wisconsin.....	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	12.9	19.2	24.3	29.8	34.0	37.2	32.1	6.8
West North Central.....	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	77.7	101.7	124.9	140.6	130.8	93.6	73.3	33.2
Minnesota.....	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	23.2	32.8	37.8	40.1	34.7	24.0	18.8	7.0
Iowa.....	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.2	8.9	13.5	15.8	18.2	10.0	6.6	3.0
Missouri.....	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	34.6	39.3	44.5	50.2	50.2	41.1	39.0	18.9
North Dakota.....	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.8	1.9	.6	1.1
South Dakota.....	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	1.8	.7	2.2
Nebraska.....	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	5.4	8.4	9.5	7.9	4.8	3.2	.9
Kansas.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2	16.7	16.0	10.3	7.4	3.1
South Atlantic.....	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	167.7	164.0	172.2	181.1	180.3	168.3	161.4	72.8
Delaware.....	8.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	.9
Maryland.....	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	23.3	29.1	29.3	25.1	29.6	31.8	30.8	28.6	9.9
District of Columbia.....	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.6	5.0	4.4	4.3	2.8
Virginia.....	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	18.9	15.7	20.9	21.6	20.6	18.3	18.8	6.7
West Virginia.....	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	23.4	21.8	26.2	27.6	28.7	25.4	28.2	7.6
North Carolina.....	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	36.7	37.3	34.1	32.5	30.3	27.7	26.7	15.9
South Carolina.....	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.9	15.8	16.5	15.1	7.3
Georgia.....	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	22.2	22.8	26.5	24.7	22.2	19.5	10.4	10.4
Florida.....	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	14.7	14.1	15.4	17.0	15.6	19.3	20.0	11.3
East South Central.....	46.5	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	99.5	105.4	116.8	122.9	113.2	100.2	101.1	47.9
Kentucky.....	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	21.8	25.2	29.7	30.7	28.7	25.2	26.6	9.5
Tennessee.....	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	36.8	40.1	41.9	45.0	42.5	37.5	35.4	22.0
Alabama.....	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	25.4	25.9	28.3	28.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	11.5
Mississippi.....	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	12.5	14.2	16.9	18.6	16.9	11.9	9.0	4.9
West South Central.....	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	83.4	98.0	107.8	116.4	100.4	73.3	63.7	26.0
Arkansas.....	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	14.0	17.6	19.9	23.2	20.4	13.3	10.8	4.7
Louisiana.....	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	25.8	29.9	33.4	36.4	30.0	23.5	21.6	8.4
Oklahoma.....	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.7	20.1	14.8	12.7	5.8
Texas.....	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	28.8	30.6	33.1	35.1	30.9	21.7	18.6	8.0
Mountain.....	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	27.8	37.9	53.9	65.7	60.1	39.2	29.4	13.4
Montana.....	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	4.6	8.2	11.8	13.3	11.3	6.0	3.0	.9
Idaho.....	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	3.0	5.6	8.8	12.8	11.7	7.2	3.8	1.0
Wyoming.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.3
Colorado.....	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	8.6	8.6	7.0	8.6	8.3	6.1	6.7	1.9
New Mexico.....	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	3.2	2.2	.8
Arizona.....	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	5.8	5.5	3.0
Utah.....	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.9	8.6	11.1	10.3	4.6	5.2	4.2
Nevada.....	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.3
Pacific.....	133.8	98.8	105.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	234.2	280.4	362.7	432.9	430.1	345.3	284.3	188.8
Washington.....	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	22.9	38.0	54.3	82.6	57.4	62.9	48.0	23.6
Oregon.....	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	12.3	20.6	33.0	57.1	56.8	36.3	27.7	12.2
California.....	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	196.0	223.8	273.4	260.2	285.9	246.1	208.6	153.0

<sup>1</sup> Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security

## B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over <sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total accession:</b>												
1950.....	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	<sup>2</sup> 4.2	—
1949.....	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.9	2.7
1947.....	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946.....	8.6	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1945.....	7.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.9	6.8	6.9	7.4	8.6	8.7	6.9
1939.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	5.1	6.3	5.9	4.1	2.9
<b>Total separation:</b>												
1950.....	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	<sup>2</sup> 3.8	—
1949.....	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.3
1948.....	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947.....	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946.....	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1945.....	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	7.7	17.9	12.0	8.6	7.1	3.9
1939.....	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6
<b>Quit:</b> <sup>3</sup>												
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	<sup>2</sup> 2.2	—
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.7
1948.....	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.3	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1945.....	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.0
1939.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
<b>Discharge:</b>												
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	<sup>2</sup> 3.3	—
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1945.....	.7	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6	.5	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
<b>Lay-off:</b>												
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	<sup>2</sup> 1.0	—
1949.....	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.3
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.6
1945.....	.6	.7	.7	.8	1.2	1.7	1.5	10.7	4.5	2.3	1.7	1.9
1939.....	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7
<b>Miscellaneous, including military:</b> <sup>4</sup>												
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	<sup>2</sup> 3.3	—
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
1945.....	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2

<sup>1</sup> Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so extensive as that of the employment and payroll survey and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses' and children's outerwear, and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over survey in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is shown in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

Note: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	4.6	5.8	4.1	4.4	2.4	2.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.9	1.9	2.4	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.2	.3
<b>Ordinance and accessories</b> .....	2.7	3.9	2.0	2.3	.7	1.2	.4	.6	.7	.1	.2	.4
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.6	2.1	2.8	.4	.5	1.9	2.0	.3	.3
Meat products.....	7.4	6.4	5.0	5.4	2.1	2.3	.6	.5	1.9	2.2	.4	.4
Grain-mill products.....	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.9	2.1	3.0	.4	.2	1.1	1.4	.3	.3
Bakery products.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	4.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	4.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	2.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	.3
Beverages.....	1.8	2.7	3.6	5.9	.8	1.7	.1	.3	2.5	3.6	.2	.3
Malt liquors.....	2.1	3.0	3.9	3.8	1.9	2.2	.3	.3	1.5	1.2	.2	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.0	1.3	3.5	3.6	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	2.2	2.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Cigars.....	1.5	2.1	5.9	4.8	1.5	2.5	.2	.4	3.4	1.7	.8	.2
<b>Tobacco and snuff</b> .....	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.3	1.8	2.1	.3	.3	.9	.6	.2	.3
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.0	1.9	.3	.2	1.2	1.0	.4	.4
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.1	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.3	.3	.2	1.6	1.5	.4	.4
Woolen and worsted.....	2.7	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.1	2.6	.2	.2	.8	.3	.1	.2
Knitting mills.....	2.1	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.5	4.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	.1	.2	.3	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.3	3.2	.2	.4	1.8	.2	.1	.2
Knit underwear.....	2.9	3.9	1.8	2.8	.8	1.5	.3	.4	.5	.5	.2	.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.0	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	3.8	5.1	3.8	4.4	2.7	3.4	.2	.2	.9	.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	3.5	4.6	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.6	.1	.2	1.9	1.4	.1	.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.7	5.2	3.8	4.7	3.2	4.0	.2	.2	.4	.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	3.5	4.0	.2	.4	1.6	.8	.2	.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	10.4	8.9	13.1	9.7	8.3	7.0	.4	.7	4.2	1.4	.2	.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	3.0	3.7	.1	.4	1.8	.9	.1	.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.2	4.3	3.3	4.4	2.2	3.2	.4	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3
<b>Furniture and fixtures</b> .....	4.4	7.1	4.7	6.1	3.3	4.6	.4	.6	.7	.5	.3	.4
Household furniture.....	4.6	7.8	5.0	6.6	3.4	4.8	.5	.8	.8	.6	.3	.4
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.1	5.4	3.9	5.4	2.8	4.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4
<b>Paper and allied products</b> .....	2.7	4.1	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.5	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.8	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.8	.2	.2	.5	.3	.4	.5
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.4	6.5	3.9	5.0	2.7	3.5	.6	.6	.2	.4	.4	.5
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b> .....	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.1	.8	1.1	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.5	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.9	.6	.9	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4
Synthetic fibers.....	.7	2.1	.8	1.6	.4	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.2	.3	.2	.6
Drugs and medicines.....	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.7	.6	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.5
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b> .....	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.5	.5	.9	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.4
Petroleum refining.....	1.0	1.4	.7	1.0	.3	.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.1	.3	.5
<b>Rubber products</b> .....	3.6	5.2	3.6	3.9	2.4	2.8	.3	.3	.7	.4	.2	.4
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.3	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.4
Rubber footwear.....	5.2	6.2	3.8	5.4	3.1	4.1	.2	.3	.3	.6	.2	.4
Other rubber products.....	4.7	7.0	5.1	5.2	3.4	3.8	.5	.5	1.0	.6	.2	.3
<b>Leather and leather products</b> .....	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	2.2	2.8	.2	.3	1.4	.9	.2	.2
Leather.....	3.0	3.5	2.7	3.0	1.5	1.8	.2	.3	.8	.7	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.5	3.3	4.6	4.5	2.5	2.9	.2	.3	1.7	1.1	.2	.2
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b> .....	3.5	4.7	3.0	3.2	1.8	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4
Glass and glass products.....	3.6	6.6	3.1	3.8	1.5	2.3	.3	.9	.9	.6	.4	.6
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	.2	.1	.6	.5
Structural clay products.....	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.9	.5	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2
Pottery and related products.....	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.3	.2	.3	.4	.2	.2	.3
<b>Primary metal industries</b> .....	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.7	1.9	2.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.8	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	6.7	8.1	4.4	5.2	3.2	3.8	.6	.8	.3	.2	.3	.4
Gray-iron foundries.....	7.1	7.5	4.9	5.7	3.4	4.1	.8	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4
Malleable-iron foundries.....	6.1	8.6	3.9	5.5	3.1	4.3	.5	.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.3	.4
Steel foundries.....	6.3	8.7	4.1	4.3	2.9	3.2	.6	.6	.4	.1	.3	.4
<b>Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:</b>	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.7	.9	1.6	.1	.1	.3	.6	.3	.4
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.4	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	5.1	8.7	4.7	5.9	2.8	3.9	.8	.9	.8	.7	.3	.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	4.5	6.6	3.6	4.6	2.5	3.2	.3	.5	.6	.5	.2	.4
<b>Nonferrous foundries:</b>												
Other primary metal industries.....												
Iron and steel forgings.....												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Total accession		Separation									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military	
	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.1	5.7	4.1	4.9	2.2	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.6	5.9	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.7	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.5
Cutlery and edge tools	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	.3
Hand tools	4.4	5.6	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	.3	.5
Hardware	5.1	6.4	3.9	4.6	2.8	3.3	.4	.5	.5	.3	.2	.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.4	6.4	4.7	5.7	2.7	3.7	.8	.8	.9	.6	.3	.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.9	6.7	4.0	4.7	2.8	3.3	.8	.7	.1	.2	.3	.5
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.9	6.1	5.6	6.8	2.6	4.2	.9	.9	1.8	1.0	.3	.7
Fabricated structural metal products	4.3	6.1	3.5	4.8	1.7	3.0	.7	.5	.8	.8	.3	.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.0	5.3	5.5	6.0	2.8	4.0	.3	.4	2.0	1.0	.4	.6
Machinery (except electrical)	4.8	5.3	2.9	3.5	1.7	2.1	.4	.5	.5	.5	.3	.4
Engines and turbines	5.6	6.2	3.3	3.4	1.4	1.8	.4	.5	.9	.5	.6	.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	4.3	4.4	2.8	4.3	2.0	2.6	.3	.4	.2	.7	.3	.6
Construction and mining machinery	3.8	5.8	2.7	3.4	1.7	2.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.3	.4
Metalworking machinery	6.4	7.6	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.5	.6	.7	.3	.2	.2	.2
Machine tools	7.2	8.1	3.3	3.5	2.3	2.5	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.6	4.6	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.0	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2	.4
Machine-tool accessories	7.0	9.2	5.5	4.5	2.9	3.0	.8	.8	1.7	.6	.1	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	4.0	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.8	.4	.5	.4	.4	.2	.3
General industrial machinery	5.2	5.5	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.0	.5	.5	.2	.3	.2	.3
Office and store machines and devices	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	.4	.3	.2	.4
Service-industry and household machines	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	1.7	1.8	.4	.3	1.6	1.0	.5	.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	5.9	5.6	3.2	4.1	1.7	2.3	.5	.6	.7	.7	.3	.5
Electrical machinery	4.3	5.6	3.7	3.7	2.3	2.4	.4	.5	.7	.4	.3	.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.5
Communication equipment	5.1	7.5	4.7	4.9	2.9	3.3	.6	.7	.9	.5	.3	.4
Radio, phonograph, television sets, and equipment	5.8	9.0	6.6	6.2	3.7	3.9	.9	1.1	1.7	.7	.3	.5
Telephone and telegraph equipment	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.9	.8	1.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.4	4.5	3.2	4.3	2.1	2.8	.2	.4	.6	.7	.3	.4
Transportation equipment	6.3	7.9	5.7	6.3	2.9	3.5	.4	.5	2.0	1.8	.4	.5
Automobiles	5.2	6.9	6.0	6.4	3.4	4.0	.5	.5	1.7	1.3	.4	.6
Aircraft and parts	6.8	8.2	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.4	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3	.4
Aircraft engines and parts	6.1	6.4	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	4.0	5.0	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.7	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	11.0	8.1	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	.7	.5	.1	.1	.2	.3
Ship and boat building and repairing	( <sup>1</sup> )	19.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	15.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	10.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	.3
Railroad equipment	7.4	7.3	3.7	9.2	1.0	1.5	.1	.2	2.2	6.9	.4	.6
Locomotives and parts	5.9	6.6	1.7	2.6	.8	1.3	.1	.1	.3	.7	.5	.5
Railroad and streetcars	9.3	8.3	6.5	14.6	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	4.8	12.3	.3	.7
Other transportation equipment	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.7	.3	.6	.2	.3	.2	.3
Instruments and related products	4.0	3.9	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3
Photographic apparatus	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.5
Watches and clocks	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.8	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.8	.4	.2	.2	.4	.2	.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.0	7.3	5.4	4.2	3.2	3.0	.4	.3	1.4	.5	.4	.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	4.7	4.3	4.9	3.6	3.4	2.7	.2	.1	1.0	.5	.3	.8
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining	3.7	5.4	2.9	4.9	1.8	3.2	.3	.5	.5	.5	.3	.7
Iron	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.2	.9	1.5	.1	.1	1.0	.8	.6	.8
Copper	( <sup>1</sup> )	6.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.9
Lead and zinc	4.3	5.8	3.3	4.6	2.5	3.6	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4
Anthracite mining	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.7	.3	.3	.3
Bituminous-coal mining	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.9	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.4
Communication												
Telephone	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4
Telegraph	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	1.1	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

<sup>4</sup> Not available.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05.

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																				
	Metal												Coal								
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1948: Average	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$58.32	41.3	\$1.412	\$65.81	45.2	\$1.456	\$61.37	41.3	\$1.486	\$66.57	36.8	\$1.809	\$72.12	38.0	\$1.898			
1949: Average	61.55	40.9	1.505	59.06	39.8	1.484	63.96	42.3	1.512	64.79	41.4	1.565	56.78	30.2	1.880	63.28	32.6	1.941			
1949: November	52.73	35.7	1.477	38.78	26.6	1.458	59.70	40.2	1.485	61.99	40.7	1.523	67.94	35.7	1.903	68.17	34.1	1.969			
1949: December	62.32	41.6	1.496	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.26	42.5	1.512	67.68	43.3	1.563	42.22	22.0	1.919	48.74	25.4	1.919			
1950: January	63.71	42.0	1.517	58.68	39.7	1.478	71.96	45.4	1.585	65.18	42.3	1.541	44.60	23.9	1.866	47.36	24.5	1.933			
1950: February	62.81	41.9	1.499	59.62	40.5	1.472	68.49	44.5	1.546	63.38	41.7	1.530	40.23	20.6	1.953	49.83	25.4	1.962			
1950: March	61.81	41.1	1.504	57.57	38.9	1.480	68.58	44.3	1.548	63.45	41.8	1.518	80.01	41.5	1.928	78.75	39.2	2.009			
1950: April	62.90	41.6	1.512	59.62	40.2	1.483	68.13	43.9	1.552	63.55	41.4	1.535	57.25	29.0	1.974	72.79	36.0	2.022			
1950: May	63.11	41.6	1.517	59.33	39.9	1.487	69.42	44.5	1.560	63.71	41.4	1.539	68.81	34.7	1.983	68.37	34.1	2.005			
1950: June	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.469	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015			
1950: July	63.17	41.1	1.537	61.51	40.9	1.504	67.95	42.9	1.584	62.96	39.7	1.586	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014			
1950: August	64.48	41.9	1.539	60.97	40.7	1.498	71.53	44.9	1.593	64.73	41.1	1.575	65.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.6	2.001			
1950: September	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.06	41.2	1.652	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026			
1950: October	70.45	44.2	1.594	67.65	44.1	1.534	77.03	47.0	1.639	72.03	42.8	1.665	73.59	37.2	2.032	73.20	36.2	2.022			
1950: November	70.93	43.7	1.623	66.55	42.9	1.528	80.07	46.8	1.711	72.84	42.4	1.718	61.50	31.3	1.965	73.57	36.6	2.010			
Mining—Continued																					
Crude petroleum and natural gas production									Contract construction												
Petroleum and natural gas production									Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction									
												Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street				Other nonbuilding construction		
1948: Average	\$66.68	40.0	\$1.667	\$55.31	44.5	\$1.243	\$68.25	38.1	\$1.790	\$66.61	40.6	\$1.639	\$62.41	41.6	\$1.500	\$68.67	40.0	\$1.716			
1949: Average	71.48	40.2	1.778	56.38	43.3	1.302	70.81	37.5	1.874	70.44	40.9	1.723	65.65	41.5	1.583	73.66	40.5	1.820			
1949: November	71.20	40.0	1.780	55.77	42.7	1.306	70.12	37.1	1.891	69.90	39.9	1.754	65.30	40.6	1.610	72.96	39.4	1.852			
1949: December	71.52	40.0	1.788	55.08	42.4	1.299	69.75	36.4	1.917	68.15	38.3	1.777	60.75	37.0	1.644	72.76	39.2	1.855			
1950: January	76.24	41.8	1.824	53.36	41.4	1.289	68.01	35.2	1.932	65.56	37.4	1.753	58.43	35.5	1.646	69.57	38.5	1.807			
1950: February	71.88	40.0	1.797	54.36	41.4	1.313	66.89	34.3	1.950	66.94	37.8	1.771	61.96	37.3	1.661	69.50	38.0	1.829			
1950: March	70.88	39.8	1.781	55.37	41.6	1.331	68.59	35.1	1.954	68.34	38.7	1.766	63.88	38.2	1.667	70.76	39.8	1.819			
1950: April	74.41	41.2	1.806	58.03	43.6	1.331	70.93	36.6	1.938	71.41	40.9	1.746	66.64	40.7	1.635	74.33	41.0	1.813			
1950: May	70.88	40.0	1.772	59.45	44.4	1.339	72.74	37.3	1.950	71.71	40.7	1.762	68.06	41.0	1.660	74.20	40.5	1.832			
1950: June	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.59	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847			
1950: July	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366	74.06	37.9	1.954	73.70	41.5	1.776	69.31	41.5	1.670	77.19	41.5	1.860			
1950: August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883			
1950: September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921			
1950: October	77.20	41.1	1.883	64.29	45.9	1.400	77.76	38.4	2.025	77.38	42.4	1.825	73.53	43.0	1.710	80.20	41.9	1.914			
1950: November	75.43	40.1	1.881	63.59	45.0	1.413	77.63	38.0	2.043	75.03	41.0	1.830	70.79	41.4	1.710	78.10	40.7	1.919			
Contract construction—Continued																					
Building construction																					
Total: Building construction									Special-trade contractors												
									General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating		Electrical work	
1948: Average	\$68.85	37.3	\$1.848	\$64.64	36.6	\$1.766	\$73.87	38.0	\$1.946	\$76.83	39.2	\$1.960	\$60.77	36.3	\$1.925	\$83.01	39.8	\$2.084			
1949: Average	70.95	36.7	1.935	67.16	36.2	1.855	75.70	37.2	2.034	78.60	38.6	2.037	70.75	33.7	1.982	86.57	39.2	2.211			
1949: November	70.21	36.1	1.967	66.34	35.7	1.856	74.81	36.4	2.053	78.12	37.5	2.085	68.98	34.5	1.966	85.28	38.2	2.233			
1949: December	70.26	35.8	1.964	65.99	35.1	1.860	75.15	36.5	2.057	80.19	38.7	2.071	69.40	34.8	1.997	86.85	39.2	2.217			
1950: January	68.76	34.8	1.976	63.58	34.0	1.870	73.49	35.5	2.070	78.32	38.0	2.061	67.49	33.9	1.901	86.88	38.7	2.245			
1950: February	67.00	33.7	1.988	61.60	32.8	1.878	71.00	34.3	2.070	75.65	36.9	2.050	67.16	33.8	1.987	87.58	38.7	2.263			
1950: March	68.83	34.5	1.965	63.80	33.9	1.882	72.59	34.9	2.080	78.02	37.6	2.075	66.30	33.5	1.979	83.62	37.0	2.290			
1950: April	70.70	35.6	1.966	65.98	35.3	1.869	74.49	35.9	2.075	78.78	37.8	2.084	66.61	34.3	1.942	84.85	37.1	2.287			
1950: May	73.83	36.9	1.993	67.87	36.1	1.880	76.95	36.8	2.091	81.14	38.4	2.113	69.06	35.0	1.978	86.18	37.8	2.280			
1950: June	73.82	37.0	1.998	68.33	36.6	1.867	77.92	37.3	2.089	82.64	39.0	2.119	69.15	35.3	1.959	87.55	38.4	2.280			
1950: July	74.02	36.9	2.006	68.77	36.6	1.879	78.16	37.2	2.101	80.45	38.0	2.117	71.62	36.1	1.984	86.60	37.9	2.285			
1950: August	75.99	37.6	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.965	79.72	37.8	2.159	81.56	38.6	2.113	73.53	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304			
1950: September	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.954	79.62	37.0	2.152	83.67	38.4	2.179	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387			
1950: October	77.90	37.4	2.083	72.71	37.0	1.965	81.85	37.7	2.171	84.33	38.7	2.179	70.49	36.6	2.090	93.64	39.1	2.395			
1950: November	78.33	37.3	2.100	73.31	37.0	1.992	81.97	37.6	2.180	84.46	38.6	2.188	74.91	36.1	2.075	95.96	39.2	2.448			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$69.65	38.9	\$1.888	\$69.61	35.4	\$1.969	\$78.52	36.1	\$2.175	\$67.98	37.9	\$1.792	\$62.47	36.5	\$1.710	\$66.44	38.9	\$1.709
1949: Average.....	71.39	38.1	1.979	68.72	33.8	2.033	80.39	34.9	2.301	67.14	36.6	1.857	62.86	35.7	1.756	66.66	37.3	1.844
1949: November.....	70.77	35.7	1.984	71.68	35.0	2.047	74.78	32.5	2.302	69.57	36.3	1.915	63.73	35.9	1.775	69.46	37.3	1.864
1949: December.....	69.18	34.6	2.001	69.92	29.8	2.044	77.50	33.5	2.311	67.89	35.9	1.899	61.30	34.1	1.799	66.80	35.4	1.890
1950: January.....	67.87	33.4	2.032	61.68	30.0	2.056	75.57	32.6	2.318	66.51	35.7	1.863	58.50	32.3	1.811	65.57	34.4	1.906
February.....	64.12	31.6	2.029	54.29	26.1	2.080	75.44	32.2	2.343	58.66	32.0	1.833	53.64	30.0	1.788	62.62	33.2	1.886
March.....	67.76	33.1	2.047	58.00	28.1	2.064	81.09	33.9	2.392	63.49	34.3	1.851	57.99	31.9	1.818	67.69	35.7	1.896
April.....	71.44	35.0	2.041	67.39	32.2	2.093	83.66	34.7	2.411	64.79	36.5	1.775	61.64	34.3	1.797	73.59	39.1	1.882
May.....	74.40	36.2	2.057	70.98	33.8	2.100	88.86	35.7	2.489	65.58	36.7	1.787	65.05	35.9	1.812	74.10	39.0	1.900
June.....	73.81	36.8	2.060	74.27	35.1	2.116	90.65	36.1	2.511	67.40	37.1	1.807	65.70	36.6	1.795	74.74	39.4	1.897
July.....	76.75	36.9	2.080	72.91	34.7	2.130	91.73	36.2	2.534	67.90	37.7	1.801	65.77	36.4	1.807	72.57	38.7	1.901
August.....	78.57	37.7	2.084	76.50	36.0	2.125	93.11	36.4	2.658	70.50	38.4	1.836	68.50	37.7	1.817	77.26	40.6	1.903
September.....	76.59	36.3	2.110	71.88	33.2	2.165	92.89	36.6	2.538	71.17	38.2	1.863	65.99	36.2	1.823	75.01	38.0	1.974
October.....	79.35	37.2	2.133	77.21	35.4	2.181	95.23	37.2	2.560	70.87	38.0	1.865	68.82	37.2	1.850	79.31	38.8	2.044
November.....	79.21	37.1	2.135	78.55	36.0	2.182	91.54	36.6	2.501	72.24	38.1	1.896	68.71	37.2	1.847	82.93	39.1	2.121
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1948: Average.....	\$54.14	40.1	\$1.350	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.410	\$50.61	39.6	\$1.278	\$57.20	41.6	\$1.375	\$51.87	42.0	\$1.235	\$58.37	43.3	\$1.348
1949: Average.....	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325	58.76	40.0	1.469	53.58	41.5	1.291	57.44	41.5	1.354
1949: November.....	54.93	39.1	1.392	56.82	39.0	1.457	52.07	39.3	1.325	59.82	40.2	1.488	54.16	41.6	1.302	60.23	42.9	1.404
1949: December.....	56.04	39.8	1.408	59.19	40.1	1.476	52.69	39.5	1.334	60.85	40.7	1.495	54.57	41.4	1.318	60.96	43.4	1.405
1950: January.....	56.29	39.7	1.418	59.40	40.0	1.485	52.91	39.4	1.343	60.70	40.2	1.510	54.94	41.4	1.327	60.19	42.9	1.403
February.....	56.37	39.7	1.420	59.47	40.1	1.483	53.06	39.3	1.350	60.88	40.4	1.507	54.05	40.7	1.328	55.99	40.4	1.386
March.....	56.53	39.7	1.424	59.74	40.2	1.486	53.04	39.2	1.353	61.31	40.6	1.510	54.42	40.7	1.337	56.14	40.3	1.393
April.....	56.93	39.7	1.434	61.01	40.7	1.499	52.17	38.5	1.355	61.43	40.6	1.513	54.14	40.4	1.340	55.64	39.8	1.398
May.....	57.54	39.9	1.442	61.57	40.8	1.509	52.83	38.9	1.358	61.66	40.7	1.515	54.90	41.0	1.339	57.10	40.7	1.403
June.....	58.85	40.5	1.453	62.89	41.3	1.522	53.92	39.5	1.365	61.90	40.7	1.521	56.01	41.8	1.340	58.11	41.3	1.407
July.....	59.21	40.5	1.462	63.01	41.1	1.533	54.75	39.8	1.375	64.92	42.6	1.524	56.94	42.3	1.346	59.31	41.8	1.419
August.....	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.68	40.5	1.374	66.12	42.7	1.552	56.19	41.9	1.341	57.92	40.7	1.423
September.....	60.64	41.0	1.479	65.14	41.7	1.562	55.30	40.1	1.379	67.41	43.1	1.564	56.36	42.0	1.342	62.59	41.7	1.501
October.....	61.99	41.1	1.501	66.55	42.2	1.577	56.62	40.3	1.405	68.57	43.1	1.591	56.52	41.5	1.362	60.85	40.7	1.495
November.....	62.38	41.2	1.514	66.54	41.9	1.588	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.96	43.4	1.635	57.77	41.8	1.382	63.94	43.3	1.502
Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings <sup>4</sup>			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk <sup>5</sup>			Ice cream and ices <sup>6</sup>			Canning and preserving		
1948: Average.....	\$50.15	43.4	\$1.363	\$55.51	42.5	\$1.306	\$52.26	45.4	\$1.151	\$54.17	46.3	\$1.170	\$52.33	44.8	\$1.168	\$42.63	38.2	\$1.116
1949: Average.....	55.02	41.5	1.396	57.44	41.9	1.371	54.61	44.8	1.219	56.13	45.3	1.239	55.00	44.9	1.225	43.77	38.8	1.128
1949: November.....	61.03	42.8	1.426	58.90	42.9	1.373	53.95	43.9	1.229	54.93	44.3	1.240	55.03	43.5	1.265	41.29	37.1	1.113
1949: December.....	61.99	43.1	1.425	58.14	42.5	1.368	54.29	44.1	1.231	55.16	44.2	1.248	55.82	44.2	1.265	42.36	36.6	1.182
1950: January.....	61.16	43.1	1.419	57.24	41.6	1.376	55.67	44.5	1.251	56.09	44.8	1.252	55.93	43.9	1.274	43.15	38.2	1.182
February.....	56.50	40.3	1.402	56.91	41.3	1.378	54.88	43.8	1.253	55.37	44.1	1.247	56.50	44.0	1.284	44.94	37.7	1.192
March.....	56.92	40.4	1.408	57.31	41.2	1.391	54.63	43.7	1.250	55.57	44.6	1.246	56.44	44.2	1.277	44.79	36.8	1.217
April.....	56.22	39.7	1.416	57.04	40.6	1.405	54.79	43.9	1.248	56.51	45.5	1.242	56.10	44.0	1.273	44.32	36.3	1.221
May.....	57.55	40.5	1.421	60.67	43.0	1.411	55.02	44.3	1.242	56.61	45.8	1.236	56.20	44.5	1.263	43.01	37.2	1.210
June.....	58.65	41.1	1.427	61.39	43.6	1.408	55.85	45.0	1.241	58.02	46.9	1.237	57.49	43.3	1.270	45.94	38.9	1.181
July.....	60.01	41.7	1.439	62.60	43.9	1.426	57.21	45.3	1.263	58.86	46.2	1.274	57.99	44.6	1.269	47.73	41.4	1.153
August.....	58.48	40.5	1.444	60.69	42.8	1.418	56.57	45.0	1.257	58.16	46.6	1.248	57.50	44.2	1.301	47.91	40.6	1.180
September.....	63.77	41.6	1.533	62.45	42.8	1.459	56.81	44.7	1.271	58.59	46.1	1.271	58.43	44.2	1.322	47.18	41.1	1.148
October.....	62.08	40.6	1.529	60.86	41.4	1.470	57.00	44.6	1.278	57.66	45.8	1.259	58.87	44.2	1.332	48.88	40.4	1.210
November.....	66.48	43.2	1.539	63.62	42.7	1.490	57.27	44.5	1.287	57.86	45.1	1.283	59.21	43.7	1.355	47.05	38.1	1.235

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining*		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$54.53	44.3	\$1.231	\$57.23	46.3	\$1.236	\$51.01	45.3	\$1.126	\$49.35	42.4	\$1.164	\$52.04	41.8	\$1.245	\$51.74	42.0	\$1.232
1949: Average.....	56.94	43.8	1.300	58.91	44.7	1.318	54.98	46.2	1.190	51.67	41.7	1.239	56.01	42.4	1.321	56.62	42.1	1.345
1949: November.....	55.81	42.8	1.304	57.77	43.4	1.331	54.49	45.6	1.195	52.12	41.4	1.259	56.82	48.0	1.267	60.37	44.1	1.369
December.....	56.76	43.1	1.317	59.54	44.1	1.350	54.10	45.2	1.197	52.16	41.3	1.263	54.91	42.4	1.295	56.36	40.9	1.378
1950: January.....	56.46	42.9	1.316	60.03	44.3	1.355	53.22	44.5	1.196	52.07	41.1	1.267	55.78	39.9	1.306	56.42	40.1	1.407
February.....	55.48	42.0	1.321	58.02	43.2	1.343	51.37	42.7	1.203	52.96	41.6	1.273	55.44	39.8	1.393	55.36	39.8	1.391
March.....	56.83	42.6	1.334	58.28	43.3	1.346	54.86	44.6	1.230	52.75	41.5	1.271	55.92	40.2	1.391	56.84	40.6	1.400
April.....	55.82	42.1	1.321	56.16	42.1	1.334	56.06	45.5	1.232	52.37	41.2	1.271	55.32	39.4	1.404	55.00	39.4	1.396
May.....	56.35	42.4	1.329	57.36	42.9	1.337	55.72	44.9	1.241	53.12	41.6	1.277	57.59	41.4	1.391	61.11	43.4	1.408
June.....	58.47	43.9	1.332	58.51	43.5	1.345	57.63	46.7	1.234	53.21	41.9	1.270	59.23	42.4	1.397	62.12	43.9	1.415
July.....	60.60	44.3	1.368	61.86	44.6	1.387	60.96	47.7	1.278	53.88	41.7	1.292	66.30	45.7	1.452	73.01	49.4	1.478
August.....	63.65	45.4	1.402	67.35	46.8	1.439	67.62	45.3	1.272	54.34	41.8	1.300	64.64	45.3	1.427	71.43	48.2	1.482
September.....	61.34	44.0	1.394	64.66	45.5	1.421	59.14	45.7	1.294	53.85	41.2	1.307	63.54	43.7	1.454	69.01	45.7	1.510
October.....	60.11	43.4	1.385	60.80	43.4	1.401	59.84	46.1	1.288	54.07	41.4	1.306	56.36	41.9	1.345	56.80	39.5	1.438
November.....	59.53	42.8	1.398	61.71	43.8	1.409	59.05	44.7	1.321	54.65	41.4	1.320	60.95	46.0	1.325	57.43	40.3	1.425
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$53.48	41.3	\$1.295	\$44.00	40.0	\$1.100	\$41.46	39.6	\$1.047	\$61.43	41.9	\$1.466	\$46.26	44.1	\$1.049	\$66.40	42.0	\$1.581
1949: Average.....	56.09	42.3	1.326	45.12	40.0	1.128	42.63	39.8	1.071	64.21	41.0	1.506	48.40	43.8	1.105	69.46	41.1	1.600
1949: November.....	61.42	48.9	1.256	45.86	40.6	1.124	43.44	40.9	1.062	63.60	40.1	1.586	48.24	43.7	1.104	67.52	39.3	1.718
December.....	54.16	41.6	1.302	45.35	40.6	1.127	42.98	40.7	1.056	63.12	39.7	1.590	46.07	42.0	1.097	68.14	39.8	1.712
1950: January.....	56.97	38.7	1.472	45.59	40.2	1.134	42.75	39.8	1.074	63.52	39.7	1.600	46.67	42.5	1.068	68.52	39.7	1.726
February.....	56.42	39.4	1.432	45.26	39.7	1.140	42.60	39.3	1.084	64.52	40.0	1.613	46.98	42.4	1.108	69.32	40.0	1.733
March.....	54.68	38.7	1.413	45.19	39.4	1.147	42.92	39.2	1.096	65.16	40.1	1.625	46.72	41.9	1.115	70.42	40.1	1.756
April.....	57.74	39.6	1.458	43.77	37.9	1.155	41.59	37.6	1.106	66.38	40.7	1.631	47.90	42.5	1.127	72.19	40.9	1.765
May.....	52.25	37.7	1.385	45.36	39.1	1.160	43.56	39.0	1.117	66.71	41.1	1.623	48.64	43.2	1.126	72.82	41.4	1.759
June.....	54.29	39.2	1.385	46.37	39.6	1.171	44.26	39.4	1.126	68.96	42.0	1.642	51.29	44.1	1.163	74.95	42.2	1.776
July.....	56.37	38.9	1.449	45.98	38.8	1.185	44.16	38.6	1.144	71.11	42.3	1.681	50.34	43.1	1.168	77.96	42.9	1.815
August.....	56.01	40.5	1.383	47.99	40.5	1.185	45.82	40.3	1.137	68.39	41.3	1.656	49.78	43.1	1.155	73.25	40.9	1.791
September.....	58.04	40.9	1.419	49.35	41.3	1.195	47.13	41.2	1.144	67.86	41.2	1.647	49.53	42.7	1.162	72.71	40.8	1.782
October.....	56.45	42.7	1.322	49.20	41.1	1.197	47.62	41.3	1.153	67.49	40.9	1.650	50.08	43.1	1.162	72.18	40.3	1.791
November.....	63.18	47.5	1.330	48.40	40.6	1.192	47.27	41.1	1.150	67.36	40.8	1.651	50.46	43.2	1.168	72.54	40.5	1.791
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$51.92	40.5	\$1.356	\$49.74	42.3	\$1.176	\$36.50	38.1	\$0.958	\$44.51	38.6	\$1.153	\$32.71	37.6	\$0.870	\$57.21	37.7	\$0.967
1949: Average.....	57.00	39.2	1.454	52.17	41.9	1.245	37.25	37.1	1.004	46.33	37.7	1.229	32.41	36.7	0.884	59.10	37.2	1.051
1949: November.....	62.28	41.3	1.508	53.13	42.1	1.262	38.46	38.0	1.012	47.81	38.9	1.229	34.16	38.0	0.890	59.76	37.4	1.063
December.....	56.77	38.0	1.494	53.00	42.0	1.262	38.76	38.0	1.020	48.53	38.7	1.254	33.60	36.8	0.880	61.40	38.6	1.074
1950: January.....	59.70	39.8	1.500	53.21	41.8	1.273	39.25	38.0	1.033	49.15	39.1	1.257	33.25	36.5	0.911	60.60	37.4	1.088
February.....	58.67	38.5	1.524	52.65	41.1	1.281	38.48	36.2	1.063	46.96	37.3	1.259	33.87	35.8	0.940	60.94	36.3	1.103
March.....	58.45	39.2	1.491	53.71	41.6	1.291	39.49	36.7	1.076	48.65	38.7	1.257	33.71	35.3	0.955	60.52	36.8	1.112
April.....	57.66	38.8	1.486	53.15	41.2	1.290	38.59	35.5	1.087	48.41	38.0	1.274	31.38	33.0	0.951	61.96	37.4	1.122
May.....	57.47	38.7	1.485	53.16	41.6	1.278	39.67	36.7	1.081	47.99	37.7	1.273	34.49	36.3	0.950	60.88	35.7	1.145
June.....	59.35	39.7	1.495	54.82	42.2	1.299	41.59	38.3	1.086	51.21	40.1	1.277	35.49	37.2	0.954	63.31	38.5	1.125
July.....	59.51	39.2	1.518	56.15	42.8	1.312	42.15	38.4	1.097	52.50	40.6	1.263	35.11	36.8	0.954	64.54	38.9	1.145
August.....	66.00	41.8	1.579	56.50	43.0	1.314	43.37	39.5	1.098	57.94	43.6	1.329	36.11	37.5	0.963	65.77	39.7	1.153
September.....	63.18	42.0	1.552	56.16	43.0	1.306	42.02	39.2	1.072	50.86	39.5	1.275	37.57	38.1	0.946	64.23	39.0	1.134
October.....	64.58	41.0	1.575	56.15	42.7	1.315	41.14	38.2	1.077	45.10	35.4	1.274	39.30	38.8	1.013	63.77	38.5	1.137
November.....	64.57	41.1	1.571	56.26	42.4	1.327	42.26	37.8	1.118	50.18	37.9	1.324	39.17	38.4	1.020	62.38	36.5	1.161

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Tobacco manufac- tures-Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn- thetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$34.24	40.0	\$0.856	\$45.59	39.2	\$1.163	\$41.49	38.1	\$1.080	\$41.42	37.9	\$1.093	\$46.13	39.6	\$1.165	\$44.36	39.4	\$1.126
1949: Average.....	34.20	38.3	.863	44.83	37.7	1.159	40.51	36.4	1.113	40.55	36.3	1.117	44.48	37.5	1.156	42.89	37.2	1.133
1949: November.....	32.24	36.1	.860	47.20	39.5	1.195	43.46	38.8	1.120	43.46	38.7	1.123	47.70	39.8	1.200	46.56	39.9	1.167
December.....	36.80	40.4	.911	47.64	39.8	1.197	44.08	39.5	1.116	43.98	39.3	1.119	48.40	40.3	1.201	47.19	40.4	1.166
1950: January.....	37.58	41.8	.890	47.36	39.4	1.202	43.67	39.2	1.114	43.60	39.0	1.118	48.16	40.0	1.204	47.04	40.1	1.173
February.....	35.34	35.3	1.001	47.88	39.6	1.209	43.84	39.0	1.124	43.88	38.9	1.128	48.16	40.1	1.201	47.07	40.2	1.171
March.....	39.58	38.5	1.028	47.39	39.2	1.209	42.67	38.0	1.123	42.60	37.8	1.127	47.72	39.8	1.199	46.88	40.0	1.172
April.....	39.14	38.0	1.030	45.31	37.8	1.204	40.80	36.4	1.121	40.65	36.1	1.126	45.81	38.4	1.193	44.66	38.4	1.163
May.....	37.19	36.5	1.019	45.63	37.9	1.204	41.62	36.9	1.128	41.77	36.8	1.133	45.82	38.5	1.190	44.35	38.3	1.158
June.....	40.11	38.6	1.039	46.75	38.7	1.208	42.66	37.8	1.129	42.79	37.7	1.133	46.82	39.2	1.197	45.24	38.9	1.163
July.....	40.16	39.1	1.027	47.27	39.0	1.212	43.24	38.2	1.132	43.36	38.1	1.138	47.32	39.6	1.203	45.90	39.3	1.168
August.....	35.21	37.5	.939	49.33	40.5	1.218	44.96	39.4	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.29	40.8	1.208	47.86	40.7	1.178
September.....	38.32	42.2	.908	49.98	40.7	1.228	45.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.40	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183
October.....	37.03	41.1	.901	52.58	40.2	1.265	49.53	40.3	1.229	49.28	40.1	1.232	53.13	40.9	1.290	52.41	41.3	1.309
November.....	33.77	36.0	.938	53.24	40.7	1.308	49.61	40.3	1.231	49.52	40.1	1.235	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Textile-mill products-Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber-Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery						
North**			South**									United States			North**			
1948: Average.....	\$46.36	38.0	\$1.220	\$41.92	37.0	\$1.133	\$52.45	40.1	\$1.308	\$41.14	37.5	\$1.097	\$52.83	38.8	\$1.362	\$53.98	36.9	\$1.463
1949: Average.....	46.36	38.0	1.220	41.92	37.0	1.133	51.19	38.9	1.316	41.47	36.8	1.127	52.09	37.5	1.389	53.98	36.9	1.463
1949: November.....	49.73	40.2	1.237	45.61	39.8	1.146	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.28	38.4	1.127	54.86	39.1	1.403	56.46	38.1	1.452
December.....	49.73	40.5	1.228	46.35	40.3	1.150	53.37	40.1	1.331	42.34	37.6	1.126	53.15	37.8	1.406	54.64	37.0	1.474
1950: January.....	49.94	40.5	1.233	46.64	39.9	1.154	52.92	39.7	1.333	41.73	36.8	1.134	51.53	36.6	1.408	53.10	36.0	1.475
February.....	49.6	40.6	1.233	46.20	40.1	1.152	52.51	39.6	1.326	43.38	37.2	1.166	53.16	37.2	1.429	55.65	37.2	1.496
March.....	49.57	40.2	1.233	46.00	39.9	1.152	51.00	38.9	1.311	43.55	37.0	1.177	54.25	38.1	1.424	55.80	37.5	1.488
April.....	47.98	39.1	1.227	43.70	38.2	1.144	50.94	38.8	1.313	40.60	35.0	1.160	49.02	35.3	1.377	48.82	35.4	1.379
May.....	47.74	39.0	1.224	43.40	38.1	1.139	51.94	39.5	1.315	40.67	35.0	1.162	49.76	36.4	1.367	49.90	36.4	1.371
June.....	48.27	39.4	1.225	44.31	38.7	1.145	53.36	40.3	1.324	41.85	36.2	1.156	50.62	37.3	1.357	50.42	37.4	1.348
July.....	49.63	39.8	1.252	45.08	39.2	1.150	53.51	40.2	1.331	42.77	37.0	1.156	52.06	38.0	1.370	50.73	37.3	1.360
August.....	50.80	41.0	1.239	46.97	40.6	1.157	54.21	40.7	1.332	45.67	39.2	1.165	54.94	39.7	1.384	55.06	39.7	1.387
September.....	51.58	41.1	1.255	47.83	41.2	1.161	54.81	40.9	1.340	45.63	38.9	1.173	54.35	39.1	1.390	54.12	39.3	1.377
October.....	55.94	41.5	1.348	51.38	41.3	1.244	56.26	39.1	1.439	47.87	39.3	1.218	58.05	39.6	1.466	58.86	39.4	1.494
November.....							57.89	39.8	1.451	48.03	38.8	1.238	58.92	39.2	1.503			
Manufacturing-Continued																		
Textile-mill products-Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery-Continued						Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			
South**			United States			North**			South**									
1948: Average.....	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	\$30.27	35.2	\$0.860	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.930	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	\$39.75	38.0	\$1.046	\$37.40	37.7	\$0.992
1949: Average.....	50.31	38.2	1.317	31.45	35.5	.886	35.06	37.7	0.930	30.78	35.1	0.877	40.96	38.1	1.075	36.34	36.2	1.004
1949: November.....	53.16	40.0	1.329	33.68	37.5	.898	36.03	38.7	.931	33.23	37.3	.891	42.34	39.5	1.072	37.71	37.6	1.003
December.....	51.67	38.5	1.342	33.42	37.3	.896	36.21	38.6	.938	32.82	37.0	.887	41.16	38.4	1.072	37.07	37.0	1.002
1950: January.....	50.18	37.2	1.349	32.92	36.3	.907	35.78	37.9	.944	32.40	36.0	.900	41.47	37.8	1.097	37.29	36.7	1.016
February.....	51.14	37.3	1.371	34.50	36.2	.953	36.88	38.1	.968	34.11	35.9	.950	42.74	38.3	1.116	38.42	37.3	1.030
March.....	53.02	38.7	1.370	33.29	36.5	.965	36.47	37.4	.975	32.65	35.9	.963	43.80	39.9	1.126	38.40	37.1	1.035
April.....	49.09	35.7	1.375	31.78	32.8	.969	35.90	36.6	.981	31.01	32.1	.966	43.05	38.2	1.127	35.71	34.5	1.035
May.....	49.61	36.4	1.363	31.17	32.2	.968	36.47	37.1	.983	30.11	31.2	.965	42.75	37.9	1.128	35.26	34.0	1.037
June.....	50.82	37.2	1.366	32.13	32.3	.966	36.83	37.5	.982	32.42	33.7	.962	43.42	38.7	1.122	36.30	35.0	1.037
July.....	53.19	38.6	1.378	33.26	35.0	.953	35.98	36.8	.976	32.93	34.7	.949	42.14	37.9	1.112	38.31	36.8	1.041
August.....	54.85	39.7	1.381	37.11	38.1	.974	39.42	39.5	.998	36.63	37.8	.969	43.80	39.3	1.117	41.17	39.4	1.045
September.....	54.68	39.1	1.402	38.98	37.8	.986	39.62	39.0	1.016	36.46	37.2	.980	42.75	38.0	1.125	42.63	40.1	1.063
October.....	57.25	39.7	1.442	38.22	37.8	1.011	40.44	39.3	1.029	37.80	37.5	1.008	45.62	39.5	1.155	43.66	39.8	1.097
November.....				38.43	37.6	1.022							45.36	38.8	1.169	43.43	39.3	1.105

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Non supervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued														Apparel and other finished textile products			
	Dyeing and finishing textiles		Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn		Other textile-mill products		Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours				
1948: Average.....	\$51.00	41.0	\$1,244	58.13	42.0	\$1,384	\$58.00	41.7	\$1,303	\$47.96	39.7	\$1,208	\$40.17	36.5	\$1,347	\$42.79	36.2	\$1,182
1949: Average.....	51.50	40.3	1,278	56.80	42.0	1,438	56.23	38.7	1,453	47.89	38.9	1,231	40.21	35.3	1,394	41.89	35.8	1,170
1949: November.....	52.91	41.3	1,281	58.67	40.7	1,439	58.67	40.1	1,493	48.18	39.2	1,229	45.80	32.9	1,394	40.38	35.7	1,131
December.....	53.84	41.9	1,285	59.99	41.4	1,440	60.58	41.1	1,474	49.64	40.1	1,238	50.55	32.7	1,416	41.82	35.9	1,165
1950: January.....	52.03	40.3	1,291	60.44	41.4	1,460	61.41	41.3	1,487	49.80	40.0	1,245	53.44	37.5	1,425	42.70	36.0	1,196
February.....	53.37	41.5	1,286	60.80	41.8	1,465	61.62	41.3	1,492	50.91	40.5	1,254	53.03	37.4	1,418	44.48	36.7	1,212
March.....	52.42	40.7	1,288	60.99	41.6	1,466	61.81	41.4	1,493	49.75	39.8	1,250	44.84	32.9	1,363	40.50	36.4	1,195
April.....	50.89	39.6	1,285	59.15	40.4	1,464	60.48	40.4	1,497	49.29	39.4	1,251	40.02	29.0	1,380	40.80	35.2	1,159
May.....	49.25	38.3	1,286	60.61	41.2	1,471	61.68	41.2	1,497	49.95	39.8	1,255	48.72	34.6	1,408	41.27	35.7	1,156
June.....	51.18	39.8	1,286	61.17	41.5	1,474	61.99	41.3	1,501	51.44	40.5	1,270	52.69	37.0	1,424	41.89	35.8	1,170
July.....	50.84	39.3	1,287	59.86	40.5	1,478	60.07	40.1	1,498	51.92	40.5	1,282	52.19	36.7	1,422	42.32	36.2	1,194
August.....	50.03	42.9	1,306	61.44	41.4	1,484	61.46	40.7	1,510	53.16	41.4	1,284	54.44	38.1	1,429	46.06	37.0	1,225
September.....	55.76	42.6	1,309	62.94	41.6	1,533	62.19	40.7	1,528	53.37	40.9	1,305	56.87	35.8	1,421	45.69	35.7	1,207
October.....	56.09	41.3	1,358	66.33	42.6	1,557	66.35	42.1	1,576	54.79	40.8	1,343	50.45	35.5	1,421	45.69	37.1	1,228
November.....	58.32	41.9	1,392	66.58	42.3	1,574	66.80	41.8	1,598	56.09	41.3	1,358	51.95	36.0	1,443	44.69	36.9	1,211
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats		Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		Shirts, collars, and nightwear		Separate trousers		Work shirts		Women's outerwear		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours		
1948: Average.....	\$50.11	36.6	\$1,369	\$33.20	36.2	\$0,917	\$33.50	36.1	\$0,928	\$35.31	35.7	\$0,989	\$26.49	35.7	\$0,742	\$31.40	35.1	\$1,467
1949: Average.....	46.67	34.7	1,345	33.30	36.2	1,020	33.37	36.0	1,027	34.91	35.7	1,078	27.44	35.5	1,773	49.69	34.7	1,432
1949: November.....	44.48	32.9	1,352	33.82	36.8	1,019	34.78	37.6	1,025	33.63	34.6	1,071	28.22	35.7	1,769	48.80	33.6	1,423
December.....	46.64	34.7	1,344	33.82	36.8	1,019	34.52	37.2	1,028	34.14	35.3	1,067	27.58	35.4	1,779	49.13	34.5	1,436
1950: January.....	47.72	35.4	1,348	33.63	36.2	1,029	33.43	35.6	1,039	35.47	35.8	1,091	27.80	35.6	1,781	50.86	35.0	1,456
February.....	49.88	37.0	1,348	35.64	36.4	1,079	35.19	36.2	1,072	39.26	37.9	1,099	30.55	35.4	1,853	52.63	35.9	1,493
March.....	50.81	37.5	1,355	35.62	36.2	1,084	35.40	36.2	1,078	39.77	38.2	1,041	30.43	35.3	1,892	49.67	35.4	1,400
April.....	47.46	35.6	1,337	35.00	35.5	1,086	35.02	35.7	1,081	39.33	38.0	1,035	29.75	34.0	1,875	46.06	34.5	1,335
May.....	46.92	36.7	1,333	35.29	35.9	1,083	34.81	35.7	1,075	39.81	38.1	1,045	31.18	35.8	1,870	45.57	34.6	1,317
June.....	48.99	36.7	1,355	35.55	36.2	1,082	34.82	35.6	1,078	39.34	37.9	1,038	30.66	35.4	1,866	48.87	33.8	1,357
July.....	49.22	36.9	1,334	35.34	36.1	1,079	34.55	35.4	1,075	38.52	37.4	1,030	31.52	36.1	1,873	49.62	34.7	1,400
August.....	51.08	37.7	1,355	37.43	38.0	1,085	36.71	37.5	1,079	40.08	38.5	1,041	33.00	37.8	1,875	54.01	36.2	1,425
September.....	47.75	35.4	1,349	37.18	37.4	1,094	37.20	37.5	1,092	38.45	36.9	1,042	33.03	37.2	1,888	46.43	32.2	1,442
October.....	51.77	37.9	1,366	38.24	38.2	1,091	37.84	38.3	1,088	41.09	38.8	1,059	32.91	36.9	1,892	50.83	34.6	1,469
November.....	52.38	37.9	1,382	38.53	37.7	1,022	39.27	38.2	1,028	40.61	38.1	1,066	31.98	35.1	1,911	48.44	34.6	1,400
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
Year and month	Women's dresses		Household apparel		Women's suits, coats, and skirts		Women's and children's undergarments		Underwear and nightwear, except corsets		Millinery		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours		
1948: Average.....	\$48.72	34.8	\$1,400	\$31.69	36.1	\$0,875	\$70.60	35.0	\$2,017	\$35.32	36.6	\$0,905	\$34.12	36.3	\$0,940	\$30.55	34.5	\$1,443
1949: Average.....	47.20	34.4	1,372	32.23	36.5	1,083	68.38	33.8	1,964	35.79	36.6	1,078	34.08	36.1	1,044	30.22	34.3	1,517
1949: November.....	44.99	33.3	1,351	31.90	36.5	1,074	68.38	30.6	1,908	37.45	38.1	1,083	36.27	38.1	1,052	43.81	29.5	1,485
December.....	47.40	34.8	1,374	31.23	35.9	1,070	63.67	33.3	1,912	36.36	36.8	1,088	34.45	36.0	1,057	50.35	34.7	1,451
1950: January.....	48.30	34.9	1,384	31.38	35.1	1,094	66.97	34.7	1,930	36.58	36.8	1,094	34.78	36.5	1,053	55.11	36.4	1,514
February.....	48.89	35.4	1,381	34.95	37.1	1,042	69.83	32.5	1,967	37.52	37.0	1,014	36.03	36.5	1,087	64.36	36.2	1,601
March.....	49.37	35.8	1,379	35.53	37.4	1,060	60.70	32.6	1,862	37.87	36.8	1,029	35.68	36.0	1,091	62.56	39.2	1,596
April.....	49.44	35.7	1,385	34.99	36.6	1,096	51.19	28.1	1,759	36.22	35.2	1,029	34.09	34.3	1,994	44.91	30.7	1,450
May.....	48.71	35.3	1,380	35.31	36.4	1,070	50.13	29.7	1,888	36.15	35.2	1,027	33.69	34.1	1,988	46.06	31.7	1,453
June.....	45.69	34.1	1,340	32.92	33.7	1,077	58.41	33.9	1,725	36.43	35.4	1,029	34.25	34.6	1,900	49.72	33.1	1,502
July.....	45.53	34.7	1,312	32.27	33.2	1,072	66.46	35.5	1,872	37.13	36.3	1,023	35.60	36.0	1,989	50.62	33.7	1,502
August.....	50.23	35.7	1,407	34.64	36.2	1,057	73.29	37.0	1,980	40.04	38.5	1,040	38.24	38.2	1,001	62.68	36.8	1,600
September.....	48.71	35.3	1,380	35.31	36.4	1,070	50.13	29.7	1,888	36.15	35.2	1,027	33.69	34.1	1,988	46.06	31.7	1,453
October.....	47.38	33.7	1,406	36.41	37.5	1,071	67.21	34.1	1,971	41.97	39.3	1,069	40.25	39.0	1,032	53.34	35.0	1,524
November.....	47.75	34.4	1,386	36.56	37.5	1,075	67.83	36.1	1,879	41.10	38.3	1,073	38.94	37.7	1,033	46.82	31.3	1,460

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	
	Children's outerwear		Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		Other fabricated textile products		Curtains and draperies***		Textile bags***											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1948: Average.....	\$36.72	36.5	\$1.006	\$42.21	36.7	\$1.150	\$38.49	38.0	\$1.013								\$51.38	41.5	\$1.238	
1949: Average.....	37.06	36.3	1.021	42.05	36.0	1.168	39.74	38.1	1.043								51.72	40.6	1.274	
1949: November.....	36.89	36.6	1.008	43.85	37.7	1.163	38.73	37.9	1.022								52.45	41.0	1.260	
December.....	37.67	36.2	1.024	43.57	36.8	1.184	38.36	37.7	1.044								52.66	41.3	1.275	
1950: January.....	38.25	36.5	1.048	40.23	35.6	1.130	40.99	38.2	1.073								48.02	39.2	1.225	
February.....	40.28	37.3	1.060	40.50	36.1	1.122	40.84	38.1	1.072								50.55	39.8	1.270	
March.....	38.76	36.5	1.062	40.76	36.1	1.129	40.32	37.4	1.078								52.24	40.4	1.293	
April.....	35.97	35.3	1.019	39.33	34.9	1.127	39.81	37.1	1.073								53.36	40.7	1.311	
May.....	37.46	36.4	1.029	41.70	35.7	1.168	40.77	37.4	1.090								54.38	40.7	1.336	
June.....	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102								56.28	41.6	1.353	
July.....	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101								56.27	41.1	1.369	
August.....	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105								58.30	42.0	1.348	
September.....	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.59	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	\$37.33	36.6	\$1.020	\$43.93	39.4	\$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404		
October.....	40.66	37.0	1.099	48.33	38.3	1.262	44.83	39.5	1.135	39.92	38.5	1.037	44.54	39.7	1.122	58.98	42.1	1.401		
November.....	39.59	37.0	1.070	46.36	37.0	1.253	44.43	38.7	1.148	38.90	37.3	1.043	43.60	39.0	1.118	57.27	41.2	1.390		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
Logging camps and contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products				
				United States			South**			West**										
1948: Average.....	\$60.26	38.7	\$1.557	\$51.83	41.5	\$1.249	\$51.87	41.4	\$1.253	\$35.66	42.1	\$0.847	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.730	\$54.95	43.3	\$1.269		
1949: Average.....	61.31	39.1	1.568	52.37	40.6	1.290	53.06	40.6	1.307	35.66	42.1	0.847	67.12	38.8	1.730	55.06	41.9	1.314		
1949: November.....	61.58	39.2	1.571	52.80	41.0	1.290	53.63	41.0	1.308	36.94	43.2	0.855	66.93	38.8	1.725	56.18	42.4	1.325		
December.....	62.13	39.8	1.561	52.31	40.8	1.282	53.04	40.8	1.300	36.29	42.3	0.838	67.67	39.3	1.722	58.87	44.2	1.332		
1950: January.....	59.23	37.4	1.543	47.38	38.3	1.237	47.77	38.0	1.257	35.34	40.9	0.804	58.34	34.4	1.696	56.14	42.4	1.324		
February.....	54.86	37.6	1.459	50.50	39.4	1.284	51.17	39.3	1.302	36.90	40.5	0.911	64.14	37.4	1.715	57.04	42.5	1.342		
March.....	62.94	38.4	1.639	51.85	40.1	1.293	52.31	39.9	1.311	37.13	40.8	0.910	66.43	38.8	1.712	57.74	42.9	1.346		
April.....	65.31	39.2	1.666	53.10	40.5	1.311	53.73	40.4	1.330	37.97	41.5	0.915	67.82	39.0	1.739	59.00	43.0	1.372		
May.....	67.37	39.7	1.697	54.19	40.5	1.338	54.86	40.4	1.358	38.11	41.6	0.916	68.07	39.0	1.771	59.25	43.0	1.378		
June.....	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	0.922	72.93	40.4	1.830	61.27	43.7	1.402		
July.....	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.368	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	0.926	72.74	39.3	1.851	59.85	42.9	1.395		
August.....	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	0.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.55	43.5	1.415		
September.....	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	0.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430		
October.....	69.49	38.8	1.791	58.16	42.2	1.402	59.91	42.1	1.423	41.20	43.6	0.945	75.15	39.7	1.893	63.00	43.6	1.445		
November.....	63.70	36.8	1.731	57.25	41.1	1.393	57.83	40.9	1.414							63.03	43.5	1.449		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures								
Millwork		Wooden containers		Wooden boxes, other than cigar		Miscellaneous wood products		Total: Furniture and fixtures		Household furniture										
1948: Average.....	\$53.40	43.2	\$1.236	\$41.57	41.4	\$1.004	\$42.39	42.1	\$1.007	\$44.06	42.0	\$1.040	\$45.90	41.1	\$1.192	\$46.76	40.8	\$1.146		
1949: Average.....	54.23	42.2	1.285	41.90	40.6	1.062	42.48	41.0	1.036	44.10	40.7	1.085	49.48		1.234	47.04	39.8	1.182		
1949: November.....	55.94	42.9	1.304	42.02	40.4	1.040	42.92	40.8	1.049	44.96	40.8	1.102	50.72	41.2	1.231	48.86	41.3	1.183		
December.....	57.82	44.1	1.311	43.37	41.3	1.050	43.95	41.7	1.054	44.54	40.9	1.089	52.50	42.2	1.244	50.88	42.4	1.200		
1950: January.....	56.07	42.9	1.307	41.27	39.8	1.037	41.94	40.4	1.038	43.85	40.3	1.088	51.13	41.1	1.244	49.36	41.2	1.198		
February.....	55.76	42.4	1.315	42.82	39.5	1.084	43.05	39.9	1.079	44.69	40.3	1.109	52.29	41.7	1.254	50.87	41.9	1.214		
March.....	56.49	42.7	1.323	42.85	39.6	1.082	43.30	40.2	1.077	44.91	40.5	1.109	52.17	41.7	1.251	50.70	41.9	1.210		
April.....	57.56	42.7	1.348	43.81	39.9	1.098	44.87	41.2	1.089	45.33	40.8	1.111	51.67	41.3	1.251	49.85	41.2	1.210		
May.....	57.83	42.9	1.348	44.47	40.1	1.109	44.79	40.9	1.095	44.89	40.3	1.114	51.50	41.2	1.250	50.14	41.4	1.211		
June.....	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216		
July.....	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.156	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.300	49.53	40.6	1.220		
August.....	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.159	48.57	42.2	1.151	48.35	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.292	52.91	42.7	1.239		
September.....	60.63	43.4	1.367	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.5	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261		
October.....	60.76	43.4	1.400	48.33	41.8	1.161	49.29	42.9	1.149	49.36	42.3	1.167	56.41	42.7	1.321	54.66	42.7	1.280		
November.....	60.93	43.4	1.404	48.22	41.5	1.162	48.76	42.4	1.150	50.17	42.7	1.175	56.83	42.6	1.334	55.38	42.7	1.297		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$43.84	41.2	\$1.064	\$50.33	40.1	\$1.255	\$50.85	40.1	\$1.268	\$54.59	41.7	\$1.309	\$55.25	42.8	\$1.291	\$50.88	44.0	\$1.361
1949: Average.....	43.68	40.0	1.092	50.18	38.9	1.290	51.69	39.7	1.302	55.47	40.7	1.363	55.96	41.7	1.342	50.83	42.4	1.411
1949: November.....	46.60	42.4	1.099	53.53	42.1	1.319	45.97	36.4	1.263	55.90	41.1	1.360	58.31	43.0	1.356	62.09	43.6	1.424
December.....	47.10	42.7	1.103	57.68	43.3	1.332	53.85	40.7	1.323	56.65	41.5	1.365	58.00	42.9	1.354	62.09	43.6	1.424
1950: January.....	46.08	41.7	1.105	52.78	40.2	1.313	54.54	40.7	1.340	56.13	41.0	1.369	57.56	42.2	1.364	61.62	43.0	1.433
February.....	46.70	42.0	1.112	54.96	41.5	1.324	57.43	41.8	1.374	56.28	41.2	1.366	57.80	42.5	1.360	61.71	43.4	1.422
March.....	47.21	42.3	1.116	54.60	40.9	1.335	57.03	41.6	1.371	56.14	41.1	1.366	58.06	42.6	1.363	61.89	43.4	1.426
April.....	46.40	41.5	1.118	54.42	40.7	1.337	54.28	40.0	1.357	56.52	41.5	1.362	58.20	42.3	1.376	62.42	43.2	1.445
May.....	47.17	42.0	1.123	54.42	40.7	1.337	53.97	39.8	1.356	55.41	40.8	1.358	58.08	42.3	1.373	61.82	43.2	1.431
June.....	47.52	42.2	1.126	54.54	40.7	1.340	55.57	40.8	1.362	57.60	42.2	1.365	60.03	43.0	1.396	64.21	43.8	1.466
July.....	46.44	41.1	1.130	52.87	39.9	1.325	54.31	39.7	1.368	58.86	42.1	1.398	61.36	43.3	1.417	65.74	44.0	1.494
August.....	49.19	43.0	1.144	56.66	42.0	1.349	58.42	42.3	1.381	60.24	43.0	1.401	62.74	44.0	1.426	66.99	44.6	1.502
September.....	49.97	43.0	1.162	58.61	42.5	1.379	59.59	42.2	1.412	59.71	42.2	1.415	63.10	44.0	1.434	66.89	44.3	1.510
October.....	51.43	43.4	1.185	60.94	43.1	1.407	57.85	40.8	1.418	61.13	42.6	1.435	65.45	44.0	1.442	67.55	44.5	1.518
November.....	51.86	43.4	1.195	60.25	42.4	1.421	62.10	42.1	1.475	60.91	42.3	1.440	65.11	44.2	1.473	69.44	44.6	1.557
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$50.96	41.7	\$1.222	\$49.48	41.3	\$1.198	\$66.73	39.3	\$1.698	\$74.00	37.6	\$1.968	\$66.55	40.6	\$1.713	\$57.43	38.7	\$1.484
1949: Average.....	52.45	41.2	1.273	51.07	40.6	1.258	70.28	38.7	1.816	78.37	37.3	2.101	70.21	38.9	1.803	61.07	38.6	1.652
1949: November.....	50.30	43.5	1.252	52.11	41.0	1.271	70.91	38.6	1.837	79.05	37.2	2.125	70.21	38.6	1.819	61.05	37.8	1.615
December.....	55.21	42.9	1.287	51.99	41.1	1.265	72.27	39.3	1.839	81.50	38.1	2.139	70.67	38.7	1.826	61.83	38.5	1.606
1950: January.....	53.57	41.4	1.294	52.69	41.2	1.279	70.49	38.5	1.831	76.43	36.5	2.094	69.94	38.6	1.812	61.76	38.1	1.621
February.....	54.17	41.7	1.299	53.03	41.4	1.281	70.75	38.2	1.852	76.38	36.3	2.104	72.15	39.3	1.836	60.50	37.3	1.622
March.....	54.77	42.0	1.304	53.20	41.5	1.282	72.14	38.1	1.869	78.42	36.8	2.131	74.12	39.7	1.867	62.79	38.5	1.634
April.....	54.03	41.4	1.305	53.27	41.2	1.283	72.18	38.6	1.870	79.88	37.1	2.153	72.41	39.1	1.852	64.05	39.2	1.634
May.....	54.74	41.5	1.319	53.35	41.2	1.291	72.64	38.7	1.877	81.05	37.3	2.173	71.60	38.6	1.855	64.33	39.3	1.637
June.....	56.62	42.6	1.329	54.59	41.7	1.309	72.72	38.7	1.879	80.76	37.2	2.171	71.92	39.0	1.844	64.11	39.5	1.623
July.....	57.70	42.9	1.345	55.36	42.0	1.318	72.30	38.5	1.878	79.20	36.6	2.164	72.83	39.2	1.858	63.34	39.0	1.624
August.....	59.75	44.0	1.358	56.79	42.7	1.330	73.17	38.9	1.881	78.44	36.5	2.160	75.08	39.6	1.866	67.31	40.5	1.662
September.....	60.96	44.3	1.376	57.06	42.9	1.330	74.48	39.2	1.900	81.11	36.9	2.198	79.98	41.1	1.940	64.70	39.5	1.638
October.....	61.14	44.4	1.377	57.02	42.3	1.348	74.45	39.1	1.904	81.66	37.0	2.207	77.56	40.5	1.915	64.08	39.1	1.630
November.....	62.07	44.4	1.398	59.03	42.9	1.376	74.22	39.0	1.903	82.47	37.2	2.217	76.06	39.8	1.911	63.34	38.6	1.641
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithography			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wklly. earnings	Ave. wklly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$66.33	40.3	\$1.646	\$64.15	39.5	\$1.624	\$59.93	39.3	\$1.525	\$56.23	41.5	\$1.355	\$62.13	40.9	\$1.519	\$57.69	40.4	\$1.428
1949: Average.....	69.44	39.7	1.749	69.17	39.3	1.760	62.66	38.7	1.619	58.63	41.0	1.430	63.90	40.6	1.574	60.83	39.5	1.540
1949: November.....	69.36	39.3	1.765	72.36	40.7	1.778	63.73	39.0	1.634	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.68	40.6	1.593	62.44	40.0	1.561
December.....	71.17	40.3	1.766	70.89	40.6	1.746	64.59	39.6	1.631	59.78	41.6	1.437	64.99	40.8	1.593	62.75	40.2	1.561
1950: January.....	70.80	40.0	1.770	69.03	38.5	1.703	64.48	39.2	1.645	60.05	41.3	1.454	64.64	40.2	1.608	63.63	40.3	1.579
February.....	70.70	39.3	1.799	70.07	38.8	1.806	64.77	38.9	1.663	59.96	41.1	1.459	65.12	40.7	1.600	62.64	40.0	1.566
March.....	71.56	39.6	1.807	71.34	39.2	1.820	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.09	41.1	1.462	65.48	40.8	1.605	62.56	40.0	1.564
April.....	70.88	39.4	1.799	71.58	39.2	1.826	64.54	38.9	1.659	60.56	41.2	1.470	65.77	40.9	1.608	63.12	40.1	1.574
May.....	71.68	39.8	1.801	71.74	39.7	1.807	63.59	38.3	1.655	61.18	41.2	1.483	65.83	40.7	1.618	63.91	40.5	1.578
June.....	71.79	39.6	1.813	72.23	39.6	1.824	64.00	38.6	1.658	62.39	41.4	1.507	65.32	39.9	1.637	65.16	40.8	1.597
July.....	71.95	39.6	1.817	73.11	39.8	1.837	64.52	39.0	1.656	62.90	41.2	1.529	68.85	41.2	1.671	66.02	40.7	1.622
August.....	72.38	40.1	1.805	76.22	41.2	1.850	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.526	68.97	41.6	1.658	65.85	40.7	1.618
September.....	73.61	40.6	1.813	75.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.24	40.4	1.689	67.52	40.8	1.655
October.....	73.74	39.9	1.848	76.13	41.4	1.859	66.01	39.6	1.667	64.62	42.1	1.535	71.13	41.4	1.718	67.85	40.9	1.659
November.....	72.91	39.8	1.832	73.83	40.3	1.832	66.91	39.9	1.677	65.39	42.0	1.557	71.70	41.3	1.736	68.63	40.9	1.678

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber						Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$18.75	41.4	\$1.419	\$62.88	39.9	\$1.578	\$53.05	39.5	\$1.343	\$53.71	40.6	\$1.323	\$38.40	42.2	\$1.384	\$42.33	41.5	\$1.020
1949: Average.....	60.36	40.4	1.494	66.74	39.8	1.677	55.20	38.6	1.430	56.60	40.4	1.401	59.78	41.0	1.458	44.72	41.6	1.075
1949: November.....	61.80	40.9	1.511	67.78	40.2	1.686	56.20	39.3	1.430	57.51	40.7	1.413	60.43	41.0	1.474	43.20	40.3	1.072
December.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	68.27	40.3	1.694	56.37	39.5	1.427	57.21	40.6	1.409	60.80	41.0	1.483	44.76	41.1	1.089
1950: January.....	63.84	42.0	1.530	68.48	39.7	1.725	56.45	39.2	1.440	57.37	40.6	1.413	61.21	41.0	1.493	44.80	40.6	1.098
February.....	61.96	40.9	1.515	68.22	40.2	1.697	55.99	39.1	1.432	58.04	40.7	1.426	61.98	41.4	1.497	44.40	40.7	1.091
March.....	62.36	41.0	1.521	68.93	40.5	1.702	55.97	39.0	1.435	58.53	40.9	1.431	62.38	41.7	1.496	44.84	41.1	1.091
April.....	62.53	41.0	1.525	70.96	41.4	1.714	56.52	38.9	1.453	58.67	40.8	1.438	62.69	41.9	1.501	46.44	41.8	1.111
May.....	63.37	41.2	1.538	70.46	41.0	1.719	57.35	39.5	1.452	58.75	40.8	1.440	63.53	42.3	1.502	47.92	41.6	1.152
June.....	65.23	42.0	1.553	70.78	40.7	1.739	57.70	39.4	1.466	59.27	41.1	1.442	64.91	42.9	1.513	49.52	42.0	1.179
July.....	66.41	42.6	1.559	72.52	40.4	1.795	57.81	38.9	1.486	58.47	40.1	1.458	64.86	42.5	1.526	49.20	41.8	1.177
August.....	65.67	41.5	1.568	71.52	41.2	1.756	58.99	39.3	1.501	59.68	40.6	1.470	66.90	43.5	1.540	47.83	41.2	1.161
September.....	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.58	40.3	1.801	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.19	41.2	1.461	67.35	43.2	1.559	48.18	41.5	1.161
October.....	67.75	42.0	1.613	71.36	40.8	1.749	60.29	39.2	1.538	60.83	41.3	1.473	67.47	42.7	1.580	46.43	40.8	1.138
November.....	68.18	41.8	1.631	75.69	41.0	1.846	60.94	39.6	1.539	61.79	41.5	1.489	66.83	42.3	1.580	46.95	41.0	1.145
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats						Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$50.39	47.4	\$1.063	\$57.90	41.3	\$1.402	\$65.90	42.0	\$1.569	\$69.23	40.7	\$1.701	\$72.06	40.4	\$1.791	\$75.33	40.2	\$1.874
1949: Average.....	51.12	47.2	1.083	60.67	40.8	1.487	66.54	40.9	1.627	72.36	40.4	1.791	75.33	40.2	1.874	61.07	39.3	1.455
1949: November.....	51.24	49.7	1.031	61.58	41.0	1.502	67.20	41.0	1.639	72.12	40.0	1.803	75.44	40.0	1.886	57.69	38.2	1.577
December.....	50.86	49.0	1.038	62.02	41.1	1.509	67.56	40.7	1.660	71.74	39.9	1.798	74.83	39.7	1.885	61.11	39.4	1.551
1950: January.....	49.89	47.2	1.057	62.79	41.2	1.524	68.14	40.9	1.666	73.79	40.7	1.813	77.41	40.7	1.902	61.93	39.8	1.556
February.....	50.71	45.2	1.122	62.62	41.2	1.520	68.61	41.1	1.667	71.64	39.8	1.800	74.94	39.6	1.900	61.17	39.8	1.537
March.....	50.82	44.5	1.142	62.87	4.2	1.526	69.50	41.2	1.687	71.54	39.7	1.802	74.88	39.6	1.891	58.90	38.1	1.546
April.....	51.57	44.3	1.164	62.82	41.3	1.521	69.88	40.9	1.684	73.85	40.8	1.810	77.11	40.5	1.904	62.60	40.0	1.565
May.....	52.82	44.2	1.195	62.28	41.0	1.519	68.74	40.7	1.689	73.28	40.6	1.805	75.73	39.9	1.898	61.85	39.8	1.554
June.....	53.87	43.9	1.227	63.38	41.4	1.531	69.96	41.2	1.698	74.37	41.0	1.814	76.82	40.2	1.911	62.73	39.7	1.580
July.....	55.46	43.6	1.272	63.29	41.1	1.540	69.99	41.0	1.707	76.09	41.6	1.829	78.93	41.0	1.925	63.36	39.6	1.600
August.....	55.11	44.3	1.244	64.62	41.8	1.546	74.08	42.7	1.735	77.73	40.6	1.816	79.29	39.4	1.911	63.12	39.8	1.596
September.....	55.03	45.9	1.199	66.13	42.2	1.567	74.99	43.0	1.744	76.77	41.7	1.841	79.72	41.2	1.935	63.91	39.6	1.614
October.....	54.96	48.0	1.145	66.29	41.9	1.582	74.90	42.7	1.754	77.98	41.7	1.870	81.04	41.2	1.967	64.00	40.1	1.596
November.....	56.31	47.4	1.188	67.10	41.7	1.609	75.94	42.4	1.791	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.80	40.8	2.005	63.96	40.0	1.599
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.						Rubber products									Leather and leather products		
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$60.59	44.1	\$1.374	\$56.78	39.0	\$1.455	\$62.16	37.2	\$1.671	\$51.75	41.8	\$1.238	\$52.47	40.3	\$1.302	\$41.66	37.2	\$1.120
1949: Average.....	61.18	42.9	1.426	57.79	38.3	1.509	63.26	38.4	1.738	48.94	38.6	1.266	54.38	40.1	1.356	41.61	36.6	1.137
1949: November.....	62.36	42.8	1.457	57.91	38.4	1.508	63.91	36.9	1.732	50.51	39.9	1.296	54.04	39.5	1.368	40.03	35.1	1.142
December.....	59.14	41.3	1.432	59.94	39.2	1.508	64.79	37.3	1.757	50.33	39.8	1.262	55.66	40.9	1.361	42.03	37.1	1.153
1950: January.....	58.56	41.3	1.418	60.52	39.4	1.536	67.70	38.4	1.763	45.87	35.7	1.285	57.04	41.3	1.381	42.90	37.7	1.138
February.....	58.94	41.3	1.427	59.90	39.2	1.528	67.22	38.3	1.755	43.06	34.2	1.259	56.43	41.1	1.373	44.08	38.1	1.157
March.....	60.00	41.9	1.432	59.70	39.3	1.519	65.26	37.4	1.745	51.04	40.0	1.276	56.16	40.9	1.373	44.15	37.9	1.163
April.....	63.00	43.3	1.455	61.76	40.0	1.544	69.23	39.0	1.775	50.36	39.5	1.275	57.13	41.1	1.390	41.96	35.8	1.172
May.....	67.44	45.2	1.492	64.52	41.2	1.566	74.60	41.1	1.815	50.20	39.4	1.274	57.92	41.7	1.389	41.56	35.4	1.174
June.....	69.13	46.3	1.493	65.08	41.4	1.572	74.05	40.6	1.824	52.07	40.3	1.292	58.23	42.4	1.397	43.60	37.2	1.172
July.....	70.38	46.7	1.507	65.59	41.2	1.592	75.22	40.4	1.862	52.13	39.7	1.313	59.08	42.2	1.400	44.73	38.1	1.174
August.....	71.82	47.5	1.512	66.25	41.8	1.585	76.01	40.8	1.863	53.93	41.9	1.287	60.13	42.8	1.405	46.49	39.2	1.186
September.....	69.76	46.2	1.510	66.58	41.9	1.589	75.46	40.9	1.845	53.95	41.5	1.300	61.30	42.9	1.429	45.72	38.1	1.200
October.....	70.15	45.7	1.515	67.34	42.3	1.592	75.32	41.0	1.837	56.00	42.2	1.327	62.67	43.4	1.444	46.12	37.9	1.217
November.....	69.39	45.0	1.542	67.66	42.0	1.611	75.95	40.9	1.857	54.52	42.1	1.295	63.15	42.9	1.472	45.78	37.4	1.224

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Leather and leather products-Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$33.26	38.6	\$1.345	\$30.71	36.6	\$1.085	\$40.49	37.7	\$1.074	\$53.46	40.9	\$1.307	\$54.06	39.2	\$1.379	\$52.05	39.7	\$1.311
1949: Average.....	54.11	38.9	1.391	39.35	35.9	1.096	41.10	37.5	1.096	64.45	39.8	1.368	56.71	39.0	1.454	53.80	39.3	1.369
1949: November.....	54.50	38.9	1.401	36.40	33.3	1.093	41.66	37.8	1.102	55.28	40.0	1.382	57.19	39.2	1.489	54.62	39.9	1.360
December.....	55.50	39.5	1.405	39.20	36.2	1.083	42.29	38.2	1.107	55.65	40.3	1.381	58.16	39.7	1.465	54.23	39.3	1.373
1950: January.....	55.34	39.0	1.419	40.77	37.4	1.090	42.21	38.1	1.108	55.32	39.8	1.390	59.31	39.7	1.404	55.28	39.6	1.396
February.....	55.29	39.1	1.414	42.22	37.8	1.117	42.90	38.2	1.123	55.56	40.0	1.389	59.36	40.0	1.484	54.93	39.6	1.387
March.....	54.89	38.9	1.411	42.15	37.4	1.127	43.73	38.7	1.130	55.70	40.1	1.389	59.35	40.1	1.480	54.79	39.7	1.380
April.....	54.44	38.5	1.414	39.18	36.4	1.129	42.75	37.5	1.140	56.56	40.4	1.400	59.88	40.2	1.482	55.42	40.1	1.382
May.....	55.00	38.9	1.414	38.48	36.2	1.125	42.58	36.9	1.154	57.28	40.8	1.404	59.78	40.5	1.476	54.98	40.4	1.361
June.....	56.57	39.7	1.425	40.84	36.4	1.122	44.39	38.3	1.159	58.12	41.1	1.414	59.74	40.2	1.486	55.23	40.4	1.367
July.....	56.73	39.7	1.429	42.53	37.7	1.128	44.16	38.2	1.156	58.57	40.9	1.432	60.24	39.5	1.525	55.40	39.6	1.369
August.....	58.40	40.5	1.442	44.39	38.8	1.144	45.70	39.5	1.157	59.40	41.6	1.428	59.10	39.8	1.445	53.11	38.8	1.374
September.....	58.64	40.3	1.455	43.52	37.6	1.152	45.00	38.1	1.181	60.88	41.5	1.467	61.31	39.0	1.572	54.69	37.1	1.474
October.....	59.32	40.3	1.472	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.68	39.6	1.204	63.05	42.4	1.487	65.74	41.5	1.584	61.30	41.0	1.495
November.....	59.70	40.4	1.480	42.16	36.0	1.171	47.76	39.6	1.206	63.55	42.2	1.506	67.07	41.3	1.624	59.83	40.4	1.481
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe*			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$47.61	38.8	\$1.227	\$54.76	41.9	\$1.307	\$49.57	40.4	\$1.227	\$40.05	42.5	\$1.154	\$47.96	40.0	\$1.190	\$49.45	38.7	\$1.278
1949: Average.....	50.30	38.6	1.303	57.49	41.6	1.382	49.73	39.0	1.275	48.57	41.8	1.186	45.61	39.2	1.240	48.85	36.4	1.342
1949: November.....	51.28	38.7	1.325	57.66	41.1	1.403	49.59	38.5	1.288	50.53	42.0	1.203	47.73	37.7	1.206	50.97	37.7	1.352
December.....	51.63	39.5	1.307	57.81	41.5	1.393	49.92	39.0	1.280	49.39	41.4	1.193	49.43	39.8	1.242	51.16	37.1	1.357
1950: January.....	51.39	38.9	1.321	57.55	40.9	1.407	49.42	38.8	1.283	47.81	41.0	1.166	47.40	38.4	1.237	48.99	36.1	1.357
February.....	50.90	39.0	1.305	57.73	41.5	1.391	49.37	38.6	1.279	47.14	40.5	1.164	48.78	38.0	1.231	50.00	36.9	1.355
March.....	51.29	39.3	1.305	57.47	41.2	1.395	49.90	38.8	1.286	48.26	41.0	1.177	48.30	38.0	1.271	50.37	37.2	1.354
April.....	49.87	38.6	1.292	58.88	41.7	1.412	52.37	40.1	1.306	51.27	42.3	1.212	50.63	40.8	1.241	50.38	36.9	1.362
May.....	50.96	39.2	1.300	59.13	41.7	1.418	53.27	40.2	1.325	54.16	43.4	1.248	49.96	38.4	1.301	50.46	37.1	1.360
June.....	50.27	38.4	1.309	60.27	42.0	1.455	54.09	40.7	1.329	54.63	43.6	1.253	54.85	41.3	1.328	48.71	35.3	1.380
July.....	49.93	38.0	1.314	61.30	41.7	1.470	54.40	40.9	1.330	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.60	41.3	1.322	49.13	35.5	1.384
August.....	51.61	39.7	1.300	61.13	42.1	1.452	55.27	41.4	1.335	55.71	43.9	1.299	53.85	40.4	1.333	52.59	38.0	1.384
September.....	56.70	40.5	1.400	61.66	41.8	1.475	56.00	41.3	1.356	55.73	43.2	1.290	54.88	40.5	1.355	53.70	38.3	1.402
October.....	58.07	41.1	1.415	61.78	42.0	1.471	57.57	41.6	1.384	57.51	43.7	1.316	55.77	40.5	1.377	55.57	39.3	1.414
November.....	61.08	41.3	1.479	61.89	41.9	1.477	57.89	41.2	1.405	56.93	43.0	1.324	55.20	39.8	1.387	56.72	39.5	1.436
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products-Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Elast. furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$56.40	44.8	\$1.261	\$56.92	44.4	\$1.282	\$55.10	41.0	\$1.344	\$61.83	40.1	\$1.522	\$62.41	39.5	\$1.580	\$58.45	40.7	\$1.436
1949: Average.....	57.77	43.8	1.319	59.31	43.8	1.354	54.72	39.2	1.396	60.78	39.3	1.387	63.04	38.3	1.646	58.09	37.2	1.481
1949: November.....	59.85	44.5	1.345	57.98	42.6	1.361	55.01	39.1	1.407	57.48	38.4	1.579	56.48	34.4	1.642	53.53	36.3	1.483
December.....	60.12	44.7	1.345	58.11	42.7	1.361	55.36	39.4	1.405	62.92	39.4	1.597	65.45	39.3	1.645	57.22	38.3	1.494
1950: January.....	58.16	43.6	1.334	56.80	42.2	1.346	55.23	39.3	1.408	63.79	39.5	1.615	65.83	39.3	1.675	58.17	38.7	1.503
February.....	58.55	43.6	1.343	55.71	41.3	1.349	55.69	39.3	1.417	63.48	39.6	1.603	64.81	39.3	1.649	59.11	39.2	1.508
March.....	59.13	43.9	1.347	57.48	42.2	1.362	55.75	39.4	1.415	62.40	38.9	1.604	61.84	37.5	1.649	60.33	39.9	1.512
April.....	59.76	44.1	1.355	59.25	43.5	1.362	56.22	39.4	1.427	63.00	40.4	1.609	66.08	40.0	1.652	62.37	40.9	1.525
May.....	60.75	44.7	1.359	60.20	44.3	1.359	58.07	40.3	1.441	65.57	40.5	1.619	65.86	39.7	1.659	63.19	41.3	1.530
June.....	62.06	45.2	1.373	61.07	45.1	1.354	60.69	41.7	1.441	66.50	40.8	1.630	66.63	39.8	1.674	64.72	42.0	1.541
July.....	63.06	45.4	1.389	60.78	44.2	1.375	60.17	41.3	1.457	66.95	40.7	1.645	67.83	39.9	1.700	64.37	41.8	1.540
August.....	64.44	45.7	1.410	62.62	44.6	1.404	62.20	42.4	1.467	67.36	41.1	1.639	67.37	40.1	1.680	66.67	42.6	1.551
September.....	65.35	45.7	1.430	63.59	44.5	1.429	64.52	42.9	1.504	69.10	41.4	1.669	69.30	40.2	1.724	67.57	42.9	1.575
October.....	66.94	46.1	1.452	63.84	44.3	1.441	65.56	43.1	1.521	69.97	42.0	1.666	69.13	41.0	1.686	70.37	43.9	1.603
November.....	66.14	45.8	1.444	63.45	43.7	1.452	65.65	42.6	1.541	70.18	41.7	1.683	68.82	40.7	1.691	69.61	43.1	1.615

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$57.46	40.9	\$1.405	\$59.19	40.4	\$1.465	\$59.93	40.6	\$1.476	\$58.22	41.0	\$1.420	\$57.14	40.9	\$1.377	\$58.95	41.4	\$1.424
1949: Average.....	54.38	37.5	1.450	54.30	35.7	1.521	56.73	37.3	1.521	60.35	40.4	1.494	58.99	40.1	1.471	61.95	41.3	1.500
1949: November.....	54.31	37.3	1.456	51.14	33.6	1.522	54.66	35.7	1.531	58.43	39.4	1.483	56.12	39.0	1.430	64.83	40.8	1.580
1949: December.....	57.25	39.0	1.468	57.41	37.4	1.535	56.61	37.0	1.530	59.60	40.3	1.479	57.82	40.1	1.442	61.87	40.6	1.524
1950: January.....	57.74	39.2	1.473	59.25	38.3	1.547	57.75	37.6	1.536	62.07	41.3	1.503	61.35	41.4	1.482	61.16	40.8	1.499
1950: February.....	58.91	39.7	1.484	59.25	38.6	1.535	59.83	38.7	1.546	60.24	40.4	1.491	59.00	40.3	1.464	61.66	41.0	1.504
1950: March.....	59.81	40.3	1.484	61.70	39.6	1.558	60.61	39.1	1.550	61.13	40.7	1.502	59.79	40.7	1.469	62.25	40.9	1.522
1950: April.....	62.03	41.3	1.502	63.25	40.6	1.558	62.79	40.3	1.558	61.61	40.8	1.510	60.38	40.8	1.480	62.03	40.7	1.524
1950: May.....	63.24	41.8	1.513	63.28	40.8	1.551	63.30	40.6	1.559	61.98	40.8	1.510	60.29	40.6	1.485	62.73	41.0	1.530
1950: June.....	64.08	42.3	1.515	63.87	41.9	1.572	63.65	41.5	1.582	62.54	40.9	1.529	61.44	40.8	1.506	62.44	41.0	1.522
1950: July.....	63.88	42.0	1.521	64.80	41.3	1.569	65.31	41.6	1.570	62.83	40.9	1.559	61.37	39.9	1.538	63.06	41.0	1.538
1950: August.....	66.36	43.2	1.536	66.32	42.0	1.579	65.73	41.6	1.580	63.15	40.9	1.544	61.89	41.0	1.517	62.87	40.8	1.541
1950: September.....	67.97	43.6	1.559	67.69	42.2	1.604	68.08	41.3	1.600	64.44	41.2	1.564	63.18	41.0	1.541	63.47	41.0	1.549
1950: October.....	70.58	44.5	1.566	69.15	42.1	1.627	69.63	42.9	1.623	65.79	41.3	1.593	64.05	41.4	1.547	62.23	40.4	1.664
1950: November.....	69.22	43.4	1.595	69.28	42.4	1.634	69.75	42.4	1.645	67.03	40.8	1.635	65.16	40.5	1.609	68.84	41.0	1.578
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Primary metal industries-Continued																	
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$57.81	40.2	\$1.438	\$60.42	40.8	\$1.481	\$53.88	39.1	\$1.378	\$59.96	40.0	\$1.499	\$63.08	40.8	\$1.546	\$65.16	40.8	\$1.597
1949: Average.....	58.05	38.7	1.500	59.49	38.5	1.540	56.21	38.9	1.445	60.92	39.0	1.562	63.34	39.1	1.620	63.18	38.2	1.634
1949: November.....	63.87	41.2	1.543	65.44	41.6	1.573	58.55	39.8	1.471	61.93	39.1	1.584	60.97	37.8	1.613	59.42	36.1	1.646
1949: December.....	62.28	40.6	1.534	66.32	42.0	1.579	54.67	37.7	1.450	63.20	39.9	1.584	65.97	40.5	1.629	64.01	38.4	1.667
1950: January.....	61.97	40.5	1.530	64.53	41.1	1.570	57.37	39.4	1.456	62.73	39.6	1.584	65.44	40.0	1.636	64.89	38.6	1.681
1950: February.....	63.29	41.1	1.540	66.30	41.7	1.590	57.91	39.8	1.455	62.29	39.5	1.577	67.28	40.8	1.649	66.94	39.4	1.699
1950: March.....	64.29	41.4	1.553	68.96	41.9	1.598	59.54	40.5	1.470	63.04	40.1	1.572	67.23	40.4	1.664	68.75	39.9	1.723
1950: April.....	64.29	41.4	1.553	67.61	42.1	1.606	58.53	40.2	1.456	64.03	40.5	1.581	67.61	40.8	1.657	68.80	40.0	1.720
1950: May.....	66.63	42.2	1.579	70.72	43.2	1.637	58.73	40.2	1.461	65.36	40.9	1.598	69.68	41.6	1.675	72.94	41.8	1.745
1950: June.....	67.75	42.8	1.583	72.26	43.9	1.646	58.26	40.4	1.442	66.52	41.6	1.599	70.39	41.8	1.684	72.21	41.5	1.740
1950: July.....	67.76	42.4	1.598	73.46	44.2	1.662	57.02	39.6	1.462	64.27	40.5	1.587	70.47	41.6	1.694	73.08	41.5	1.761
1950: August.....	68.48	42.8	1.600	73.67	44.3	1.663	58.51	39.8	1.470	66.36	41.4	1.603	71.55	42.2	1.705	74.63	41.6	1.794
1950: September.....	65.21	41.4	1.575	68.09	41.8	1.629	57.56	39.4	1.461	70.61	42.9	1.646	74.13	42.8	1.732	77.03	42.6	1.827
1950: October.....	68.13	41.8	1.630	70.10	42.1	1.665	63.59	40.4	1.574	72.29	42.8	1.689	75.30	43.3	1.739	80.30	43.5	1.846
1950: November.....	68.97	41.6	1.658	71.06	41.7	1.704	64.43	40.6	1.587	74.97	42.5	1.764	76.87	43.8	1.755	83.33	44.3	1.881
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																	
	Primary metal industries-Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$62.17	40.5	\$1.535	\$56.08	40.6	\$1.396	\$54.07	40.9	\$1.322	\$54.22	40.8	\$1.329	\$51.13	41.3	\$1.238	\$56.07	40.9	\$1.371
1949: Average.....	63.66	39.2	1.624	57.82	39.6	1.460	56.24	40.4	1.392	54.82	39.3	1.395	50.84	41.0	1.271	54.54	38.6	1.410
1949: November.....	64.55	39.6	1.630	58.88	39.2	1.451	53.19	38.1	1.396	54.41	39.2	1.388	53.12	41.5	1.280	53.44	37.9	1.413
1949: December.....	69.34	42.0	1.651	59.66	40.5	1.473	57.16	40.8	1.401	56.84	40.4	1.407	50.89	40.1	1.269	55.04	38.9	1.415
1950: January.....	68.05	40.6	1.676	59.93	40.3	1.487	56.75	40.4	1.405	57.55	40.5	1.421	50.79	39.9	1.273	55.92	39.3	1.425
1950: February.....	71.06	42.2	1.684	59.96	40.3	1.481	56.80	40.2	1.413	58.20	40.7	1.450	51.22	40.3	1.271	55.87	39.1	1.429
1950: March.....	68.82	40.7	1.691	59.64	40.3	1.480	56.98	40.3	1.414	58.83	41.2	1.428	53.07	41.2	1.288	56.77	39.7	1.430
1950: April.....	69.89	41.6	1.680	60.56	40.7	1.488	58.77	40.7	1.444	58.79	41.2	1.427	53.49	41.4	1.292	57.32	40.0	1.433
1950: May.....	70.39	41.6	1.692	60.89	40.7	1.496	59.20	41.0	1.444	57.57	40.6	1.418	52.16	40.5	1.288	58.20	40.5	1.457
1950: June.....	72.53	42.4	1.720	62.87	41.5	1.515	60.94	41.8	1.458	60.61	41.6	1.457	54.41	41.6	1.308	59.16	40.8	1.450
1950: July.....	72.89	42.6	1.711	62.55	41.1	1.522	64.14	42.9	1.495	59.57	40.8	1.460	51.34	39.4	1.303	59.38	40.7	1.459
1950: August.....	74.25	43.5	1.707	64.79	42.1	1.539	67.46	44.5	1.516	61.03	41.6	1.467	56.08	42.2	1.329	63.11	42.1	1.469
1950: September.....	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.63	42.3	1.528
1950: October.....	75.69	43.6	1.736	66.62	42.3	1.575	60.79	41.1	1.479	64.48	42.7	1.510	60.71	43.9	1.385	66.28	42.9	1.545
1950: November.....	78.99	44.3	1.738	66.57	42.0	1.585	59.01	40.2	1.468	63.80	42.0	1.519	60.34	43.1	1.400	67.55	43.0	1.571

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															
	Hardware				Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies				Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies				Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$54.36	40.4	\$1.343	\$57.53	40.2	\$1.431	\$60.40	40.4	\$1.495	\$55.80	38.8	\$1.395	\$58.17	41.2	\$1.412	\$57.68
1949: Average.....	56.28	39.3	1.432	57.04	38.7	1.474	59.79	38.5	1.553	55.45	38.8	1.429	59.90	40.5	1.479	60.91
1949: November.....	54.89	38.6	1.422	59.32	40.0	1.483	64.56	41.2	1.867	56.24	39.3	1.431	57.89	39.3	1.473	57.95
1949: December.....	59.20	40.8	1.451	60.39	40.5	1.491	65.20	41.0	1.571	57.15	39.8	1.436	60.85	40.7	1.495	63.34
1950: January.....	60.19	41.0	1.458	59.23	39.7	1.492	62.24	40.0	1.556	57.14	39.6	1.443	60.30	40.2	1.500	61.51
1950: February.....	61.04	41.3	1.478	59.59	39.7	1.501	63.54	40.5	1.569	56.76	39.2	1.448	59.81	39.9	1.499	61.01
1950: March.....	61.15	41.6	1.470	60.20	40.0	1.505	63.56	40.6	1.573	57.62	39.6	1.435	60.38	40.2	1.522	61.43
1950: April.....	60.71	41.5	1.463	60.70	40.0	1.519	63.91	40.4	1.582	58.63	39.8	1.473	61.31	40.6	1.510	62.09
1950: May.....	58.87	40.6	1.450	61.30	40.3	1.521	63.91	40.4	1.582	59.30	40.2	1.475	61.66	40.7	1.515	62.25
1950: June.....	62.93	41.9	1.502	62.11	40.7	1.526	65.27	41.1	1.588	59.90	40.5	1.479	62.65	41.0	1.528	63.40
1950: July.....	61.88	41.2	1.502	63.28	41.2	1.536	67.43	41.7	1.617	60.20	40.9	1.472	61.39	40.1	1.531	60.39
1950: August.....	61.91	41.3	1.496	65.53	41.9	1.564	67.51	41.8	1.615	64.20	42.1	1.528	64.22	41.7	1.540	63.63
1950: September.....	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44
1950: October.....	64.97	42.3	1.536	67.97	42.4	1.603	72.37	43.0	1.683	65.23	42.0	1.553	66.27	42.1	1.574	65.17
1950: November.....	63.63	41.4	1.537	67.39	41.6	1.620	72.97	42.6	1.713	63.72	40.9	1.558	66.74	42.0	1.589	65.77
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															
	Boiler-shop products				Sheet-metal work				Metal stamping, coating, and engraving				Stamped and pressed metal products			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$58.79	41.2	\$1.427	\$56.64	40.6	\$1.395	\$56.66	40.1	\$1.413	\$58.39	40.3	\$1.449	\$50.88	40.4	\$1.408	\$60.32
1949: Average.....	59.78	40.2	1.487	57.60	39.7	1.451	58.54	39.5	1.482	60.30	39.7	1.519	58.38	39.5	1.478	60.44
1949: November.....	58.97	39.5	1.463	57.98	40.1	1.446	56.38	38.8	1.433	57.82	38.7	1.404	57.51	39.2	1.467	59.21
1949: December.....	59.18	39.4	1.502	58.28	40.0	1.457	60.18	40.2	1.496	62.18	40.4	1.539	60.56	39.7	1.488	61.30
1950: January.....	58.62	38.9	1.507	58.93	39.9	1.477	61.02	40.2	1.518	63.37	40.7	1.557	61.51	40.6	1.515	61.57
1950: February.....	58.45	39.1	1.495	58.89	40.2	1.465	60.67	40.5	1.498	62.35	40.7	1.532	60.47	40.5	1.480	62.55
1950: March.....	58.79	39.3	1.496	58.39	39.8	1.467	60.63	40.5	1.497	62.59	40.8	1.534	59.14	39.8	1.486	63.34
1950: April.....	59.77	39.9	1.498	58.76	40.0	1.469	61.19	40.9	1.496	62.92	41.1	1.531	61.16	40.8	1.499	64.33
1950: May.....	59.60	40.0	1.490	60.40	40.7	1.484	61.55	40.6	1.516	63.55	41.0	1.550	62.43	41.1	1.519	65.09
1950: June.....	61.29	40.6	1.508	60.28	40.4	1.492	64.16	41.8	1.535	66.31	42.1	1.575	64.82	42.2	1.536	65.69
1950: July.....	61.52	40.5	1.519	61.04	40.8	1.496	63.58	41.1	1.547	65.46	41.5	1.585	63.94	41.6	1.537	66.35
1950: August.....	62.38	41.1	1.517	63.52	41.9	1.516	65.69	42.0	1.564	67.86	42.2	1.608	66.17	42.5	1.557	67.96
1950: September.....	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.584	68.94
1950: October.....	64.73	41.2	1.571	66.13	42.8	1.545	66.97	41.7	1.606	68.52	41.6	1.647	68.87	43.1	1.598	70.96
1950: November.....	65.78	41.5	1.585	64.89	41.7	1.556	67.30	41.7	1.614	69.01	41.7	1.655	68.98	42.9	1.608	72.15
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued															
	Engines and turbines				Agricultural machinery and tractors				Tractors				Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$63.80	40.5	\$1.568	\$60.50	40.5	\$1.496	\$62.05	40.5	\$1.532	\$58.62	40.4	\$1.451	\$60.33	42.1	\$1.433	\$62.94
1949: Average.....	63.13	38.9	1.623	61.11	39.3	1.555	61.86	39.2	1.578	59.65	39.3	1.525	58.74	39.8	1.476	61.11
1949: November.....	61.81	37.9	1.631	57.61	37.0	1.557	58.02	36.7	1.581	57.00	37.4	1.524	55.90	37.9	1.475	59.44
1949: December.....	63.84	39.0	1.637	60.96	38.0	1.607	61.22	38.6	1.586	60.48	39.3	1.539	59.94	40.2	1.478	61.73
1950: January.....	63.88	39.0	1.638	61.58	39.1	1.575	61.92	38.8	1.596	60.91	39.4	1.546	60.28	40.4	1.492	61.42
1950: February.....	63.69	39.0	1.633	63.24	40.0	1.581	64.28	40.2	1.599	61.93	39.8	1.556	61.29	40.8	1.504	63.86
1950: March.....	63.96	39.0	1.640	62.92	39.6	1.589	63.92	39.7	1.610	61.68	39.5	1.561	62.86	41.3	1.510	65.10
1950: April.....	68.72	41.0	1.676	62.96	39.7	1.586	64.68	40.1	1.613	60.68	39.1	1.552	63.18	41.6	1.517	67.21
1950: May.....	68.79	40.8	1.686	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.49	40.4	1.621	61.77	39.7	1.556	63.70	41.8	1.524	68.87
1950: June.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	63.84	40.2	1.588	65.16	40.5	1.609	62.16	39.9	1.558	65.20	42.7	1.527	69.81
1950: July.....	68.91	40.3	1.710	63.88	40.1	1.593	65.08	40.3	1.615	62.25	39.8	1.564	65.06	42.3	1.538	71.16
1950: August.....	70.83	41.3	1.715	65.29	40.3	1.620	67.39	40.5	1.664	62.36	40.0	1.589	66.60	42.8	1.556	73.42
1950: September.....	70.81	41.0	1.727	64.35	40.5	1.589	65.97	40.5	1.629	62.37	40.5	1.540	67.02	42.8	1.580	73.24
1950: October.....	69.28	39.7	1.745	64.81	39.4	1.645	65.27	38.9	1.678	64.00	40.1	1.596	69.92	43.7	1.600	77.87
1950: November.....	74.41	41.9	1.776	67.68	40.5	1.671	69.80	41.3	1.690	64.65	39.3	1.645	70.09	43.5	1.625	77.92

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$61.87	42.2	\$1.459	\$62.98	42.1	\$1.496	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.560	\$60.62	42.3	\$1.433	\$59.78	41.2	\$1.451	\$61.49	41.1	\$1.496
1949: Average.....	59.15	39.3	1.505	61.85	39.8	1.554	64.16	39.7	1.616	60.57	40.3	1.503	59.53	39.5	1.507	62.53	39.5	1.583
1949: November.....	57.34	38.1	1.505	58.48	38.2	1.587	63.38	39.1	1.621	59.97	39.4	1.522	58.29	38.5	1.514	62.77	39.5	1.608
1949: December.....	59.92	39.5	1.517	62.53	39.8	1.571	64.08	39.9	1.606	61.72	40.5	1.524	59.96	39.5	1.518	64.32	40.0	1.604
1950: January.....	59.66	39.2	1.522	61.94	39.3	1.576	63.64	39.6	1.607	61.45	40.4	1.521	60.04	39.8	1.520	63.84	39.8	1.604
February.....	61.86	40.3	1.535	66.17	41.2	1.606	65.37	40.6	1.610	61.80	40.5	1.526	59.93	39.4	1.521	63.64	39.9	1.595
March.....	63.00	40.8	1.544	67.10	41.6	1.613	66.35	41.1	1.629	62.26	40.8	1.526	60.93	39.9	1.527	63.16	39.8	1.587
April.....	64.69	41.6	1.555	68.95	42.2	1.634	69.56	41.8	1.664	62.65	41.0	1.528	62.01	40.4	1.535	63.60	40.1	1.586
May.....	65.46	41.8	1.566	69.69	42.6	1.638	72.25	42.8	1.688	63.55	41.4	1.535	63.89	41.3	1.547	63.96	40.1	1.595
June.....	66.58	42.3	1.574	70.10	42.9	1.634	74.34	43.6	1.705	63.91	41.5	1.540	64.43	41.3	1.560	64.52	40.5	1.563
July.....	66.88	42.3	1.581	71.87	43.4	1.656	76.69	44.2	1.735	63.92	41.4	1.544	65.99	41.9	1.575	65.85	40.9	1.610
August.....	71.16	44.2	1.610	73.01	44.3	1.648	76.16	44.0	1.731	65.75	42.2	1.538	66.65	42.4	1.572	67.63	41.8	1.618
September.....	72.24	44.1	1.638	74.64	44.3	1.670	75.64	43.9	1.723	67.44	42.6	1.583	68.91	42.8	1.610	69.55	42.0	1.656
October.....	76.68	45.7	1.678	74.00	44.1	1.678	82.17	45.5	1.806	69.40	43.0	1.614	71.35	43.8	1.629	70.98	42.3	1.678
November.....	77.37	45.7	1.693	74.32	43.9	1.693	81.36	45.4	1.792	70.85	43.2	1.640	72.18	43.8	1.648	71.11	42.2	1.685
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Machine shops (job and repair)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$68.54	41.2	\$1.615	\$55.65	41.0	\$1.354	\$78.96	40.4	\$1.460	\$58.79	39.9	\$1.461	\$57.62	40.1	\$1.437	\$58.77	40.2	\$1.440
1949: Average.....	67.87	39.9	1.701	56.04	39.1	1.457	60.66	39.7	1.528	59.98	39.0	1.538	57.59	38.6	1.402	58.70	39.0	1.505
1949: November.....	67.91	39.6	1.715	56.41	39.2	1.439	60.49	39.2	1.543	58.01	37.5	1.547	58.50	39.0	1.500	55.39	37.1	1.493
1949: December.....	69.97	40.4	1.732	56.44	38.9	1.451	62.61	40.5	1.545	61.76	40.0	1.544	59.45	38.4	1.509	59.67	39.7	1.500
1950: January.....	69.60	40.3	1.727	55.77	38.7	1.441	63.24	40.8	1.550	62.16	40.1	1.550	59.64	39.6	1.506	59.86	39.8	1.504
February.....	68.84	40.0	1.721	56.41	39.2	1.439	63.87	41.1	1.554	63.65	40.7	1.564	61.18	40.3	1.518	60.79	40.1	1.516
March.....	68.05	39.7	1.714	56.47	39.3	1.437	66.14	42.1	1.571	66.12	41.9	1.578	62.01	40.5	1.531	60.42	39.8	1.518
April.....	68.56	40.0	1.714	57.41	39.7	1.446	65.88	41.8	1.576	66.29	41.8	1.586	63.05	41.1	1.534	61.92	40.6	1.525
May.....	68.20	40.3	1.717	58.19	40.1	1.451	67.20	42.4	1.585	68.50	43.0	1.593	62.42	40.8	1.530	62.72	41.1	1.526
June.....	68.58	40.5	1.718	58.33	40.2	1.451	67.55	42.3	1.597	68.02	42.3	1.608	63.22	41.0	1.542	63.86	41.6	1.535
July.....	71.07	40.8	1.742	60.63	41.3	1.468	67.17	41.9	1.603	67.67	41.8	1.619	65.21	41.8	1.560	64.89	41.7	1.556
August.....	72.19	41.3	1.748	63.90	42.8	1.493	66.93	41.6	1.609	66.22	40.8	1.623	67.54	42.8	1.578	66.06	42.4	1.558
September.....	74.56	41.7	1.788	66.60	43.5	1.531	67.90	41.4	1.640	64.95	39.7	1.636	68.68	42.9	1.601	65.79	41.8	1.574
October.....	76.09	42.2	1.803	66.99	43.3	1.547	70.47	42.4	1.662	67.44	40.9	1.649	70.24	43.6	1.611	69.01	43.4	1.590
November.....	73.89	41.3	1.789	66.61	44.0	1.582	70.35	41.8	1.683	68.79	40.9	1.682	71.30	43.5	1.639	69.71	42.9	1.625
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Electrical machinery																		
Year and month	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1948: Average.....	\$55.66	40.1	\$1.388	\$38.34	40.4	\$1.444	\$59.55	40.4	\$1.474	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.430	\$52.10	39.8	\$1.309	\$48.53	39.2	\$1.238
1949: Average.....	56.96	39.5	1.432	59.61	39.5	1.509	61.30	39.7	1.544	59.16	39.1	1.513	53.56	39.5	1.356	50.68	39.5	1.283
1949: November.....	57.36	40.0	1.434	59.67	39.7	1.503	61.06	39.7	1.538	52.65	35.1	1.500	55.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296
1949: December.....	58.63	40.6	1.444	61.67	40.6	1.519	63.57	40.8	1.558	57.90	38.5	1.504	58.69	41.1	1.355	53.52	41.3	1.296
1950: January.....	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.46	40.2	1.504	62.02	40.3	1.539	60.19	39.7	1.516	55.56	41.0	1.355	53.05	41.0	1.294
February.....	58.26	40.4	1.442	60.04	40.0	1.501	61.16	40.0	1.529	61.38	40.3	1.523	55.32	40.8	1.356	52.62	40.6	1.294
March.....	58.44	40.5	1.443	60.51	40.1	1.509	61.79	40.1	1.541	63.73	41.3	1.543	54.82	40.7	1.347	52.54	40.6	1.294
April.....	58.71	40.6	1.446	60.97	40.3	1.513	62.65	40.6	1.543	64.78	41.9	1.546	54.23	40.5	1.339	52.21	40.6	1.294
May.....	59.28	40.8	1.453	61.85	40.8	1.516	63.19	40.9	1.545	69.12	43.8	1.578	53.77	40.1	1.341	51.82	40.2	1.293
June.....	58.62	40.4	1.451	61.95	40.7	1.522	63.05	40.6	1.553	66.40	42.0	1.581	54.11	40.2	1.346	51.90	40.5	1.290
July.....	59.44	40.6	1.464	62.52	40.6	1.540	63.94	40.7	1.571	65.78	41.4	1.589	54.43	40.5	1.344	52.37	40.5	1.290
August.....	60.15	41.0	1.467	64.25	41.4	1.552	65.30	41.3	1.591	66.41	41.9	1.585	55.11	40.7	1.354	52.89	40.5	1.306
September.....	61.48	41.4	1.485	64.85	41.6	1.559	65.45	41.4	1.591	67.33	41.9	1.607	56.69	41.2	1.376	54.44	40.9	1.301
October.....	64.08	42.1	1.522	67.51	42.3	1.596	68.58	42.2	1.625	68.62	42.1	1.630	58.96	41.7	1.414	57.12	41.6	1.373
November.....	64.20	41.8	1.536	68.72	42.5	1.617	69.47	42.1	1.650	66.18	40.7	1.626	58.99	41.3	1.426	56.50	41.0	1.363

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Electrical machinery—Continued						Transportation equipment								
	Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$59.54	40.7	\$1.463	\$56.08	40.2	\$1.395	\$61.58	39.0	\$1.579	\$61.86	38.4	\$1.611	\$61.21	41.0	\$1.493
1949: Average	61.43	39.3	1.563	56.82	39.5	1.431	64.93	39.2	1.657	65.97	38.9	1.696	63.62	40.6	1.567
1949: November	62.92	39.5	1.593	57.71	40.3	1.432	61.92	37.3	1.660	61.03	36.2	1.686	66.60	41.5	1.607
1949: December	63.12	39.6	1.598	58.26	40.4	1.442	65.31	38.9	1.679	65.44	38.2	1.713	66.41	41.2	1.612
1950: January	63.68	39.7	1.604	59.09	40.5	1.450	68.12	40.5	1.682	70.14	40.9	1.715	65.20	40.7	1.602
1950: February	63.63	39.5	1.611	58.78	40.4	1.455	66.58	39.7	1.677	67.64	39.6	1.708	65.59	40.7	1.614
1950: March	62.92	39.2	1.605	58.68	40.3	1.456	67.46	40.2	1.678	69.08	40.4	1.710	65.29	40.5	1.612
1950: April	63.75	39.4	1.618	60.34	40.8	1.479	70.46	41.3	1.706	73.77	42.2	1.748	64.96	40.3	1.612
1950: May	64.23	39.6	1.622	60.60	41.0	1.478	69.62	41.0	1.698	71.66	41.4	1.731	65.61	40.8	1.608
1950: June	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	72.53	42.0	1.727	75.76	42.8	1.770	65.32	40.7	1.605
1950: July	64.03	39.6	1.617	60.30	40.5	1.489	71.71	41.5	1.728	74.35	42.1	1.766	65.54	41.2	1.615
1950: August	65.44	40.0	1.636	60.10	40.7	1.475	72.87	42.0	1.733	75.21	42.3	1.778	68.04	42.4	1.626
1950: September	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.667
1950: October	67.65	40.8	1.658	65.73	42.3	1.554	73.46	41.2	1.783	75.76	41.4	1.830	69.80	41.6	1.678
1950: November	70.30	40.8	1.723	66.33	42.3	1.568	73.25	40.9	1.791	75.05	40.7	1.844	71.53	42.3	1.691
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Year and month	Aircraft		Aircraft engines and parts		Aircraft propellers and parts		Other aircraft parts and equipment		Ship and boat building and repairing		Ship and boat building and repairing		Ship and boat building and repairing		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$60.21	41.1	\$1.465	\$63.40	40.9	\$1.550	\$63.13	39.7	\$1.365	\$63.50	41.0	\$1.551	\$60.68	38.7	\$1.568
1949: Average	62.69	40.5	1.548	65.24	40.7	1.603	66.83	41.0	1.630	65.08	40.4	1.611	61.67	38.0	1.623
1949: November	66.15	41.5	1.594	68.62	42.1	1.630	64.27	39.6	1.623	67.90	41.2	1.648	56.97	34.8	1.637
1949: December	66.16	41.3	1.602	67.16	41.0	1.638	67.53	41.3	1.635	67.16	41.2	1.648	62.86	38.4	1.637
1950: January	64.63	40.7	1.588	65.00	40.1	1.621	68.88	42.0	1.640	67.40	40.9	1.648	61.46	37.8	1.626
1950: February	65.00	40.6	1.601	66.34	40.7	1.630	70.18	41.6	1.687	67.81	41.0	1.654	61.16	37.5	1.631
1950: March	64.36	40.3	1.597	66.99	41.1	1.630	66.65	40.2	1.658	67.97	40.8	1.666	62.53	38.2	1.637
1950: April	64.24	40.2	1.598	66.10	40.7	1.624	67.96	40.3	1.664	67.06	40.4	1.660	62.08	37.9	1.638
1950: May	64.68	40.6	1.593	68.35	41.6	1.643	63.85	39.1	1.633	67.73	40.9	1.656	63.21	38.4	1.646
1950: June	64.48	40.5	1.592	67.85	41.5	1.635	67.25	40.2	1.673	67.98	40.9	1.662	62.39	38.3	1.629
1950: July	64.99	40.8	1.603	70.92	42.7	1.661	71.87	42.2	1.703	69.04	41.0	1.694	64.20	38.1	1.685
1950: August	68.29	42.6	1.603	70.94	42.1	1.653	78.68	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654
1950: September	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	45.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	38.3	1.642
1950: October	69.13	42.1	1.642	69.30	43.6	1.750	81.03	44.5	1.821	71.13	40.6	1.752	63.83	38.5	1.645
1950: November	68.68	41.5	1.655	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	71.65	41.2	1.739	65.35	39.2	1.667
Manufacturing—Continued															
Transportation equipment—Continued															
Year and month	Shipbuilding and repairing		Boat building and repairing*		Railroad equipment		Locomotives and parts		Railroad and street-cars		Railroad and street-cars		Railroad and street-cars		
	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
1948: Average	\$61.22	38.7	\$1.582	\$61.59	39.5	\$1.306	\$62.24	40.0	\$1.556	\$63.80	39.6	\$1.611	\$60.82	40.2	\$1.513
1949: Average	61.88	37.8	1.637	54.84	40.5	1.354	63.54	39.2	1.621	65.47	39.3	1.666	61.70	38.9	1.586
1949: November	57.06	34.5	1.654	54.94	40.4	1.360	63.16	38.3	1.649	66.48	39.2	1.696	50.75	37.3	1.602
1949: December	63.31	38.3	1.653	56.21	41.0	1.371	63.39	38.7	1.638	65.56	39.4	1.664	61.18	38.0	1.610
1950: January	61.74	37.6	1.642	56.00	40.7	1.376	61.60	38.0	1.621	63.29	38.9	1.627	56.77	37.1	1.611
1950: February	61.65	37.3	1.650	54.79	40.2	1.363	64.89	39.4	1.647	67.48	40.0	1.687	62.07	38.7	1.604
1950: March	63.30	38.2	1.657	52.83	38.7	1.365	64.21	39.2	1.638	67.42	40.2	1.677	60.90	38.2	1.595
1950: April	62.57	37.6	1.664	55.08	40.5	1.360	64.52	39.2	1.646	67.46	40.2	1.678	61.19	38.1	1.606
1950: May	64.02	38.2	1.676	55.34	40.9	1.353	64.99	39.8	1.633	68.59	40.9	1.677	61.02	38.5	1.585
1950: June	62.91	37.9	1.660	56.62	42.0	1.348	64.56	39.2	1.647	67.86	39.5	1.718	61.58	39.0	1.579
1950: July	65.04	37.9	1.716	56.24	40.9	1.375	64.40	39.1	1.647	68.64	40.4	1.699	60.14	37.8	1.591
1950: August	65.62	39.2	1.674	55.70	39.9	1.396	65.29	39.5	1.653	68.68	40.0	1.717	61.85	39.0	1.586
1950: September	62.36	38.1	1.663	55.50	40.1	1.384	68.72	40.4	1.701	73.05	40.9	1.786	64.12	39.5	1.611
1950: October	64.40	38.7	1.664	60.11	41.2	1.459	69.08	40.0	1.727	74.78	41.0	1.824	62.39	38.8	1.608
1950: November	66.14	39.3	1.683	59.03	39.7	1.487	69.33	40.1	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	64.35	39.7	1.621

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued													
	Transportation equipment—Con.			Instruments and related products										
	Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1948: Average	\$58.14	40.8	\$1.425	\$53.45	40.1	\$1.333	\$45.54	39.7	\$1.147	\$58.64	40.5	\$1.448	\$48.84	40.1
1949: Average	57.60	39.7	1.451	55.28	39.6	1.396	47.04	39.6	1.188	59.91	40.7	1.509	49.53	39.0
1949: November	59.90	40.1	1.496	56.52	40.0	1.413	47.80	40.1	1.192	62.27	40.7	1.530	51.18	39.8
December	55.43	38.2	1.451	56.84	40.0	1.421	48.20	40.2	1.199	62.40	40.6	1.537	50.23	39.0
1950: January	58.67	41.0	1.431	56.49	39.7	1.423	46.88	39.2	1.196	61.60	40.0	1.540	49.86	38.8
February	60.03	40.4	1.485	56.89	39.9	1.425	47.60	39.6	1.202	61.95	40.1	1.545	50.18	38.9
March	58.13	39.2	1.483	57.40	40.0	1.435	47.15	39.0	1.209	62.23	40.2	1.548	50.57	39.0
April	58.58	39.5	1.483	57.52	40.0	1.438	47.63	39.2	1.215	63.05	40.6	1.553	50.01	38.5
May	60.22	40.2	1.498	58.34	40.4	1.444	49.74	40.6	1.225	63.21	40.7	1.553	49.97	38.2
June	61.06	40.9	1.453	58.33	40.7	1.448	51.21	41.2	1.243	63.53	40.7	1.561	49.72	38.1
July	60.09	40.3	1.491	58.98	40.9	1.442	51.13	40.9	1.250	63.32	40.8	1.552	51.25	39.0
August	60.30	39.8	1.515	61.13	41.7	1.466	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8
September	73.88	46.0	1.606	63.58	42.5	1.496	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7
October	69.99	43.5	1.609	65.14	42.8	1.522	54.04	41.7	1.296	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.21	42.0
November	71.00	44.4	1.599	65.67	42.7	1.538	54.50	41.7	1.307	69.64	41.8	1.666	59.11	42.1
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued													
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries										
	Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1948: Average	\$54.78	40.1	\$1.366	\$50.06	40.9	\$1.224	\$57.25	43.6	\$1.313	\$50.47	41.2	\$1.225	\$62.38	45.4
1949: Average	57.01	39.7	1.436	50.23	39.9	1.259	55.06	41.4	1.330	51.33	40.8	1.258	58.30	42.0
1949: November	57.99	39.8	1.457	51.70	40.9	1.264	61.28	44.6	1.374	54.44	42.7	1.275	67.23	46.3
December	58.97	40.1	1.463	52.23	40.9	1.277	59.09	43.6	1.369	54.44	42.1	1.263	64.13	45.0
1950: January	58.64	40.0	1.466	51.78	40.2	1.288	55.52	41.9	1.325	51.91	41.0	1.266	58.40	42.6
February	58.71	40.1	1.464	51.62	40.2	1.284	55.93	41.4	1.351	51.31	40.4	1.270	60.21	42.4
March	59.55	40.4	1.474	51.82	40.2	1.289	57.25	42.0	1.363	52.09	40.6	1.283	61.42	43.1
April	59.59	40.4	1.475	51.94	40.2	1.292	56.16	41.2	1.363	51.89	40.1	1.294	59.74	42.1
May	60.42	40.8	1.481	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.40	41.5	1.359	52.50	40.7	1.290	59.57	42.1
June	61.08	41.3	1.479	52.69	40.5	1.301	56.00	41.3	1.356	51.55	40.4	1.276	59.74	42.1
July	60.82	41.4	1.469	52.47	40.3	1.302	56.25	41.3	1.362	50.12	39.4	1.272	61.10	42.7
August	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319	59.98	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5
September	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5
October	67.31	43.4	1.551	56.98	42.3	1.347	64.97	44.9	1.447	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3
November	67.94	43.3	1.569	57.16	42.4	1.348	65.43	45.0	1.454	58.82	43.7	1.346	71.47	46.2
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued													
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued									Transportation and public utilities				
	Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>a</sup>			Local railways and bus lines <sup>b</sup>	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1948: Average	\$47.24	40.1	\$1.178	\$45.36	40.0	\$1.134	\$50.39	40.7	\$1.238	\$60.34	46.1	\$1.309	\$61.73	46.1
1949: Average	47.00	39.1	1.202	46.06	39.3	1.172	51.20	40.0	1.280	61.73	43.5	1.419	64.61	44.9
1949: November	49.45	40.8	1.212	46.18	39.3	1.175	51.77	40.6	1.275	61.60	40.0	1.543	64.17	44.1
December	47.08	39.1	1.204	46.93	39.5	1.188	53.35	41.2	1.295	61.45	39.9	1.547	65.10	44.5
1950: January	48.06	39.3	1.223	47.24	39.4	1.199	52.83	40.3	1.311	61.69	39.8	1.550	65.11	44.2
February	48.47	39.6	1.224	47.24	39.3	1.202	52.59	40.3	1.305	62.37	39.8	1.567	65.22	44.4
March	49.24	39.9	1.234	47.63	39.2	1.215	52.46	40.2	1.305	63.73	41.6	1.552	65.53	44.4
April	49.88	39.9	1.250	47.54	38.9	1.222	52.55	40.3	1.304	61.69	39.9	1.546	65.90	44.5
May	49.84	40.0	1.246	47.58	39.0	1.220	53.45	40.4	1.323	61.75	40.2	1.536	66.56	44.8
June	49.56	39.9	1.242	47.34	38.8	1.226	53.98	40.8	1.328	64.19	41.9	1.532	67.41	45.3
July	49.27	38.7	1.241	48.09	39.1	1.230	53.67	40.6	1.322	61.19	39.4	1.553	67.47	45.1
August	51.90	40.9	1.260	50.55	40.7	1.242	55.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.553	66.84	44.8
September	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1
October	53.33	41.6	1.282	51.12	40.6	1.259	57.83	42.4	1.364	64.54	41.8	1.544	68.00	45.3
November	54.21	41.7	1.300	51.41	40.8	1.260	57.02	42.4	1.359				68.16	45.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued															Other public utilities		
	Communication										Gas and electric utilities							
	Telephone *			Switchboard operating employees †			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ‡									Telegraph §		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1948: Average	\$48.92	39.2	\$1.248							\$60.26	44.7	\$1.348	\$60.74	41.8	\$1.453			
1949: Average	51.78	38.5	1.345							62.85	44.7	1.406	63.99	41.5	1.542			
1949: November	54.40	38.8	1.402	48.04	37.3	1.288	71.35	41.7	1.711	62.05	43.7	1.420	65.03	41.5	1.567			
December	52.49	38.4	1.367	44.42	36.5	1.217	70.89	41.8	1.696	62.23	43.7	1.424	66.04	41.8	1.550			
1950: January	53.13	38.5	1.380	44.58	36.3	1.228	72.46	42.3	1.713	62.84	44.1	1.425	66.09	41.7	1.585			
February	53.69	38.6	1.391	45.82	36.8	1.245	72.33	42.2	1.714	62.97	44.1	1.428	65.98	41.4	1.572			
March	52.98	38.5	1.376	45.03	36.7	1.227	70.55	41.6	1.696	62.93	44.1	1.427	64.81	41.2	1.573			
April	53.44	38.7	1.381	46.19	37.4	1.235	70.76	41.6	1.701	64.13	44.6	1.438	65.17	41.3	1.578			
May	53.72	38.9	1.381	46.20	37.5	1.232	71.48	41.8	1.710	65.38	45.4	1.440	65.17	41.3	1.578			
June	54.19	39.1	1.386	46.61	37.8	1.253	72.28	42.0	1.721	64.21	44.9	1.430	65.99	41.5	1.590			
July	54.96	39.4	1.395	47.73	38.4	1.243	72.96	42.1	1.733	64.13	45.0	1.425	66.52	41.6	1.599			
August	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241	72.64	41.7	1.742	63.99	45.0	1.422	65.65	41.5	1.582			
September	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250	76.02	42.9	1.772	64.49	44.6	1.446	67.35	41.6	1.619			
October	56.37	39.5	1.427	49.00	38.4	1.276	75.91	42.5	1.786	64.55	44.7	1.444	67.32	41.4	1.626			
November	54.15	38.0	1.425	44.96	36.0	1.249	74.37	41.5	1.792	64.25	44.4	1.447	68.02	41.3	1.647			
Trade																		
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other public utilities—Continued																		
Wholesale trade																		
Retail trade																		
Electric light and power utilities*																		
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)																		
General merchandise stores																		
Department stores and general mail-order houses																		
1948: Average	\$61.70	42.0	\$1.469	\$55.58	40.9	\$1.359	\$43.85	40.3	\$1.088	\$33.31	36.6	\$0.910	\$37.36	37.7	\$0.991			
1949: Average	64.91	41.5	1.564	57.55	40.7	1.414	45.93	40.4	1.137	34.87	36.7	.950	39.81	37.8	1.040			
1949: November	65.55	41.2	1.591	57.86	40.6	1.425	45.63	40.1	1.138	34.30	36.3	.945	38.75	37.4	1.036			
December	67.38	41.8	1.612	58.20	40.9	1.423	45.83	40.7	1.126	36.12	38.1	.948	42.12	39.7	1.061			
1950: January	66.01	41.7	1.583	58.14	40.6	1.432	46.58	40.4	1.153	35.68	36.9	.967	40.21	37.9	1.061			
February	65.28	41.5	1.573	58.27	40.3	1.446	46.26	40.4	1.145	35.44	36.8	.963	39.85	37.7	1.057			
March	64.85	41.2	1.574	58.56	40.3	1.453	46.26	40.3	1.148	35.04	36.5	.960	39.57	37.4	1.058			
April	64.97	41.2	1.577	58.79	40.1	1.466	46.47	40.2	1.156	34.66	36.1	.960	39.83	37.4	1.065			
May	65.09	41.3	1.576	59.11	40.4	1.463	46.94	40.4	1.162	35.49	36.4	.975	40.82	37.8	1.080			
June	65.74	41.4	1.588	59.93	40.6	1.476	48.06	40.9	1.175	36.60	37.2	.984	41.86	38.3	1.093			
July	68.13	41.8	1.630	61.10	40.9	1.494	48.99	41.2	1.189	37.32	37.7	.990	42.58	38.6	1.103			
August	66.39	41.6	1.603	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.106			
September	68.60	41.6	1.649	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112			
October	67.77	40.9	1.657	61.91	41.0	1.510	48.16	40.2	1.198	35.62	36.2	.984	41.54	37.9	1.096			
November	68.70	40.7	1.688	62.24	41.0	1.518	47.84	40.0	1.196	34.80	35.8	.972	40.58	37.5	1.082			
Trade—Continued																		
Retail trade—Continued																		
Food and liquor stores																		
Automotive and accessories dealers																		
Apparel and accessories stores																		
Furniture and appliance stores																		
Lumber and hardware-supply stores																		
1948: Average	\$47.15	40.3	\$1.170	\$56.07	45.4	\$1.235	\$39.60	36.5	\$1.085	\$51.15	42.7	\$1.198	\$49.37	43.5	\$1.135			
1949: Average	49.93	40.2	1.242	56.92	45.6	1.292	40.66	36.7	1.108	53.30	43.4	1.228	51.84	43.6	1.189			
1949: November	50.37	40.1	1.256	58.78	45.6	1.289	40.26	36.5	1.103	54.32	43.7	1.243	51.79	43.3	1.196			
December	50.54	40.3	1.254	58.26	45.8	1.272	41.22	36.8	1.120	56.70	44.4	1.277	52.16	43.5	1.199			
1950: January	50.68	40.0	1.267	58.72	45.8	1.282	41.07	36.7	1.119	54.81	43.6	1.257	51.58	43.2	1.194			
February	50.85	40.1	1.268	57.76	45.3	1.275	40.07	36.9	1.096	53.25	43.4	1.227	51.72	43.1	1.200			
March	50.76	40.0	1.269	59.22	45.8	1.293	39.64	36.5	1.096	53.30	43.3	1.231	51.89	43.1	1.204			
April	50.93	40.1	1.270	60.36	45.8	1.318	40.17	35.9	1.109	54.21	43.4	1.249	52.84	43.6	1.212			
May	50.81	40.1	1.267	60.50	45.9	1.318	40.37	36.5	1.106	54.89	43.6	1.259	54.08	43.9	1.232			
June	51.82	40.8	1.270	62.29	45.9	1.337	40.92	36.8	1.112	55.67	43.7	1.274	55.06	44.4	1.240			
July	53.37	41.5	1.286	63.71	45.7	1.394	40.77	36.9	1.105	56.16	43.5	1.291	55.55	44.3	1.254			
August	53.04	41.5	1.278	63.66	45.6	1.396	40.70	37.0	1.100	57.03	43.5	1.311	55.91	44.2	1.265			
September	52.12	40.4	1.290	63.52	45.6	1.393	40.98	36.2	1.122	58.07	43.4	1.338	56.36	44.1	1.278			
October	51.76	40.0	1.294	63.80	45.8	1.393	41.15	36.1	1.140	57.86	43.7	1.324	56.80	44.1	1.288			
November	52.27	39.9	1.310	63.11	45.8	1.378	40.78	35.9	1.136	58.26	43.9	1.327	56.92	44.5	1.279			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees <sup>1</sup>-Con.

Year and month	Finance <sup>10</sup>			Service										Motion-picture production and distribution <sup>10</sup>
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>11</sup>			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. wky. earnings		
1948: Average	\$41.51	\$66.83	\$54.93	\$31.41	44.3	\$0.709	34.23	41.9	\$0.817	\$39.50	41.1	\$0.901	\$92.27	
1949: Average	43.64	68.32	56.47	32.84	44.2	.743	34.98	41.5	.843	40.71	41.2	.988	92.17	
1949: November	43.96	72.54	58.89	33.13	44.0	.753	34.23	40.9	.837	39.96	40.9	.977	91.54	
December	43.95	74.12	56.32	33.24	43.8	.759	34.77	41.2	.844	40.47	41.0	.987	93.39	
1950: January	45.29	75.78	57.78	33.06	43.9	.753	35.15	41.5	.847	40.75	41.2	.989	87.83	
February	45.52	77.61	57.68	33.51	43.8	.765	34.39	40.8	.843	39.26	39.9	.984	88.94	
March	45.37	80.08	57.19	33.07	43.8	.755	34.56	41.0	.843	40.40	40.6	.993	91.01	
April	45.83	83.53	58.16	33.26	44.0	.756	34.85	41.0	.860	40.48	40.4	1.002	91.23	
May	45.54	82.70	58.02	33.34	44.1	.756	35.74	41.7	.857	43.69	43.0	1.016	94.09	
June	45.42	81.21	58.06	33.33	43.8	.761	36.33	42.0	.865	44.03	43.0	1.024	94.73	
July	46.34	79.88	59.09	33.51	43.8	.765	35.61	41.5	.858	42.02	41.4	1.015	91.64	
August	46.36	79.09	58.81	33.92	44.0	.771	34.83	40.6	.858	40.16	40.0	1.004	90.70	
September	46.75	79.29	58.20	34.30	43.8	.763	35.93	41.3	.870	42.56	41.6	1.023	93.44	
October	47.67	84.22	58.88	34.72	43.9	.791	35.83	41.0	.874	42.15	41.0	1.028	95.82	
November	47.96	85.00	59.70	34.66	43.6	.795	35.82	40.8	.878	42.68	41.4	1.031	98.89	

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except electrical, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce

Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

<sup>5</sup> Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

<sup>6</sup> Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337.

<sup>7</sup> Data include employees such as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants.

<sup>8</sup> Data include employees such as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers.

<sup>9</sup> Data relate mainly to land-line employees, excluding employees compensated on a commission basis, general and divisional headquarters personnel, trainees in school, and messengers.

<sup>10</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>11</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

<sup>12</sup> New series; data are available from January 1947.

<sup>13</sup> New series; data are available from January 1949.

<sup>14</sup> New series; data are available only from September 1950.

<sup>15</sup> October hours affected by labor disputes.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars <sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1950: March	\$36.53	\$33.65	\$78.75	\$46.87	\$34.56	\$30.57
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	April	56.93	33.82	72.79	43.25	34.85	26.71
1946: Average	43.82	31.27	58.03	41.41	30.30	21.62	May	57.54	33.92	68.37	40.31	35.74	21.07
1948: Average	54.14	31.43	72.12	41.87	34.23	19.87	June	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22
1949: Average	54.92	32.28	63.28	37.20	34.98	20.56	July	56.21	34.12	69.85	40.15	35.61	20.52
1949: November	54.43	32.09	68.17	40.19	34.23	20.18	August	60.32	34.66	71.04	40.82	34.83	20.51
December	56.04	33.26	48.74	28.92	34.77	20.63	September	60.64	34.68	71.92	41.13	35.93	20.55
1950: January	56.29	33.52	47.36	28.31	35.15	20.93	October <sup>2</sup>	61.99	35.25	73.20	41.63	35.83	20.37
February	56.37	33.65	46.83	29.75	34.39	20.53	November <sup>3</sup>	62.38	35.31	73.57	41.64	35.82	20.28

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.81	45.17	35.33
1946: July.....	45.48	190.5	37.80	29.04	43.57	33.47
1946: June.....	43.81	181.5	37.30	27.81	42.78	31.90
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average.....	29.38	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average.....	30.65	128.6	31.77	27.11	30.28	30.96
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.97	41.39	33.30
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.32	44.06	34.89
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.61	42.74	33.68
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	29.92	43.20	30.83
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.70	48.24	30.12
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.54	53.17	30.87
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.27	53.83	31.64

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1949: November.....	\$54.43	\$228.1	\$47.67	\$28.10	\$53.41	\$31.49
December.....	56.04	234.9	49.02	29.06	54.77	32.80
1950: January.....	55.29	235.9	48.94	29.15	54.70	32.58
February.....	56.37	236.3	49.00	29.25	54.76	32.69
March.....	56.53	236.9	49.13	29.24	54.90	32.68
April.....	56.93	238.6	49.48	29.39	55.23	32.81
May.....	57.54	241.2	49.95	29.45	55.74	32.86
June.....	58.85	246.6	51.03	29.80	56.86	33.21
July.....	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.87	57.16	33.24
August.....	60.32	252.8	52.24	30.05	58.11	33.39
September.....	60.64	254.1	52.50	30.03	58.38	33.39
October.....	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.66	59.20	33.66
November.....	62.38	261.4	52.47	29.70	59.52	33.69

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing

industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE: October 1950 net spendable earnings data reflect increased tax rates in accordance with the Revenue Act of 1950.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
	Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.868
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	.981
1947: Average.....	1.257	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171
1948: Average.....	1.330	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325
1949: November.....	1.392	1.357	214.4	1.457	1.425	1.328
December.....	1.408	1.368	218.1	1.476	1.433	1.334

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
	Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1950: January.....	\$1.418	\$1.380	218.0	\$1.485	\$1.445	\$1.343
February.....	1.420	1.382	218.3	1.483	1.442	1.316
March.....	1.424	1.385	218.8	1.486	1.443	1.319
April.....	1.434	1.392	219.9	1.496	1.449	1.322
May.....	1.442	1.399	221.0	1.509	1.459	1.324
June.....	1.453	1.404	221.8	1.522	1.465	1.326
July.....	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.333
August.....	1.464	1.406	222.4	1.536	1.475	1.328
September.....	1.479	1.424	225.0	1.562	1.499	1.379
October.....	1.501	1.441	227.6	1.577	1.506	1.389
November.....	1.514	1.455	229.9	1.588	1.520	1.419

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VI-holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

## D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items*	Food	Apparel	Rent*	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration <sup>2</sup>				Household furnishings	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	70.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	50.1	50.9
1914: July.....	71.7	81.7	69.8	92.3	62.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	60.8	62.0
1915: December.....	118.0	149.6	147.9	97.1	90.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	121.2	83.1
1920: June.....	149.4	185.0	209.7	119.1	104.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	169.7	100.7
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	111.7	104.6
1932: Average.....	97.6	96.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	85.4	101.7
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	96.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
August 15.....	98.6	90.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	96.0	95.2	100.0	100.6	100.4
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	96.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.8	108.2	102.2	97.1	106.3	104.1	107.3	104.6
January 1.....	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	97.5	105.4	103.3	100.2	101.8
December 15.....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	96.7	113.1	105.1	116.8	107.7
1942: Average.....	116.8	123.9	124.2	108.6	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	125.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	118.8
1944: Average.....	125.5	136.1	128.8	108.2	106.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	130.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	126.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
August 15.....	129.3	140.9	148.4	(4)	111.4	95.2	131.0	115.8	146.0	124.5
1946: Average.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	92.4	136.9	115.9	150.2	128.8
June 15.....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	92.1	133.0	115.1	150.1	127.9
November 15.....	162.2	187.7	171.0	(4)	114.6	91.8	142.6	117.9	171.0	132.5
1947: Average.....	159.2	192.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
December 15.....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.6	92.6	171.1	129.8	191.4	144.4
1948: Average.....	171.2	210.2	198.6	117.4	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
December 15.....	171.4	208.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	95.3	191.3	138.4	198.6	154.0
1949: Average.....	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	95.7	187.7	141.7	190.0	154.6
December 15.....	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	136.7	97.2	191.6	145.5	183.4	155.5
1950: January 15.....	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
February 15.....	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	97.1	193.2	145.5	185.3	155.1
March 15.....	167.0	194.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	97.1	194.4	146.6	185.4	155.0
April 15.....	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	97.2	195.6	146.6	185.6	154.8
May 15.....	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	97.1	192.1	146.6	185.4	155.3
June 15.....	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	97.0	190.4	146.6	185.2	155.3
July 15.....	172.5	210.0	184.7	* 124.3	139.5	97.0	190.9	146.6	186.4	156.2
August 15.....	173.0	209.0	185.9	* 124.6	140.9	97.0	194.4	147.4	189.3	158.1
September 15.....	173.8	208.5	190.5	124.8	141.8	97.0	196.5	148.0	195.4	158.8
October 15.....	174.8	209.0	193.4	125.0	143.1	96.8	199.4	150.3	196.8	159.5
November 15.....	175.6	209.5	195.0	125.4	143.7	96.8	200.4	151.8	202.3	160.5
December 15.....	178.4	215.4	196.4	125.8	144.1	96.8	201.3	152.1	204.8	162.0

<sup>1</sup> The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities," formerly known as the "Cost of living index" measures average changes in retail prices of selected goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought in 1934-36 by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities whose incomes averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 699, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the consumers' price index is given in a compilation of reports published by the Office of Economic Stabilization, Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.

Micrographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

\* The group index formerly entitled "Fuel, electricity, and ice" is now designated "Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration". Indexes are comparable with those previously published for "Fuel, electricity, and ice." The subgroup "Other fuels and ice" has been discontinued; separate indexes are presented for "Other fuels" and "Ice."

<sup>2</sup> The miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

<sup>4</sup> Rents not surveyed this month.

<sup>5</sup> Corrected.

\* A correction in its indexes for rent has been made by the Bureau with publication of the October 1950 data. This is to correct an error that has been accumulating since 1940. (For a description of the source of this error, and an earlier estimate, see Monthly Labor Review, July 1949, pp. 44-49, or Serial No. R. 1965.) The current estimate of the accumulated error to January 1950 reveals that the rent index was 5.7 percent too low. This would result in a correction of 7.1 index points on the rent index, and 1.5 index points on the all-items index for October. The indexes in this table, however, have not been corrected for this rent adjustment. Further information including estimates for individual cities, was issued with the release of the October indexes. A complete description, with full details of the estimates, will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods

[1933-39=100]

City	Dec. 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1950	Oct. 15, 1950*	Sept. 15, 1950	Aug. 15, 1950	July 15, 1950	June 15, 1950	May 15, 1950	Apr. 15, 1950	Mar. 15, 1950	Feb. 15, 1950	Jan. 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1949	June 15, 1948	Aug. 15, 1939
Average.....	178.4	175.6	174.8	173.8	173.0	172.5	170.2	168.6	167.3	167.0	166.5	166.9	167.5	153.3	98.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	178.9	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	169.3	(2)	(2)	168.3	(2)	(2)	153.8	98.0
Baltimore, Md.....	180.7	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	174.3	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	158.6	98.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	184.0	180.3	179.1	179.7	177.7	175.7	171.1	169.0	167.7	166.4	166.4	166.9	168.4	138.5	98.5
Boston, Mass.....	171.2	169.6	169.4	168.2	168.4	168.4	166.2	163.3	162.3	162.0	160.7	161.8	162.7	127.9	97.1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	173.0	(2)	(2)	172.0	(2)	(2)	166.3	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	152.6	98.8
Chicago, Ill.....	184.1	180.6	180.4	179.8	180.2	179.2	176.4	175.3	172.9	172.0	172.0	172.3	173.2	150.9	98.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	178.7	176.0	175.0	175.5	174.4	173.4	171.2	169.7	167.3	167.9	167.2	167.7	167.8	132.2	97.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	170.1	(2)	(2)	168.7	(2)	(2)	135.7	100.0
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	169.5	(2)	(2)	165.7	(2)	(2)	164.5	(2)	131.7	98.6
Detroit, Mich.....	181.0	179.2	177.7	175.4	175.1	176.2	174.2	171.4	169.5	168.3	166.1	168.5	169.1	156.4	98.5
Houston, Tex.....	181.8	181.1	179.9	179.8	177.9	175.1	173.1	172.4	171.9	172.9	172.0	172.8	173.2	150.5	100.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	131.9	98.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	176.7	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	175.5	158.4	98.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.1	(2)	(2)	161.1	(2)	(2)	160.6	(2)	128.4	98.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	175.8	173.2	171.3	169.5	169.1	168.2	166.7	166.7	166.9	165.9	164.1	166.9	165.4	136.1	100.8
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	(2)	178.2	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	134.7	97.8
Memphis, Tenn.....	180.2	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	169.9	(2)	(2)	169.4	(2)	(2)	170.8	154.8	97.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	179.1	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.6	(2)	(2)	131.2	97.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	178.8	(2)	(2)	173.2	(2)	(2)	169.2	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	167.4	129.4	99.7
Mobile, Ala.....	176.6	(2)	(2)	172.9	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	166.2	(2)	(2)	167.4	132.9	98.6
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	178.7	(2)	(2)	171.5	(2)	(2)	170.6	(2)	(2)	138.0	99.7
New York, N. Y.....	175.1	172.1	171.0	170.3	168.0	170.0	167.0	165.4	164.5	164.0	163.7	163.7	164.9	135.8	99.0
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	177.0	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	167.1	(2)	(2)	135.2	97.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	178.2	174.1	173.8	173.6	172.3	171.5	169.7	167.1	166.0	166.0	165.1	165.9	167.3	152.5	97.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	180.8	178.9	179.2	177.7	176.4	174.9	173.4	172.0	170.1	169.5	168.5	169.9	170.3	134.7	98.4
Portland, Maine.....	171.4	(2)	(2)	167.9	(2)	(2)	164.8	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	162.8	128.7	97.1
Portland, Ore.....	(2)	(2)	183.4	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	174.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	140.3	100.1
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	161.9	(2)	(2)	161.8	(2)	128.2	98.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	180.2	(2)	(2)	175.0	(2)	(2)	169.7	(2)	(2)	167.4	(2)	(2)	167.8	131.2	98.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	182.8	(2)	(2)	176.0	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	172.3	(2)	(2)	171.5	137.8	99.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	181.6	(2)	(2)	177.2	(2)	(2)	170.9	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)	140.6	99.3
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	173.7	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	167.3	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	132.2	96.0
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	175.2	(2)	(2)	171.8	(2)	(2)	171.6	(2)	(2)	137.0	100.3
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	171.9	(2)	(2)	168.9	(2)	(2)	165.2	(2)	(2)	163.7	(2)	(2)	133.8	98.6

<sup>1</sup> The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

\* Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional

cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Corrected

See note, table D-1, p. 242.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent*		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930	Dec. 15, 1930	Nov. 15, 1930
Average.....	215.4	209.5	196.4	195.0	125.8	125.4	144.1	143.7	96.8	96.8	204.8	202.3	162.0	160.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	218.2	209.1	(1)	202.1	(1)	128.9	152.1	152.1	83.4	83.4	(1)	206.2	(1)	167.3
Baltimore, Md.....	225.5	219.3	190.5	(1)	121.0	(1)	147.6	147.6	112.4	111.8	206.4	(1)	161.1	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	211.5	202.0	207.5	205.5	(1)	171.8	139.2	138.7	79.6	79.6	192.5	190.9	155.9	155.4
Boston, Mass.....	203.6	206.8	181.4	180.4	121.2	(1)	161.2	160.9	117.0	116.9	196.5	195.3	157.6	156.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	206.4	204.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	154.0	152.8	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	222.4	214.9	202.1	201.1	144.2	(1)	136.0	135.7	83.5	83.5	184.6	183.3	163.8	162.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	215.4	206.9	195.4	194.2	117.7	(1)	152.1	152.0	101.3	101.1	185.0	183.5	162.5	161.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	219.9	216.7	(1)	196.0	(1)	131.3	152.5	152.5	105.6	105.6	(1)	183.4	(1)	158.8
Denver, Colo.....	220.7	213.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.5	113.5	69.6	69.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	214.6	210.2	191.5	190.3	(1)	(1)	157.8	157.7	90.2	90.0	215.5	215.1	174.9	174.1
Houston, Tex.....	227.8	221.3	213.3	211.4	(1)	147.8	98.4	98.5	81.8	81.8	195.0	193.4	166.2	161.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	216.3	210.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	164.1	164.1	86.6	86.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	223.1	214.9	195.7	(1)	145.8	(1)	149.7	147.7	100.5	100.5	203.5	(1)	168.7	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	202.6	197.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	128.8	128.9	66.7	66.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	213.7	208.0	189.7	187.7	(1)	134.5	100.0	100.0	95.3	95.3	200.6	198.4	159.4	158.5
Manchester, N. H.....	208.3	205.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	162.6	161.4	104.5	101.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	223.4	216.9	213.1	(1)	134.0	(1)	144.0	143.2	77.0	77.0	182.1	(1)	150.6	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	215.7	211.3	(1)	196.5	(1)	143.4	149.8	147.6	99.1	99.1	(1)	207.1	(1)	156.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	208.0	203.8	203.9	(1)	139.2	(1)	141.7	141.7	78.9	78.9	196.7	(1)	167.9	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	213.5	210.1	198.7	(1)	132.4	(1)	132.6	132.6	84.2	84.0	181.5	(1)	152.2	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	227.7	219.3	(1)	204.8	(1)	117.9	113.9	113.9	75.1	75.1	(1)	200.3	(1)	151.2
New York, N. Y.....	215.4	208.9	195.0	193.3	(1)	(1)	144.0	144.0	101.9	101.9	195.0	193.1	166.0	164.3
Norfolk, Va.....	214.7	210.7	(1)	186.8	(1)	124.7	161.8	161.8	106.4	106.4	(1)	199.0	(1)	159.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	210.5	204.3	193.6	192.2	(1)	122.8	149.1	148.1	104.2	104.2	218.3	213.1	160.4	158.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	216.8	212.2	223.5	224.1	(1)	(1)	142.7	142.7	103.4	103.3	210.5	205.5	160.1	159.4
Portland, Maine.....	202.8	197.1	197.8	(1)	116.4	(1)	155.0	154.9	105.6	105.5	199.0	(1)	156.3	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	233.6	229.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	134.2	133.3	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	210.6	200.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.5	151.5	109.4	109.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	229.1	221.1	200.6	(1)	124.3	(1)	144.8	140.4	88.4	88.4	185.0	(1)	150.3	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	232.5	223.5	191.6	(1)	120.0	(1)	86.8	86.8	76.5	76.5	178.5	(1)	169.1	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	224.2	215.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	155.2	155.2	108.6	108.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seranton, Pa.....	210.4	205.3	(1)	204.6	(1)	116.6	152.9	152.1	98.3	98.3	(1)	182.7	(1)	150.9
Seattle, Wash.....	223.5	219.0	(1)	194.2	(1)	128.7	132.9	132.5	92.5	92.5	(1)	210.6	(1)	167.9
Washington, D. C.....	215.3	206.9	(1)	218.1	(1)	107.9	149.1	148.3	105.5	105.5	(1)	215.5	(1)	164.5

<sup>1</sup> Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

\* Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 24 large cities according to a staggered schedule.

\* See note, table D-1, p. 242.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	120.4	136.1	169.5	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	130.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131.0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	93.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	95.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	98.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	92.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	93.6
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	98.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average.....	108.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December.....	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	125.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.9	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	128.5
1943: Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	128.4
1945: Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	164.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	128.5
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	186.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	128.6
1946: Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June.....	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	135.2
November.....	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	201.6	167.5	244.4	170.8
1947: Average.....	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.3	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.8	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	203.0	185.5	174.0
1949: Average.....	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
December.....	197.8	169.2	223.2	220.0	245.2	178.3	236.1	179.5	296.0	186.2	178.0	198.2	208.0	145.1	224.3	202.5	136.7	178.3
1950: January.....	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	209.5	135.2	178.9
February.....	194.8	169.0	221.6	220.5	241.9	184.0	238.6	163.1	293.7	183.6	141.1	199.1	210.0	142.6	222.4	204.5	133.5	178.0
March.....	196.0	169.0	227.3	224.5	244.5	188.9	246.7	180.4	302.5	182.4	150.2	195.2	204.8	142.8	222.5	211.6	134.2	176.9
April.....	196.6	169.3	227.9	224.8	245.8	185.9	252.1	187.5	297.4	179.3	150.5	200.5	211.8	142.6	223.4	207.6	135.2	175.2
May.....	200.3	169.6	229.5	229.9	260.0	204.2	262.7	183.8	293.2	177.8	144.4	206.5	219.6	142.6	224.7	209.2	137.3	174.6
June.....	204.6	169.6	246.7	248.4	270.5	210.4	268.6	184.6	295.3	177.1	149.1	217.2	233.4	143.2	225.1	205.6	139.6	174.3
July.....	210.0	171.3	256.0	259.0	278.7	227.7	269.3	189.4	296.6	179.5	164.3	220.8	238.3	143.0	224.6	204.4	141.3	176.0
August.....	209.0	175.5	257.5	258.5	279.4	225.7	267.5	192.2	302.5	182.7	183.1	194.7	202.9	146.0	228.5	208.8	158.9	187.7
September.....	208.5	176.5	257.8	258.5	277.6	226.2	264.9	196.2	311.4	185.2	160.0	184.6	188.9	148.0	231.8	209.7	159.0	187.5
October.....	209.0	177.1	259.9	259.0	275.7	229.6	260.2	187.2	328.5	190.6	207.2	187.0	190.5	151.9	239.8	203.9	154.6	186.3
November.....	209.5	177.3	248.8	247.7	275.7	201.7	264.5	180.0	326.5	191.5	206.5	193.3	197.8	153.7	246.2	233.3	154.6	185.8
December.....	215.4	177.5	252.9	252.6	284.2	201.2	269.2	179.0	339.8	193.4	250.7	201.9	208.1	150.2	251.6	232.3	160.6	185.5

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on the retail prices of 50 foods, are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-average method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-

income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 50 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1933-39=100]

City	Dec. 1930	Nov. 1930	Oct. 1930	Sept. 1930	Aug. 1930	July 1930	June 1930	May 1930	Apr. 1930	Mar. 1930	Feb. 1930	Jan. 1930	Dec. 1929	June 1929	Aug. 1929
United States	215.4	209.5	209.0	208.5	209.0	210.0	204.6	200.3	196.6	196.0	194.8	196.0	197.3	148.6	93.5
Atlanta, Ga.	218.2	209.1	209.7	211.6	212.3	205.0	197.5	194.7	192.6	193.8	190.0	192.8	194.7	141.0	92.8
Baltimore, Md.	223.5	219.3	220.1	221.1	221.2	223.9	218.7	211.0	206.1	206.5	205.0	206.6	208.1	152.4	94.7
Birmingham, Ala.	211.5	202.0	202.6	206.9	204.9	201.9	195.0	193.1	189.6	189.8	184.8	186.4	190.5	147.7	90.7
Boston, Mass.	203.6	200.8	200.9	199.6	202.2	204.2	198.4	191.7	188.4	187.7	184.8	186.6	189.5	138.0	93.8
Bristolport, Conn.	215.3	209.2	209.8	206.9	210.0	212.6	206.8	201.8	197.8	197.0	192.5	195.5	197.0	139.1	93.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	206.4	204.3	203.1	203.7	205.3	208.0	203.2	195.9	193.3	193.0	189.6	189.8	189.3	140.2	94.5
Butte, Mont.	217.9	214.9	214.5	212.6	212.5	209.1	206.9	201.3	198.5	195.9	194.8	194.1	194.1	139.7	94.1
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	227.5	222.1	223.1	222.3	222.3	215.6	212.1	208.6	202.3	201.9	201.0	200.3	200.3	148.2	94.8
Charleston, S. C.	203.4	195.9	196.9	198.6	199.3	193.5	189.4	186.7	185.2	186.1	183.3	185.3	187.9	140.8	95.1
Chicago, Ill.	222.4	214.9	215.2	215.2	218.5	216.0	211.1	208.2	201.5	201.8	188.6	199.9	202.2	142.8	92.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	215.4	209.9	211.6	213.3	213.2	212.9	206.9	202.9	198.7	197.9	190.8	197.4	197.3	141.4	90.4
Cleveland, Ohio	219.9	216.7	218.3	215.9	218.1	219.4	213.7	206.3	203.1	201.6	201.8	202.6	203.2	149.3	93.6
Columbus, Ohio	198.2	191.2	192.7	193.4	194.2	192.9	186.3	183.3	179.1	179.0	177.7	177.2	179.3	136.4	88.1
Dallas, Tex.	220.6	212.4	212.2	214.5	213.8	207.9	202.0	199.8	195.3	196.3	192.6	196.4	201.9	142.4	91.7
Denver, Colo.	229.7	213.3	209.5	205.5	210.9	208.6	207.0	203.8	198.6	198.9	195.2	198.8	196.2	145.3	92.7
Detroit, Mich.	214.6	210.2	206.8	202.7	205.2	210.6	205.2	198.7	194.2	190.8	190.4	191.8	193.4	145.4	90.6
Fall River, Mass.	210.7	205.1	206.1	204.0	205.8	210.0	203.4	197.2	193.7	192.3	190.7	191.9	193.8	138.1	95.4
Houston, Tex.	227.8	221.3	220.2	220.7	219.2	212.1	207.3	205.8	205.1	208.3	205.6	207.7	210.5	144.0	97.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	216.3	210.0	209.5	211.4	211.6	205.5	199.5	197.1	192.6	193.0	191.2	192.3	194.5	141.5	90.7
Jackson, Miss.	215.5	204.9	212.4	212.5	212.2	205.5	200.0	199.7	198.0	196.7	196.1	199.9	204.5	130.6	90.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	223.1	214.9	214.6	218.8	218.3	213.5	207.0	202.7	200.0	201.2	198.7	200.7	202.8	150.8	95.8
Kansas City, Mo.	202.6	197.2	194.9	195.0	194.4	196.1	190.1	187.3	184.0	182.2	182.7	184.5	184.5	134.8	91.8
Knoxville, Tenn.	242.6	233.3	234.9	237.5	238.8	228.8	223.7	220.5	217.5	217.3	218.1	216.7	220.0	165.6	90.6
Little Rock, Ark.	216.3	210.1	209.5	211.7	211.9	205.5	201.0	197.4	194.6	194.5	194.5	196.4	197.0	139.1	94.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	215.7	208.0	205.2	202.2	203.8	204.1	200.3	199.8	200.6	197.7	198.3	201.4	197.2	154.8	94.6
Louisville, Ky.	204.1	198.8	198.0	199.9	199.2	199.8	194.1	188.9	183.4	184.2	183.1	183.7	183.0	135.6	92.1
Manchester, N. H.	208.3	205.5	207.1	207.1	206.2	207.1	206.9	197.5	192.1	193.1	189.9	191.6	192.9	144.4	94.9
Memphis, Tenn.	223.4	216.9	218.9	220.6	220.2	212.0	206.4	204.3	201.3	202.7	202.2	203.1	206.9	153.6	90.7
Minneapolis, Wis.	215.7	211.3	209.7	210.3	212.6	213.8	207.6	203.9	197.6	198.2	196.6	196.3	196.1	144.3	91.1
Minneapolis, Minn.	208.0	203.8	202.5	201.0	201.4	198.3	194.9	192.2	187.9	188.1	188.3	189.1	188.7	137.5	95.8
Mobile, Ala.	213.5	210.1	209.5	211.2	212.4	205.3	201.1	199.5	196.1	198.6	194.8	196.4	201.3	149.8	95.5
Newark, N. J.	211.9	205.3	204.0	201.8	202.2	206.5	203.2	197.2	193.4	192.0	190.3	192.4	196.1	147.9	95.6
New Haven, Conn.	207.9	202.4	203.6	202.1	203.2	206.3	201.3	195.7	191.5	191.1	189.0	190.6	193.1	140.4	93.7
New Orleans, La.	227.7	219.3	219.8	223.3	225.6	218.3	211.6	206.3	209.3	207.9	206.9	206.6	211.7	157.6	97.6
New York, N. Y.	215.4	208.9	207.2	207.3	203.5	209.9	204.3	200.1	197.1	195.7	195.3	195.9	198.8	149.2	95.8
Norfolk, Va.	214.7	210.7	211.5	215.9	217.3	211.7	207.0	202.2	197.0	197.9	195.0	194.8	198.0	146.0	93.6
Omaha, Neb.	210.1	203.5	201.9	203.3	204.4	201.6	199.1	197.3	190.8	190.4	189.9	189.0	190.9	139.5	92.3
Peoria, Ill.	227.8	225.2	226.3	225.8	226.2	226.4	223.4	214.3	218.8	218.2	216.9	208.5	208.5	151.3	93.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	210.5	204.3	205.0	206.5	206.1	205.9	201.5	194.6	191.5	191.9	189.8	191.3	193.5	143.5	93.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	216.8	212.2	214.1	213.0	212.5	213.2	209.1	205.9	200.5	198.7	198.8	199.7	200.8	147.1	92.8
Portland, Maine	202.8	197.1	197.9	197.0	197.1	199.1	193.5	189.7	187.8	190.8	186.7	187.3	187.2	138.4	95.9
Portland, Ore.	233.6	229.4	227.0	228.3	228.1	225.0	219.4	217.2	213.0	211.1	211.8	210.4	206.3	158.4	96.1
Providence, R. I.	222.6	215.0	215.1	215.1	215.7	216.5	210.6	204.9	200.3	199.4	197.4	198.3	201.3	144.9	93.7
Richmond, Va.	210.6	209.9	201.8	204.3	204.2	201.7	197.0	192.0	188.2	190.5	188.8	188.3	191.3	138.4	92.2
Rochester, N. Y.	206.3	201.5	202.8	206.5	200.8	204.5	198.8	195.1	189.6	191.0	190.0	190.7	192.0	142.8	92.2
St. Louis, Mo.	229.1	221.1	220.0	220.5	221.9	223.8	212.4	208.4	202.5	204.5	202.9	204.6	206.2	147.4	93.8
St. Paul, Minn.	202.9	198.7	197.5	195.8	195.8	194.3	192.7	190.4	186.9	187.5	186.8	186.4	186.0	137.3	94.3
Salt Lake City, Utah	217.0	211.8	209.8	208.3	207.9	201.3	201.8	198.4	195.1	196.5	196.4	198.7	196.6	151.7	94.6
San Francisco, Calif.	232.5	223.5	222.2	218.6	219.9	217.1	214.3	213.2	212.9	211.6	212.2	214.3	210.1	155.5	96.8
Savannah, Ga.	224.2	215.5	216.8	219.3	221.6	214.8	208.6	205.5	200.5	200.9	197.1	197.0	201.8	158.8	96.7
Scranton, Pa.	210.4	205.3	204.7	205.8	207.4	211.0	205.1	199.6	192.6	193.5	191.0	192.4	193.2	144.0	92.1
Seattle, Wash.	223.5	219.0	214.5	210.6	212.6	211.3	208.6	206.8	205.2	204.2	205.6	203.8	203.1	151.6	94.8
Springfield, Ill.	228.9	220.4	220.6	220.0	222.6	223.5	214.3	200.0	202.0	201.5	201.4	200.9	201.6	150.1	94.1
Washington, D. C.	215.3	206.9	205.4	204.7	206.0	207.0	204.1	198.4	193.3	193.6	193.6	194.4	196.1	145.5	94.1
Wichita, Kans.	231.1	217.8	217.7	217.0	220.2	216.6	210.4	207.6	204.2	206.8	205.1	205.9	207.8	154.4	94.4
Winston-Salem, N. C.	214.5	205.8	207.4	207.2	206.3	200.7	197.5	192.9	191.8	191.8	188.6	191.0	196.3	145.3	94.4

1 June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1930	Indexes 1933-39=100														
		Dec. 1930	Nov. 1930	Oct. 1930	Sept. 1930	Aug. 1930	July 1930	June 1930	May 1930	Apr. 1930	Mar. 1930	Feb. 1930	Jan. 1930	Dec. 1930	Aug. 1939	
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>																
<b>Cereals:</b>																
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds.....	49.7	192.6	192.0	192.3	192.8	192.5	190.6	190.4	190.1	189.2	188.2	187.7	187.3	186.8	82.1	
Corn flakes..... 13 ounces.....	20.5	190.7	190.8	187.3	182.5	177.0	176.9	176.3	178.7	178.6	176.7	177.3	177.8	177.9	92.7	
Corn meal..... pound.....	9.4	196.9	197.0	202.4	203.3	202.9	188.5	180.6	178.7	175.9	175.8	175.8	177.7	178.2	90.7	
Rice <sup>2</sup> ..... do.....	17.8	100.0	98.2	97.3	96.2	95.1	91.9	92.8	92.6	92.5	92.2	92.4	92.3	93.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Roll oats <sup>4</sup> ..... 30 ounces.....	16.8	152.9	152.0	149.8	146.6	145.9	145.6	145.5	145.8	145.8	146.2	146.2	146.4	146.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Bakery products:</b>																
Bread, white..... pound.....	14.7	171.9	171.8	171.8	171.3	171.0	166.1	163.9	164.1	164.1	163.9	163.9	163.8	164.0	93.2	
Vanilla cookies..... do.....	47.1	201.4	202.6	201.0	201.4	196.8	192.8	191.1	191.1	189.6	189.6	190.0	189.9	190.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>																
<b>Meats:</b>																
<b>Beef:</b>																
Roast steak..... do.....	100.8	298.4	286.6	287.4	287.8	293.8	297.1	288.7	275.3	256.1	232.9	249.2	232.1	237.5	102.7	
Rib roast..... do.....	78.7	273.7	266.7	266.0	270.8	272.0	272.5	264.4	255.2	241.4	239.4	237.0	238.8	242.1	97.4	
Chuck roast..... do.....	67.5	301.1	290.2	290.3	292.6	293.0	292.2	291.1	295.1	249.9	248.9	245.7	245.1	254.5	97.1	
Hamburger <sup>5</sup> ..... do.....	62.0	200.6	196.0	195.8	196.6	197.0	188.8	181.5	176.1	167.4	166.2	164.6	164.6	165.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Lamb:</b>																
Cutlets..... do.....	114.3	286.4	280.9	280.8	280.4	277.8	273.7	271.3	264.8	258.4	262.1	261.4	258.8	248.3	101.1	
<b>Pork:</b>																
Chops..... do.....	71.5	216.9	221.6	230.6	232.1	234.0	220.3	244.8	239.4	207.3	210.6	201.4	186.9	182.7	90.8	
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	65.5	172.0	174.7	183.9	184.5	181.9	171.6	162.1	157.5	154.2	153.0	154.6	154.7	160.8	90.6	
Ham, whole..... do.....	62.5	212.6	204.5	210.7	233.9	236.7	230.4	216.0	206.9	193.5	198.0	195.2	192.5	194.2	92.7	
Salt pork..... do.....	38.1	182.8	182.0	183.2	181.7	178.4	164.5	160.0	152.5	153.2	152.2	149.9	153.2	169.0	90.0	
<b>Lamb:</b>																
Leg..... do.....	77.5	273.5	268.7	264.4	269.1	271.7	273.6	272.9	266.9	256.2	250.6	242.4	238.1	236.9	95.7	
<b>Poultry:</b>																
Frying chickens <sup>6</sup> ..... do.....	179.0	180.0	187.2	189.2	199.2	202.2	199.4	184.6	183.8	187.5	180.4	165.1	168.9	170.5	94.6	
New York dressed <sup>7</sup> ..... do.....	45.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Dressed and drawn <sup>8</sup> ..... do.....	57.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Fish:</b>																
Fish (fresh, frozen) <sup>9</sup> ..... do.....	( <sup>9</sup> )	287.1	286.5	285.2	283.4	279.4	275.8	274.1	270.6	276.0	281.2	265.1	272.2	267.1	98.8	
Salmon, pink <sup>10</sup> ..... 16-ounce can.....	59.8	456.4	445.9	430.6	359.8	337.5	325.5	325.3	327.8	328.2	332.1	301.5	345.9	359.8	97.4	
<b>Dairy products:</b>																
Butter..... pound.....	76.3	209.8	205.0	204.1	198.8	197.8	195.5	195.4	196.0	197.5	200.6	205.6	201.8	201.9	84.0	
Cheese..... do.....	52.6	232.9	230.8	228.7	229.3	228.3	226.3	226.2	227.7	228.9	230.1	230.7	231.1	232.2	92.3	
Milk, fresh (delivered) <sup>11</sup> ..... quart.....	21.9	178.8	178.0	177.1	170.4	167.4	164.1	160.1	160.5	161.7	165.4	166.9	167.9	171.1	97.1	
Milk, fresh (grocery) <sup>12</sup> ..... do.....	20.6	181.0	180.7	179.8	174.0	169.8	165.5	161.6	162.5	165.0	168.4	169.7	170.2	173.4	96.3	
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can.....	12.1	184.4	182.7	182.6	180.8	177.6	173.8	174.1	174.1	174.4	174.9	174.8	175.1	175.7	95.9	
Eggs, fresh..... dozen.....	86.8	250.7	206.5	207.2	193.0	183.1	164.3	149.1	144.4	180.5	150.2	141.1	132.3	178.0	90.7	
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>																
<b>Fresh fruits:</b>																
Apples..... pound.....	19.3	197.5	189.0	191.4	231.1	240.7	347.0	307.5	290.0	221.9	206.0	187.7	178.6	174.9	81.6	
Bananas..... do.....	16.4	271.2	267.0	261.9	247.1	263.2	289.4	272.2	274.8	274.8	278.5	278.3	273.1	273.9	97.3	
Oranges, size 2 <sup>13</sup> ..... dozen.....	47.3	167.1	170.4	190.1	173.9	173.1	181.8	172.6	167.9	173.2	177.1	176.3	186.5	146.8	96.9	
<b>Fresh vegetables:</b>																
Beans, green..... pound.....	33.8	308.9	225.7	153.3	157.1	142.6	164.3	153.9	211.4	201.8	180.4	219.2	274.9	245.9	61.7	
Cabbage..... do.....	5.9	153.3	122.4	123.1	131.0	140.0	157.1	173.0	172.4	167.4	178.2	199.6	173.9	164.0	103.2	
Carrots..... bunch.....	11.0	204.3	202.7	177.2	179.4	180.2	185.2	181.5	178.3	175.5	167.0	184.3	202.6	206.8	84.9	
Lettuce..... head.....	13.9	167.5	174.8	159.4	155.7	151.7	140.7	167.5	189.5	158.8	155.8	170.9	202.1	158.3	97.6	
Onions..... pound.....	5.5	132.4	127.9	133.5	148.7	174.8	197.0	186.3	161.2	143.8	155.5	184.8	216.9	220.9	90.8	
Potatoes..... 15 pounds.....	59.4	164.4	155.2	164.6	179.9	204.2	217.4	220.6	208.9	199.5	195.4	185.6	196.5	183.3	91.9	
Sweet potatoes..... pound.....	9.1	176.4	161.1	158.4	183.6	216.0	196.4	207.4	218.5	210.2	209.8	205.5	205.5	195.8	115.7	
Tomatoes <sup>14</sup> ..... do.....	29.1	191.5	170.1	133.4	82.6	116.0	217.9	212.8	153.8	177.2	141.4	167.4	168.3	175.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Canned fruits:</b>																
Peaches..... No. 2½ can.....	32.4	168.0	165.5	164.5	158.4	151.4	142.4	140.0	138.4	138.6	139.4	140.1	141.8	148.2	92.3	
Pineapple..... do.....	38.4	176.6	176.5	176.1	175.2	174.9	172.8	171.9	171.9	173.1	173.9	173.6	174.2	175.2	96.0	
<b>Canned vegetables:</b>																
Corn..... No. 2 can.....	19.2	154.3	150.5	147.8	141.6	139.3	137.8	138.4	137.3	138.8	139.7	142.1	144.1	149.8	88.6	
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can.....	15.8	175.6	171.5	168.9	164.3	163.0	161.2	161.7	161.7	159.9	159.3	167.7	168.2	157.8	92.6	
Peas <sup>15</sup> ..... No. 303 can.....	21.5	117.8	117.2	117.4	116.0	114.9	112.7	114.3	113.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	113.1	112.5	89.8	
Dried fruits: Prunes..... pound.....	27.0	294.8	261.1	253.5	242.6	238.5	236.0	232.5	236.6	234.9	232.9	231.7	232.5	231.8	84.7	
Dried vegetables: Navy beans..... do.....	16.7	227.0	219.2	214.8	211.3	209.3	203.4	202.4	202.7	201.9	202.0	204.3	206.9	209.0	93.0	
Beverages: Coffee..... do.....	88.3	351.6	352.7	343.2	336.1	328.2	305.9	295.1	296.6	307.0	311.0	303.9	298.9	291.9	93.5	
<b>Fats and oils:</b>																
Lard..... do.....	22.3	149.8	142.0	142.4	155.9	157.7	118.8	115.9	112.6	109.5	110.6	110.0	113.1	114.2	65.2	
Hydrogenated veg. shortening <sup>16</sup> ..... do.....	36.2	174.8	179.1	168.6	167.7	165.7	156.9	155.2	151.7	148.6	147.4	146.3	148.8	154.3	90.9	
Said dressing..... pint.....	37.0	152.6	148.7	148.2	147.9	146.7	142.2	142.2	140.5	139.1	137.7	138.0	138.3	138.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Margarine..... pound.....	178.7	172.1	173.0	173.8	173.8	163.7	163.7	161.3	160.8	160.2	156.6	164.4	155.3	156.1	91.6	
Uncolored <sup>17</sup> ..... do.....	34.2	---	---	---	---	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Colored <sup>17</sup> ..... do.....	32.9	---	---	---	---	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>																
Sugar..... 5 pounds.....	50.1	186.4	186.8	187.3	188.4	188.6	176.9	175.2	175.4	176.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.7	95.5	

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

(1926=100)

Year and month	All commodities <sup>2</sup>	Farm products	Foodst	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products <sup>3</sup>	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products <sup>4</sup>	All commodities except farm products <sup>5</sup>	All commodities except farm products and foods <sup>6</sup>
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	63.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	66.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	67.3	67.8	68.9	65.7	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.5	143.5	101.8	178.0	90.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	190.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	203.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	106.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	68.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	59.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.3
1939: Average	77.1	85.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.8	78.6	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	81.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	69.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	87.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	78.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	88.9	80.1	88.3	86.0
December	83.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.0	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	101.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	105.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	125.3	104.9	118.7	96.4	83.0	105.5	115.5	95.2	104.5	95.0	113.2	94.1	100.5	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.3	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	128.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	106.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.6	131.6	94.5	133.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.6	163.4	126.1	134.7	132.9	129.7
1947: Average	153.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	137.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	162.6	190.1	125.7	144.5	120.8	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
December	151.2	154.9	155.7	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5	144.7	147.9	150.1	145.4
1950: January	151.8	154.7	154.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8	144.8	148.2	150.5	145.8
February	152.7	159.1	156.7	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.6	162.4	144.5	149.1	151.1	145.0
March	152.7	159.4	155.5	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8	144.1	148.9	151.0	146.1
April	152.9	159.3	155.3	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.6	143.9	149.4	151.2	146.4
May	153.9	164.7	159.9	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.7	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	168.3	145.6	152.2	153.7	147.6
June	157.3	165.9	162.1	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.9	202.1	114.5	146.9	114.7	167.7	148.4	153.5	155.2	148.8
July	162.9	176.0	171.4	187.2	142.6	133.4	172.4	207.3	118.1	148.7	119.0	175.8	152.9	158.0	159.8	151.5
August	166.4	177.6	174.6	195.6	149.5	134.4	174.3	213.9	122.5	153.9	124.3	179.1	159.2	161.2	163.7	155.5
September	169.5	180.4	177.2	202.9	158.3	135.1	176.7	219.6	128.6	159.3	127.4	181.8	165.7	164.0	166.9	159.2
October	169.1	177.8	172.5	208.5	163.1	135.4	178.6	218.9	132.2	163.8	131.3	180.2	169.3	163.5	166.9	161.5
November	*171.7	183.7	175.2	211.6	*166.7	135.6	*180.4	*217.8	*135.6	*166.9	137.6	*184.5	173.0	*165.1	*168.8	*163.7
December	175.3	187.5	179.1	218.6	171.2	135.6	184.7	221.5	139.6	169.9	140.5	187.2	175.1	168.9	172.3	166.6

<sup>1</sup> BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges. The weekly index is calculated from 1-day-a-week prices; the monthly index from an average of these prices. Monthly indexes for the last 2 months are preliminary.

The indexes currently are computed by the fixed base aggregate method, with weights representing quantities produced for sale in 1926-31. (For a detailed description of the method of calculation see "Revised Method of Calculation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index," in the Journal of the American Statistical Association, December 1937.)

Minographed tables are available, upon request to the Bureau, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913. The weekly wholesale price indexes are

available in summary form since 1947 for all commodities; all commodities less farm products and foods; farm products; foodst; textile products; fuel and lighting materials; metals and metal products; building materials, and chemicals and allied products. Weekly indexes are also available for the subgroups of grains, livestock, and meats.

<sup>2</sup> Includes current motor vehicle prices beginning with October 1946. The rate of production of motor vehicles in October 1945 exceeded the monthly average rate of civilian production in 1941, and in accordance with the announcement made in September 1945, the Bureau introduced current prices for motor vehicles in the October calculations. During the war, motor vehicles were not produced for general civilian sale and the Bureau carried April 1942 prices forward in each computation through September 1946.

\* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group and Subgroup of Commodities  
(1926=100)

Group and subgroup	1920												1940	1946	1939
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June	Aug.
All commodities <sup>1</sup>	175.3	* 171.7	169.1	159.5	166.4	162.9	157.3	155.9	152.9	152.7	152.7	151.5	151.2	112.9	78.0
Farm products	187.5	* 183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	165.9	164.7	159.3	159.4	159.1	154.7	154.9	140.1	61.0
Grains	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	169.3	172.3	169.6	165.4	161.3	160.2	160.9	151.5	51.5
Livestock and poultry <sup>2</sup>	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	197.5	194.6	178.0	180.3	179.9	170.5	167.0	137.4	66.0
Livestock	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	222.4	218.5	197.9	199.7	200.6	192.0	187.0	143.4	67.7
Poultry	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	77.2	79.6	84.0	89.7	81.4	66.7	71.1	(9)	(9)
Other farm products	177.6	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	145.0	143.7	144.2	144.4	142.6	145.0	137.8	60.1	60.1
Eggs	151.1	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	91.3	85.9	90.7	94.6	87.3	96.0	99.1	97.3	67.5
Foodstuffs	170.1	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	162.1	159.9	155.3	155.5	156.7	154.8	155.7	112.9	67.2
Dairy products	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	135.9	138.0	141.1	144.8	147.5	148.8	154.4	127.3	67.9
Cereal products	157.7	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	145.6	146.0	145.9	145.6	144.8	144.3	144.6	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables	137.8	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	140.5	139.2	137.6	134.9	138.2	134.3	132.4	136.1	68.5
Meats, poultry, fish	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	223.7	217.1	200.6	200.0	201.6	194.5	193.5	110.1	78.7
Meats	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	241.4	234.0	214.7	213.6	216.3	208.3	206.5	116.6	78.1
Poultry	92.3	90.8	90.2	90.0	103.5	97.9	91.5	90.0	89.9	92.7	86.8	83.1	86.6	(9)	(9)
Fish	162.0	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	133.1	130.9	129.3	129.8	126.6	131.0	132.6	98.1	60.3
Other foods	218.6	211.6	208.2	202.9	195.6	187.2	182.6	181.0	179.4	179.6	179.0	178.3	179.9	122.4	92.7
Hides and leather products	209.0	* 204.0	200.3	194.8	191.4	185.8	184.8	185.0	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	184.3	120.5	100.5
Shoes	277.5	* 269.3	* 266.3	264.7	238.2	219.8	202.1	194.4	187.2	190.4	188.2	189.0	192.8	112.5	77.2
Leather	218.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	180.6	179.3	179.1	177.9	176.6	177.6	178.1	110.7	84.0
Other leather products	173.9	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	141.1	115.2	97.1
Textile products	171.2	* 166.7	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	136.8	136.1	136.4	137.3	138.2	138.5	138.4	106.2	67.8
Clothing	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.2	143.8	143.8	144.2	143.5	143.1	143.9	144.0	126.3	81.5
Cotton goods	236.1	* 231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	196.7	173.8	172.0	172.8	176.5	178.4	178.7	178.4	139.0	63.5
Hosiery and underwear	113.7	* 111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.0	98.6	98.5	98.4	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon	43.0	* 42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	30.2	28.5
Silk	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	49.3	49.3	49.1	49.1	50.1	49.0	49.0	(9)	(9)
Woolen and worsted	195.3	* 192.5	188.9	178.7	157.7	150.9	148.3	146.2	146.1	146.3	147.2	147.0	146.9	112.7	63.3
Other textile products	229.0	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	164.5	164.6	165.8	166.9	167.0	173.7	171.5	112.3	62.7
Fuel and lighting materials	135.6	135.6	135.4	135.1	134.4	133.4	132.7	132.1	131.2	131.5	131.3	131.4	130.4	87.8	72.6
Anthracite	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	140.1	139.2	142.6	141.9	139.3	139.3	139.3	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal	193.2	193.3	193.1	193.1	192.5	191.9	192.1	192.6	193.4	198.5	198.7	196.2	194.1	132.8	96.0
Coke	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	225.6	224.7	225.2	222.2	222.2	133.5	104.2
Electricity	(9)	(9)	65.2	65.6	65.5	67.0	67.0	66.6	67.8	67.9	69.6	68.9	69.6	67.2	75.8
Gas	(9)	90.5	88.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	87.3	87.2	86.8	88.3	87.4	85.0	87.2	79.6	66.6
Petroleum and products <sup>3</sup>	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	113.9	112.6	109.5	108.6	109.4	109.4	108.5	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products <sup>4</sup>	184.7	* 180.4	178.6	176.7	174.3	172.4	171.9	169.7	168.7	168.5	168.6	168.4	167.8	112.2	63.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment	154.4	* 153.2	152.0	150.3	145.5	143.9	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.1	143.1	143.0	143.0	104.8	93.5
Farm machinery	156.9	155.7	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	146.0	146.0	145.8	145.6	145.7	145.7	145.6	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel	182.8	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	169.4	168.5	168.9	169.0	168.8	167.3	165.4	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products	183.2	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.1	167.6	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished	196.2	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	185.4	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	182.2	178.1	108.9	96.0
Finished	151.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	170.4	170.1	170.1	170.1	170.0	169.7	166.3	112.8	90.0
Motor vehicles	178.2	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.0	176.6	176.7	135.5	62.5
Passenger cars	187.1	187.1	187.0	186.6	186.4	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	185.2	186.7	186.7	142.8	98.6
Trucks	139.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	133.0	132.7	132.8	133.0	133.8	134.7	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals	183.6	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating <sup>5</sup>	193.6	182.5	177.2	166.4	156.6	156.6	156.6	156.4	154.7	151.9	148.7	151.7	154.6	106.0	79.3
Plumbing	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Building materials	221.5	* 217.8	218.9	219.6	213.9	207.3	202.1	198.1	194.8	194.2	192.8	191.8	190.4	129.9	80.6
Brick and tile	179.8	178.5	178.1	168.7	167.8	167.4	164.3	163.9	163.4	163.3	163.2	163.4	161.9	121.3	90.5
Cement	141.2	* 140.8	140.2	136.3	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.8	134.8	102.6	91.3
Lumber	348.4	* 347.6	339.4	371.5	367.6	338.0	322.6	310.8	299.4	260.9	292.1	287.8	285.2	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials	155.3	* 148.2	145.7	145.9	142.4	138.6	137.7	136.8	136.7	138.2	138.0	139.0	139.0	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint	148.1	* 143.6	142.4	142.4	141.3	138.6	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5	90.3	92.9
Paint materials	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	146.2	141.3	139.5	137.6	137.3	140.8	142.2	142.2	143.4	129.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating	193.6	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	106.0	79.3
Plumbing	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	116.7	116.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Structural steel	204.3	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials	193.7	* 189.4	* 186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	175.0	172.7	172.0	172.2	171.1	170.5	169.2	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products	136.6	* 133.6	132.2	128.6	122.5	118.1	114.5	116.4	117.1	116.3	115.2	114.7	114.7	114.3	74.2
Chemicals	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	122.1	119.3	117.3	116.5	116.4	115.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	98.0	83.5
Drug and pharmaceutical materials	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	122.7	122.3	122.0	121.9	121.4	121.8	121.6	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	108.4	116.8	117.4	117.3	116.9	117.4	117.9	82.7	65.8
Mixed fertilizers	107.5	* 104.7	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	145.1	125.7	111.9	122.2	127.5	125.6	120.9	122.7	118.2	102.1	60.8
Housefurnishing goods	169.9	* 166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	146.9	146.6	145.8	145.5	145.2	144.7	144.2	114.4	85.8
Furnishings	180.2	176.6	173.7	168.1	162.8	156.2	154.2	154.1	152.6	152.2	151.8	151.5	151.2	114.0	90.0
Furniture	159.2	* 156.7	153.5	149.9	144.6	141.0	139.4	138.9	138.5	138.8	138.4	137.8	137.0	108.5	81.1
Miscellaneous	140.5	137.6	131.3	127.4	124.3	119.0	114.7	114.7	112.8	112.7	110.0	110.0	110.0	98.5	

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes<sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945.....	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985		4,600,000		115,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,593		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606		3,030,000		80,500,000	.80
1949: December.....	170	323	45,500	417,000	1,320,000	.19
1950: January <sup>2</sup> .....	345	365	170,000	595,000	2,700,000	.39
February <sup>2</sup> .....	305	355	56,000	590,000	8,600,000	1.40
March <sup>2</sup> .....	300	450	84,000	630,000	3,900,000	.51
April <sup>2</sup> .....	405	600	156,000	290,000	3,300,000	.49
May <sup>2</sup> .....	485	715	352,000	505,000	3,300,000	.44
June <sup>2</sup> .....	480	755	271,000	390,000	2,600,000	.34
July <sup>2</sup> .....	460	705	220,000	390,000	2,800,000	.40
August <sup>2</sup> .....	620	860	340,000	430,000	2,600,000	.31
September <sup>2</sup> .....	525	800	275,000	460,000	3,500,000	.45
October <sup>2</sup> .....	525	800	180,000	300,000	2,450,000	.39
November <sup>2</sup> .....	250	575	160,000	275,000	1,750,000	.23
December <sup>2</sup> .....	200	400	40,000	100,000	1,000,000	.14

<sup>1</sup> All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1950 are not final although revisions have been made on basis of most current information. Figures for December 1950, in particular, are based on very incomplete data.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction <sup>1</sup>

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1950												1950	1949
	Jan. <sup>2</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total
Total new construction <sup>1</sup> .....	\$2,073	\$2,235	\$2,554	\$2,730	\$2,816	\$2,799	\$2,676	\$2,535	\$2,282	\$1,988	\$1,750	\$1,618	\$1,712	\$27,715
Private construction.....	1,599	1,686	1,885	2,006	2,072	2,074	1,998	1,883	1,689	1,482	1,313	1,262	1,298	20,648
Residential building (nonfarm).....	901	980	1,126	1,237	1,306	1,310	1,253	1,171	1,035	882	741	717	742	12,509
New dwelling units.....	830	900	1,035	1,135	1,195	1,200	1,145	1,068	940	800	675	655	680	11,425
Additions and alterations.....	54	62	73	84	94	93	93	92	82	70	55	51	51	900
Nonhousekeeping <sup>3</sup> .....	17	18	18	18	17	17	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>4</sup> .....	374	392	401	379	352	332	325	306	274	248	249	252	257	3,767
Industrial.....	126	125	119	111	101	90	84	78	73	70	69	70	69	1,059
Commercial.....	122	138	147	135	121	114	116	110	92	76	77	77	79	1,282
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	47	47	46	42	39	35	31	28	26	24	25	27	28	398
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	75	91	101	93	82	79	85	82	66	62	52	50	51	884
Other nonresidential building.....	126	129	125	133	130	128	125	118	109	102	103	105	109	1,426
Religious.....	37	39	40	39	38	37	35	33	30	28	28	29	31	407
Educational.....	28	30	30	29	28	26	25	23	21	20	21	22	23	296
Social and recreational.....	18	20	22	23	23	24	23	21	19	17	17	18	20	217
Hospital and institutional <sup>5</sup> .....	39	29	30	30	29	30	30	29	27	27	26	25	24	342
Miscellaneous.....	13	11	13	12	12	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	132
Farm construction.....	69	66	74	88	106	116	113	108	100	88	79	75	74	1,087
Public utilities.....	250	243	277	295	301	305	296	285	267	253	235	209	216	3,192
Railroad.....	22	24	28	29	30	30	29	28	27	26	21	16	22	310
Telephone and telegraph.....	29	34	40	40	43	45	45	42	41	40	38	32	30	470
Other public utilities.....	169	185	209	226	228	230	222	215	199	187	176	161	164	2,402
All other private <sup>6</sup> .....	5	5	7	7	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	9	9	112
Public construction.....	504	549	609	744	744	725	678	652	563	506	437	356	414	7,067
Residential building <sup>7</sup> .....	31	28	31	30	28	27	24	28	28	28	28	26	35	341
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	214	209	221	230	214	205	196	191	187	178	170	154	185	2,310
Industrial.....	34	29	30	31	22	19	18	16	17	13	11	7	7	220
Educational.....	110	110	112	114	108	102	98	94	90	87	84	79	80	1,158
Hospital and institutional.....	37	37	40	42	40	40	37	39	40	40	40	38	37	470
Other nonresidential.....	33	33	39	43	44	44	43	42	40	38	35	30	31	462
Military and naval facilities <sup>8</sup> .....	27	25	28	28	22	16	10	10	8	9	8	9	9	180
Highways.....	110	155	240	290	310	305	275	250	210	145	100	55	90	2,425
Sewer and water.....	52	55	59	62	60	58	55	55	54	52	49	46	49	655
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>9</sup> .....	10	11	17	20	20	21	18	17	15	13	11	10	12	184
Conservation and development.....	54	60	67	76	82	85	91	92	82	73	62	49	56	875
All other public <sup>10</sup> .....	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	7	8	90

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>6</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>7</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>8</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>9</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding.

<sup>10</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>11</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction<sup>1</sup>

Period		Total new construction <sup>1</sup>	Airports <sup>2</sup>	Value (in thousands)											Conservation and development				
				Building											Total	Reclamation	River, harbor and flood control	Highways	All other <sup>3</sup>
				Non-residential															
				Total	Residential	Total	Educational <sup>4</sup>	Hospitals and institutional			Administrative and general <sup>5</sup>	Other non-residential							
								Total	Veterans	Other		Total	Veterans	Other					
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529	
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,294	63,465	497,929	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	149,710	73,797	115,913	511,085	270,630	
1937	900,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	133,010	69,031	73,959	360,865	151,968	
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,899	644,733	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	223,423	115,612	109,811	355,701	311,505	
1939	1,586,694	\$4,733	669,222	231,071	438,151	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	197,560	68,028	128,561	364,048	79,800	
1940	2,316,467	137,112	1,537,910	244,071	1,293,239	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	196,084	41,880	137,801	446,903	200,149	
1941	5,851,536	499,427	4,222,131	322,248	4,099,883	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	217,795	150,708	67,087	347,988	500,149	
1942	7,871,996	579,176	6,296,878	565,247	5,731,631	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	155,737	101,270	54,467	161,832	247,676	
1943	2,877,044	243,443	2,633,577	405,537	2,228,040	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	70,025	
1944	1,861,449	110,872	1,750,577	117,504	1,633,073	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	72,130	30,763	41,365	100,969	60,393	
1945	1,022,181	41,219	880,917	60,535	820,382	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	149,870	140,293	534,653	45,685	29,002	
1946	1,502,701	15,068	617,132	452,204	164,928	\$14,694	\$14,281	\$8,052	\$5,249	\$9,713	\$126,270	\$26,193	\$149,870	201,607	307,000	75,483	232,212	45,740	
1947	1,473,910	25,575	454,563	60,694	393,869	47,730	101,902	5,832	32,539	211,607	307,000	75,483	232,212	147,732	347,749	767,460	56,759	45,140	
1948	1,006,469	55,577	543,118	47,198	495,920	1,424	263,296	168,616	94,680	20,926	201,274	494,871	147,732	154,803	312,734	690,469	56,759	45,140	
1949	2,172,353	49,317	878,231	46,800	831,431	1,041	353,671	123,967	229,704	70,704	88,856	387,863	497,357	154,803	312,734	690,469	56,759	45,140	
1948: January	136,910	892	31,643	149	31,494	306	8,945	8,626	319	1,974	20,269	54,115	4,876	40,239	47,696	2,564	1,404	1,404	
February	184,965	1,596	66,662	3,064	63,598	167	41,781	41,557	224	1,735	19,098	65,119	1,229	63,890	50,194	1,404	3,222	3,222	
March	153,376	5,675	72,158	1,150	70,999	257	50,417	50,214	3,203	1,229	10,096	22,453	6,639	15,800	31,562	4,086	2,494	2,494	
April	177,950	3,850	26,879	10,330	16,549	12	5,773	5,049	724	1,871	8,863	16,465	4,738	5,727	75,645	2,494	4,684	4,684	
May	153,836	6,634	59,603	463	59,140	468	21,783	20,044	1,739	1,869	35,020	24,364	8,887	15,677	68,569	4,684	2,494	2,494	
June	181,347	4,930	78,600	10,022	68,578	92	19,201	13,876	5,325	9,735	29,970	10,190	1,413	8,281	41,947	2,494	2,494	2,494	
July	151,963	5,291	21,859	272	21,587	6	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	5,828	22,305	4,269	18,236	70,428	4,678	2,494	2,494	
August	147,075	6,016	24,398	7,059	17,339	4	10,453	872	9,581	1,054	5,828	22,305	4,269	18,236	70,428	4,678	2,494	2,494	
September	133,771	8,142	28,662	66	28,596	31	18,711	13,287	5,424	3,184	6,700	29,191	2,859	26,232	65,975	3,771	6,047	6,047	
October	180,274	3,678	77,644	785	76,859	0	36,316	6,498	29,818	3,312	37,231	37,158	19,371	17,787	55,747	3,771	6,047	6,047	
November	118,629	3,792	22,117	2,374	19,743	84	11,830	436	11,394	891	6,938	35,496	13,895	21,614	51,972	5,339	2,840	2,840	
December	182,370	5,931	52,863	1,855	51,008	0	17,190	460	16,730	1,650	12,150	67,941	22,558	45,383	74,085	2,840	1,511	1,511	
1949: January	97,047	8,520	40,410	101	40,309	148	8,102	428	7,764	25,008	6,961	15,141	7,596	7,545	34,465	1,511	2,906	2,906	
February	101,208	242	45,038	2,535	42,503	635	12,651	5,477	7,174	22,719	6,518	24,632	3,083	20,949	29,000	1,511	2,906	2,906	
March	182,992	4,286	45,031	4,902	40,129	0	26,063	9,612	17,051	1,747	12,039	84,342	22,546	61,796	41,646	7,653	3,177	3,177	
April	133,335	4,213	34,144	4,498	29,650	18	21,352	1,204	20,148	949	7,331	39,699	18,778	21,121	52,069	3,177	5,913	5,913	
May	257,934	7,232	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	1,045	13,638	27,801	89,536	61,537	17,909	83,769	5,913	5,913	
June	325,997	12,262	143,870	23,017	120,853	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,504	45,304	80,530	63,063	3,927	80,348	8,987	2,494	2,494	
July	142,768	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	80,846	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414	6,047	6,047	
August	272,071	3,385	134,548	49	134,499	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	80,846	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414	6,047	6,047	
September	171,714	1,902	82,101	446	81,655	0	56,125	26,500	29,625	538	24,902	20,679	10,179	10,500	63,035	3,997	6,047	6,047	
October	103,616	3,413	36,718	672	36,046	0	18,094	8,737	6,267	4,353	16,709	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	601	9,906	9,906	
November	222,263	700	131,881	9	131,872	0	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	109,904	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	6,734	6,734	6,734	
December	160,598	1,252	75,084	3,905	71,179	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	28,084	13,879	8,516	8,363	63,629	6,734	6,734	6,734	
1950: January	126,308	4,383	46,513	109	46,404	144	27,477	19,328	8,149	12,905	5,978	25,728	17,933	7,645	40,998	8,836	5,935	5,935	
February	112,191	2,899	35,443	127	35,316	138	30,076	17,302	13,374	1,052	3,450	25,737	7,987	18,450	42,357	5,935	5,935	5,935	
March	293,476	7,967	98,727	1,036	97,691	20	19,901	14,391	5,510	3,457	2,313	101,266	69,797	31,469	61,626	6,499	6,499	6,499	
April	131,822	5,596	58,790	3,406	55,374	70	35,797	21,459	14,338	2,364	18,143	19,063	2,763	16,300	63,453	3,177	5,913	5,913	
May	209,410	3,258	51,413	1,493	49,920	1,430	41,653	13,299	14,259	2,474	19,888	67,473	7,720	59,747	80,618	6,498	6,498	6,498	
June	327,028	3,066	122,303	5,223	117,080	1,430	41,653	13,299	14,259	2,474	19,888	67,473	7,720	59,747	80,618	6,498	6,498	6,498	
July	145,157	2,929	46,410	654	45,756	616	31,177	8,007	23,170	2,172	11,811	13,474	10,531	2,943	77,869	4,475	4,475	4,475	
August	133,914	2,709	28,230	33	28,217	174	11,895	200	11,395	1,732	12,716	15,816	8,394	7,152	83,292	6,147	6,147	6,147	
September	171,590	1,535	70,475	1,284	70,191	0	33,915	12,657	20,938	1,532	39,744	16,984	9,762	12,232	72,300	5,125	5,125	5,125	
October	236,225	3,382	142,524	200	142,324	19	18,734	643	18,091	1,226	122,345	19,537	13,471	6,066	55,531	15,251	15,251	15,251	
November	133,810	1,051	16,799	233	16,566	0	8,918	398	8,550	1,836	5,812	32,396	1,758	30,643	81,005	2,599	2,599	2,599	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform non-maintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes

contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City; the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: \$23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$10,238,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

<sup>6</sup> Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

<sup>7</sup> Included in "All other."

<sup>8</sup> Unavailable.

<sup>9</sup> Revised.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building<sup>1</sup>

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes <sup>1</sup>	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping <sup>2</sup>	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>									
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,626	\$77,283	\$296,033	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,087	43,369	1,458,002	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947.....	5,561,754	2,892,003	2,362,600	156,757	372,646	35,177	29,831	1,712,817	891,926	603,094	393,720	34,105	75,269	5,100
1948.....	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949 <sup>5</sup> .....	7,396,274	3,724,926	2,845,398	132,367	747,161	283,625	39,785	2,408,446	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1949: November.....	620,829	353,481	292,383	10,639	50,459	18,482	2,661	181,684	64,531	52,386	41,581	2,097	8,708	2,005
December.....	564,435	277,622	219,701	9,790	48,131	10,350	4,669	216,189	55,604	43,422	31,410	1,982	10,030	1,287
1950: January.....	558,374	315,829	243,446	11,354	60,739	8,564	2,421	198,233	65,627	40,126	36,041	2,267	10,890	899
February.....	572,464	352,245	283,164	11,888	57,190	1,896	2,971	156,049	59,690	52,518	40,200	2,377	10,241	1,177
March.....	855,618	545,665	442,035	21,040	82,500	9,197	9,011	205,704	86,041	79,408	59,785	4,209	15,414	1,135
April.....	920,980	577,757	482,239	17,778	77,741	13,591	4,725	257,412	87,498	61,207	63,478	3,263	14,526	1,626
May.....	1,062,837	643,980	534,758	20,000	89,281	27,995	81,184	258,355	100,814	88,642	69,877	3,859	15,466	3,268
June.....	1,011,211	613,848	518,377	15,421	80,056	6,206	3,092	273,149	112,913	82,962	66,577	2,828	13,157	677
July.....	1,090,627	590,243	512,763	17,408	60,074	41,998	7,935	308,622	111,829	79,589	64,613	3,130	11,846	4,780
August.....	1,088,854	606,244	501,245	17,560	87,409	34,442	8,690	324,827	114,651	79,001	61,711	3,018	14,272	3,733
September.....	837,297	440,247	375,214	13,518	51,515	33,098	6,599	238,195	98,558	58,308	45,498	2,256	9,554	3,784
October <sup>7</sup> .....	870,390	430,548	363,027	13,032	54,489	12,373	4,405	329,180	93,875	55,443	43,728	2,247	9,358	1,389
November <sup>8</sup> .....	702,243	341,073	297,249	11,146	32,678	28,044	5,546	247,337	80,243	44,563	30,225	2,050	6,288	2,830

<sup>1</sup> Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1949, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Monthly figures shown for 1949 are from the revised series. Revisions for previous months in 1949 available from Division of Construction Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

<sup>8</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division<sup>2</sup>

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1950												1949 <sup>3</sup>		1949	1948
	Nov. <sup>4</sup>	Oct. <sup>4</sup>	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total	
<b>All types</b>	\$247,337	\$329,189	\$258,195	\$324,827	\$308,622	\$273,149	\$258,355	\$237,412	\$265,704	\$156,049	\$166,233	\$216,190	\$181,684	\$2,408,445	\$2,367,940	\$2,367,940
New England	13,675	15,651	12,701	21,082	19,988	12,586	17,078	15,648	10,377	17,552	17,361	13,090	6,493	115,582	148,639	148,639
Middle Atlantic	46,096	68,679	45,232	42,775	47,472	48,926	41,964	32,117	27,337	20,195	32,357	37,807	35,750	429,384	492,384	492,384
East North Central	45,994	94,560	61,807	67,231	61,510	63,794	59,853	68,708	47,228	28,421	33,663	40,528	28,824	534,284	534,284	534,284
West North Central	23,532	25,098	23,630	27,348	25,806	32,526	24,910	22,186	16,959	10,674	9,977	13,844	15,356	205,499	175,152	175,152
South Atlantic	25,316	26,444	27,692	42,080	38,081	31,827	33,250	28,515	26,591	22,332	23,464	21,428	24,776	311,540	269,427	269,427
East South Central	7,904	16,441	8,408	12,500	16,570	12,568	9,265	10,528	10,637	10,506	12,588	12,901	11,632	133,377	100,715	100,715
West South Central	26,735	34,901	30,806	42,454	39,673	33,130	27,795	22,864	22,513	16,040	23,529	17,386	18,419	270,406	274,693	274,693
Mountain	9,356	7,416	13,453	15,511	9,413	9,518	7,310	6,971	16,307	5,740	3,078	10,478	13,843	104,112	65,458	65,458
Pacific	51,831	39,708	34,406	53,695	50,110	31,272	36,931	29,921	30,406	24,648	25,219	28,737	26,991	348,362	412,108	412,108
<b>Industrial buildings<sup>5</sup></b>	27,182	44,692	38,203	31,373	29,694	24,575	20,893	18,902	15,353	11,855	14,008	14,882	10,947	203,699	209,263	209,263
New England	1,652	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	1,225	1,415	431	328	190	321	290	6,430	19,833	19,833
Middle Atlantic	2,541	7,281	4,308	4,762	10,972	3,927	5,219	2,734	3,000	1,406	3,522	1,804	2,250	40,380	65,989	65,989
East North Central	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	6,955	6,217	5,457	4,706	4,485	8,442	3,809	77,037	100,034	100,034
West North Central	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	2,200	1,326	944	964	790	785	792	15,689	15,993	15,993
South Atlantic	903	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	778	1,201	1,019	482	864	1,179	901	19,174	27,776	27,776
East South Central	1,459	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	234	1,708	1,294	885	416	753	170	8,280	9,054	9,054
West South Central	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	691	1,064	851	783	1,362	208	406	6,559	15,864	15,864
Mountain	190	278	846	592	161	1,420	288	330	349	90	135	113	329	4,370	2,770	2,770
Pacific	3,005	4,182	3,983	4,042	2,731	2,940	3,302	2,363	2,139	2,191	2,454	1,178	1,999	24,999	42,014	42,014
<b>Commercial buildings<sup>6</sup></b>	95,829	117,052	93,691	124,598	96,008	97,177	90,865	83,108	85,507	55,519	61,799	62,127	59,369	752,810	628,550	628,550
New England	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,270	5,170	4,767	6,327	6,241	4,348	1,879	1,785	2,066	1,880	36,686	55,560	55,560
Middle Atlantic	28,322	37,017	14,293	18,746	12,599	16,498	12,825	13,228	11,071	10,049	22,522	10,388	9,618	127,409	133,219	133,219
East North Central	15,971	17,097	18,152	24,797	20,370	29,683	18,857	15,242	16,952	9,930	7,558	11,999	9,991	147,629	172,322	172,322
West North Central	8,045	8,335	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,113	10,780	10,371	8,209	3,454	3,185	5,818	5,014	52,807	72,808	72,808
South Atlantic	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	11,678	10,904	11,442	10,331	8,411	6,492	9,464	106,037	121,552	121,552
East South Central	2,226	3,344	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,692	4,060	5,312	3,593	2,863	2,747	2,756	2,756	36,920	39,391	39,391
West South Central	15,353	14,578	10,613	21,891	16,096	12,645	11,246	10,431	10,144	6,290	10,006	5,217	9,399	101,025	126,053	126,053
Mountain	14,982	16,433	15,503	17,216	12,543	11,698	11,469	9,631	14,187	7,154	7,103	8,433	9,800	119,803	165,361	165,361
Pacific	81,977	118,580	104,091	124,698	131,954	102,798	111,558	107,250	85,254	70,844	68,718	109,200	74,548	1,018,637	789,833	789,833
<b>Community buildings<sup>7</sup></b>	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	11,913	8,437	8,301	6,757	4,977	13,335	14,515	6,222	3,110	43,771	47,255	47,255
New England	1,025	2,057	23,973	15,352	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	3,730	3,744	44,000	20,452	179,463	154,655	154,655
Middle Atlantic	11,320	20,857	23,973	15,352	17,345	12,940	19,158	12,297	9,544	3,730	3,744	44,000	20,452	179,463	154,655	154,655
East North Central	16,073	37,177	21,601	20,749	25,077	24,783	24,807	42,280	20,033	9,967	10,150	16,354	9,929	291,808	344,846	344,846
West North Central	6,142	10,808	7,777	9,993	8,125	18,525	8,585	7,627	5,101	4,458	2,935	3,186	7,201	100,281	54,207	54,207
South Atlantic	13,191	11,327	10,347	13,743	20,574	9,054	15,594	13,399	12,816	8,529	8,502	9,381	5,493	71,114	36,344	36,344
East South Central	3,850	3,438	2,281	6,090	5,328	568	4,102	3,449	4,155	3,352	3,862	3,381	5,493	115,325	100,281	100,281
West South Central	5,900	1,709	6,563	4,706	3,871	2,022	2,387	1,564	978	7,142	7,992	8,832	8,832	59,223	34,577	34,577
Mountain	9,503	13,291	9,998	24,480	17,926	10,311	15,024	13,356	9,233	11,173	9,137	7,912	6,011	122,991	121,360	121,360
Pacific	19,211	11,716	4,530	6,788	15,459	24,444	5,438	5,566	1,942	4,169	2,490	16,223	13,518	153,103	74,414	74,414
<b>Public buildings<sup>8</sup></b>	247	611	0	349	1,211	9,692	992	734	110	82	552	294	1,393	36,154	8,080	8,080
New England	247	611	0	349	1,211	9,692	992	734	110	82	552	294	1,393	36,154	8,080	8,080
Middle Atlantic	642	329	742	382	1,361	3,411	663	33	234	177	288	2,792	332	8,156	11,352	11,352
East North Central	0	111	30	683	61	1,002	262	425	58	300	192	1,571	313	9,560	5,438	5,438
West North Central	92	555	372	3,830	952	4,201	98	1,337	68	1,823	380	1,748	5,367	80,313	8,875	8,875
South Atlantic	35	7,969	0	145	0	315	92	331	0	0	0	18	0	6,237	8,936	8,936
East South Central	178	820	2,566	185	573	1,859	145	954	477	71	129	169	799	2,114	5,436	5,436
West South Central	29	494	196	247	0	1,123	235	70	18	86	84	646	3,372	27,322	15,969	15,969
Mountain	17,957	759	694	925	10,885	2,098	2,852	1,130	581	1,682	771	6845	771	771	771	771
Pacific	8,422	3,596	2,779	4,536	2,759	2,846	3,786	2,962	3,451	1,909	1,704	2,004	2,004	27,322	36,533	36,533
<b>Public works and utility buildings<sup>9</sup></b>	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,365	6,403	6,681	8,404	5,558	5,153	8,956	15,474	11,724	148,375	148,681	148,681
New England	119	161	941	2,709	491	249	49	569	236	187	430	815	445	16,012	11,438	11,438
Middle Atlantic	1,322	554	759	1,263	2,955	323	1,385	1,304	532	207	823	544	599	27,650	16,651	16,651
East North Central	296	10,279	607	1,791	1,759	1,111	2,348	424	2,287	2,112	361	920	2,631	22,302	35,899	35,899
West North Central	1,534	296	2,233	606	622	1,267	318	780	319	977	150	1,735	922	11,337	13,015	13,015
South Atlantic	341	835	105	240	1,281	623	592	540	395	766	204	4,070	1,108	28,041	21,451	21,451
East South Central	7	70	370	275	494	257	221	80	308	6	658	41	2,326	7,223	3,750	3,750
West South Central	254	434	543	1,230	147	799	1,230	812	663	292	3,982	1,063	1,034	11,944	12,792	12,792
Mountain	125	180	359	361	370	474	41	406	2	73	233	121	135	12,135	2,595	2,595
Pacific	3,211	1,457	1,336	2,490	3,246	1,359	488	440	845	440	2,049	2,763	3,222	68,059	31,721	31,721
<b>All other buildings<sup>10</sup></b>	16,022	21,807	19,247	27,416	24,234	18,152	22,800	17,022	12,450	8,474	10,249	8,284	11,777	131,821	129,197	129,197
New England	763	1,085	952	978	2,349	6,526	4,001	1,792	1,360	1,002	1,195	808	1,438	18,339	15,480	15,480
Middle Atlantic	2,133	2,258	1,800	2,324	2,380	6,203	6,223	4,512	2,245	1,331	871	1,699	2,632	46,920	46,920	46,920
East North Central	3,474	5,022	7,825	7,548	8,738	4,729	6,233	4,512	2,245	1,331	871	1,699	2,632	46,920	46,920	46,920
West North Central	2,463	2,501	2,111	2,176	7,056	1,870	2,755	1,674	1,406	801	263	1,111	1,446	9,070	9,390	9,390
South Atlantic	2,177	833	835	3,085	1,580	1,656	1,489	1,194	1,010	871	3,303					

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 <sup>3</sup> .....	80,000	45,000	35,000	80,000	45,000	35,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>4</sup> .....	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	88,000	64,800	21,800	2,530,895	374,984	\$255,130
1944 <sup>5</sup> .....	141,500	96,200	45,300	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,000	1,000	100	495,054	485,231	11,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	393,700	268,800	8,000	0	0	3,799,767	3,713,776	85,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,000	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,000	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,263,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,300	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,369	328,702
1948: First quarter.....	180,000	103,000	77,000	177,700	100,800	76,900	2,300	2,200	100	1,315,287	1,296,612	18,675
January.....	53,500	30,800	22,700	52,500	29,800	22,700	1,000	1,000	(?)	383,634	374,984	8,650
February.....	50,100	29,100	21,000	48,900	28,000	20,900	1,200	1,100	100	398,985	399,420	9,565
March.....	76,400	45,100	35,300	76,300	45,000	35,300	100	100	(?)	622,666	622,208	458
Second quarter.....	267,600	166,100	131,500	263,900	164,600	129,300	3,700	1,500	2,200	2,287,624	2,252,961	34,663
April.....	99,500	55,000	44,500	98,100	54,800	43,500	1,400	400	1,000	748,978	736,186	12,790
May.....	100,300	56,700	43,600	99,200	56,100	43,100	1,100	600	500	769,359	758,635	10,724
June.....	97,800	54,400	43,400	95,600	53,800	42,700	1,300	500	700	769,279	758,140	11,139
Third quarter.....	264,000	144,200	119,800	259,300	140,100	119,200	4,700	4,100	600	2,113,496	2,065,770	47,726
July.....	95,000	52,200	42,800	93,700	51,000	42,700	1,300	1,200	100	750,977	738,659	12,318
August.....	86,700	47,700	39,000	85,100	46,600	38,500	1,600	1,100	500	720,523	703,065	17,457
September.....	82,300	44,200	38,000	80,500	45,500	38,000	1,800	1,800	(?)	641,996	624,045	17,951
Fourth quarter.....	194,000	111,600	78,400	182,600	104,500	78,100	7,400	7,100	300	1,496,712	1,415,657	75,055
October.....	73,400	41,300	32,100	71,900	39,800	32,100	1,500	1,500	(?)	573,950	560,347	13,603
November.....	63,700	38,100	25,600	61,300	35,800	25,500	2,400	2,300	100	498,296	471,336	26,960
December.....	57,900	32,200	20,700	49,400	28,900	20,500	3,500	3,300	200	414,465	381,064	32,401
1949: First quarter.....	169,800	94,200	75,600	159,400	84,100	75,300	10,400	10,100	300	1,287,228	1,180,640	97,588
January.....	50,000	29,500	20,500	46,300	25,800	20,500	3,700	3,700	(?)	374,020	373,407	613
February.....	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March.....	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	630,430	601,367	29,063
Second quarter.....	279,200	157,300	121,500	267,200	147,800	119,400	12,000	9,500	2,500	2,120,637	2,007,563	113,074
April.....	88,300	49,500	38,800	85,000	46,700	38,300	3,300	2,800	500	666,969	637,170	29,799
May.....	95,400	53,900	41,500	91,200	50,600	40,600	4,200	3,300	900	733,967	692,063	41,904
June.....	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,530	41,171
Third quarter.....	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,500	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,163,967	58,136
July.....	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August.....	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,800	600	743,389	722,208	21,181
September.....	102,900	62,400	46,500	100,800	60,100	49,500	2,300	2,300	(?)	756,373	748,866	10,507
Fourth quarter.....	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	8,800	8,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October.....	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	67,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November.....	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	725,997	704,290	18,707
December.....	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,300	1,300	1,200	100	673,232	662,197	11,035
1950: First quarter.....	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,636	2,138,565	24,071
January.....	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,967	581,497	8,470
February.....	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,600	5,153
March.....	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,886	924,378	10,508
Second quarter.....	428,900	247,600	179,800	420,700	241,500	179,200	6,100	5,600	500	3,564,158	3,511,204	52,954
April.....	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,003,920	1,075,644	18,276
May.....	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,800	82,300	63,500	3,300	3,200	100	1,233,672	1,204,978	28,694
June.....	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,600	82,200	61,400	700	500	200	1,235,596	1,230,582	5,014
Third quarter.....	406,900	238,200	168,700	395,800	225,500	168,400	13,000	12,700	300	3,564,509	3,446,722	117,787
July.....	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,500	79,600	60,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	1,253,102	1,210,745	42,357
August.....	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,267,746	1,230,238	37,508
September.....	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,300	66,200	50,000	4,300	4,100	200	1,043,661	1,008,739	34,922
Fourth quarter.....	103,000	(?)	(?)	101,900	(?)	(?)	1,400	(?)	(?)	920,508	908,135	12,373
October.....	85,000	(?)	(?)	80,500	(?)	(?)	4,500	(?)	(?)	753,253	712,186	41,067

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapses in permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in nonpermit issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 45,000 and 55,000.

<sup>2</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>3</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>4</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>5</sup> Last full year under wartime control.

<sup>6</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>7</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>8</sup> Revised.

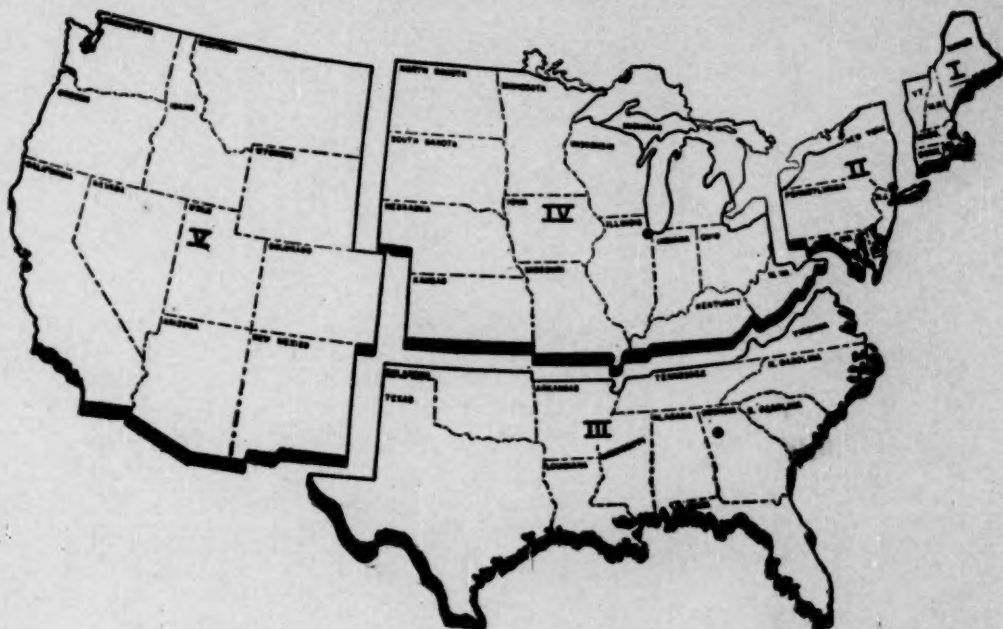
<sup>9</sup> Not available.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.



# Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Regional Offices



WALTER KREIM, Chief, Office of Field Service

REGION I. WENDELL D. MACDONALD  
18 Oliver Street  
Boston 10, Mass.

REGION III. BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON  
Room 664  
50 Seventh Street NE.  
Atlanta 5, Ga.

REGION II. ROBERT R. BENLOW  
Room 1000  
341 Ninth Avenue  
New York 1, N. Y.

REGION IV. ADOLPH O. BERGER  
Room 312  
226 West Jackson Boulevard  
Chicago 6, Ill.

REGION V. MAX D. KORSORIS  
550 Federal Office Building  
Fulton and Leavenworth  
Streets  
San Francisco 2, Calif.

The services of the Bureau's regional directors and their technical staffs are available to labor organizations, management, and the general public for consultation on matters with which the Bureau deals, such as statistics relating to employment, prices, wages, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction, and housing.

